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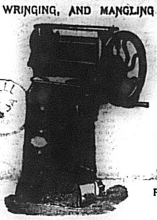

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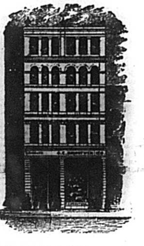

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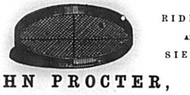

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PRICE LISTS for Pictures, Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Mouldings, Mounts Borders, and Cabinet Goods Post Free on Application.

CARVER, GILDER, AND MOUNT CUTTER, GLASS CUTTER and SILVERER. Old Frames Re-gilded, and Glasses Silvered or Re-silvered, equal to new, on the Premises, and on the shortest notice. [illegible] Estimates given for Show-Card Frames in any quantity. N.B.—Two hundred thousand feet of GILT and other MOULDINGS always kept in stock.

Please Note the Address and send for Price List. Inspection earnestly invited.

OPHTALMIA.
SAVE YOUR EYES! RESTORE YOUR SIGHT!

Those who are troubled with Inflamed Eyelids, Dimness of Sight, or Weak Eyes, should use
COCKLES' EYE WATER.
This valued application has been before the Public upwards of 50 Years, used by Royalty, the Nobility, the Officers of both Services, and needs no recommendation. Restores impaired vision and overwrought eyes, cures Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near sighted Eyes [illegible] Perfectly safe [illegible] Sold in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle by all Chemists. Wholesale—HAWSBY & SON, Newgate Street, E.C.

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EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESS GOODS

NEW WINTER JACKET MATERIALS. SPLENDID IMITATION SEALSKINS.

FUR SETS AND TRIMMINGS:

ULSTER CLOTHS, WATERPROOF TWEEDS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, THE NEW EMPRESS SECCO WATERPROOFING for Mantles and Coats.

BILLIARD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS, ANY LENGTH CUT AT WHOLESALE PRICES, fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices;

LADIES' JACKETS AND ULSTERS in Stock, or made to measure.

BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS for all Garments.

McLINTOCK'S EIDER DOWN QUILTS, SKIRTS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES, 9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.

(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

SEASONABLE

GIRL'S AND BOY'S

REAL SEAL TURBANS

FROM 2s. 9d. AT

JAMES GERRAND'S

THE "TIMES" HATTER,

24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

HARRY BLACKWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

3, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS*;

MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

121, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS.*

CHEAP SALE! CHEAP SALE!

GEORGE CRAIG,

MERCHANT HATTER,

SELLING OFF

The Entire Stock of his SUMMER HATS AND CAPS and in order to clear out the whole Stock of Light Coloured FELT and STRAW HATS. GREAT BARGAINS will be given. Please note the Address.

GEORGE CRAIG, Merchant Hatter,

19, BOAR LANE, LEEDS. Opposite Milling & Partners.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From DR. B. J. BOULTON & Co., Horncastle.

We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, 1st December 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

143, BRIGGATE,

AND

18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES

From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.

ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

THE LEEDS BRIDGE

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP

Is not a REFUSE Shop for a SLOP Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, nor a SHAM COMPAMY. The proprietor is a practical boot and shoe maker, and offers to the public good boots and shoes at the lowest remunerative prices.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—

JOSEPH JOWITT, 3, LEEDS BRIDGE.

N.B.—Boots and Shoes made to measure in sewn, pegged, or riveted, and repairs promptly attended to on the premises.

THORNTON AND CO.'S

INDIA RUBBER DEPOT,

50, BRIGGATE, LEEDS

WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPES, from 7s. 6d.

WATERPROOF LEGGINGS, from 4s. 6d.

WATERPROOF RIDING COATS, WITH IMPROVED PROTECTION FOR THE KNEES.

WATERPROOF DRIVING COATS, WOOLLEN LINED.

WATERPROOF WALKING, FISHING, SHOOTING, AND TRAVELLING COATS IN SILKS, MUSLIN, INDIA CLOTHS, CASHMERES, CAMBRICS, ALPACAS, TWEEDS, SERGES, &c. &c., &c; &c.

WATERPROOF FISHING STOCKINGS and TROUSERS.

AIRPROOF and WATER CUSHIONS and BEDS, for Travellers and Invalids.

WATERPROOF WAGGON COVERS. ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

WATERPROOF LINED GIG AND CARRIAGE APRONS IN AN IMMENSE VARIETY, AND AT ALL PRICES.

WATERPROOF HORSE LOIN COVERS, LARGE ASSORTMENT.

CRICKET, FISHING, and YACHTING SHOES with INDIA RUBBER SOLES, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,

GROCER,

BUTCHER LANE,

ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s.	d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2	0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2	4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2	10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3	4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4	0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1	3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1	6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1	9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN

Castle 1 A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1	6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1	10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2	4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2	10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry	11 years old	3	6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1	4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1	6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1	8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1	0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1	3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1	6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle s.	d.	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne	2	2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne	2	8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3	6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.(	s	d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3	0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old	3	3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)

Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3	0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old	3	3	39

GINS.

Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2	0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2	5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof	2	10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)

Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3	0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3	3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old	3	4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.

Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof	3	6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4	0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old	4	9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof	5	6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).

Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof	3	0	36

HOLLANDS.

Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2	4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof	2	8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,

GROCER,

BUTCHER LANE,

ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S

BRONCHIAL

ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.

Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d, and 2s.9d.

TO LET.—A Good HOUSE, situate in Swithins Street, Rothwell.—Apply to Mrs Clarkson, Butcher Lane.

THE JANUARY NUMBER OF THE

PARISH MAGAZINE

For Rothwell, Oulton, Woodlesford, Lofthouse and Middleton,

Contains a NEW STORY, entitled:

"FIFTY YEARS AGO"

T ale of English Life, and a variety of other interesting matter.

The Magazine will appear in a considerably improved form.

Delivered free, 2s. per annum; post paid, 2s.6d. Orders received at the Post Office, Rothwell.

School for Young Ladies.

MRS. GURNEY will resume school duties on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

NEXT WEEK will be commenced a thrilling Tale, entitled:—

"THE IMPOSTOR."

ROTHWELL CHURCH.

The New Hymn Books

Which will come into use on Sunday, Jan. 5th, 1879, may be had at

A. Marshall's, Post office, Rothwell

In 17 different sorts.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, &c.

BOOKS BOUND.

NEAT,
CHEAP,
STRONG,

AT

A. Marshall's, Post Office, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,

Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1879

LOCAL RETROSPECT OF 1878.

Last week we took the opportunity of looking back on the old year as it affected the world at large, and while we have a general interest in national and universal history, yet we have a special personal interest in what immediately concerns our own little world. We purpose, therefore, as has been our custom, to gather up in our minds, the occurences of the past year, and to glean such lessons as may help us in the new year.

Like other parts of the country, we have been highly favoured with a plenteous harvest ensuring a supply of cheap, wholesome bread, while potatoes and other vegetables have given a large and generally good yield; the hay harvest was also exceptionally heavy; so that as regards agricultural produce the poor have great cause to rejoice, (especially during the severe winter) though owing to the keen competition of other countries, the farmer has suffered seriously in the value of his goods. Following the unusually hot summer we are now experiencing perhaps the most severe winter we have had since 1860, and many have suffered from frost bites, accidents on the ice, extreme cold by exposure, lung and throat affections, as well as want of sufficient warmth and food in the case of the poor and those out of work.

At the present time, we hear from all parts of great distress, owing to bad trade and general commercial depression, and though, wages are very much lower in our own district and a miner's earnings can no longer be made the butt of taunting critics, yet we are thankful to know that our own people are very much better circumstanced than thousands of decent men in other mining localities. Let us therefore be thankful that there still is work for willing hands to do in Rothwell and neighbourhood.

Our Local Board has at last the pleasure of having completed the Waterworks scheme, and may be congratulated on the successful and thoroughly satisfactory supply of good water, which has already be put into nearly 100 houses, and is rapidly being accepted by householders. That Stourton sewage is not completed is not the fault of the Board, who have had their portion of the work finished for months, but is owing to the difficulty the Corporation has experienced in carrying out their outlet, this, however, we believe is just about accomplished, and then a sound drainage system will be laid down for that portion of the Board's district. The agreement with the Hunslet Sanitary Authority and Mr. Calverley is now signed and approved by the Local Government Board whereby the Oulton Authority agree to take and treat the Rothwell drainage on certain conditions; we may therefore anticipate that this work will be undertaken shortly. The street lighting of the district has been further increased by the addition of several lamps. The various streets and yards in Rothwell and Stourton have been christened and the houses numbered, so that the difficulty previously experienced in giving correct addresses is now obviated, and another step has been taken towards town improvement. The Board is also taking steps for securing any advantages that may be obtained by the new County Highway Act, whereby the township may obtain some assistance from the county rates in the maintenance of the "main roads" in the Board's district.

The School Board has opened a temporary school for Rothwell, in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, which though under considerable disadvantages in the early part of its history, is now ably conducted by Mr. Harms and Miss Jowitt, and has advanced in numbers and prestige during the last month or two. Land for the new schools has been bought of Messrs Mawson, in Carlton Lane, a very eligible site, but owing to some difficulties with the Education Department, the building is not yet commenced, the schools are intended to accommodate 200 children. The Board will then have provided school-room for all the children in the district, there being accommodation for 288 at Rothwell Haigh, 250 at Rothwell, 80 at Waterloo which with 400 at the National Schools, provides for 1018 children at extremely cheap rates; and trust that the Board may still be saved the unpleasant duty of compulsion by all parents gladly availing themselves of the advantages offered.

The Post Office Authorities have at last opened a telegraph branch at Rothwell, the expense of which has had to be guaranteed by several gentlemen; owing to the slack summer trade, it has not been so largely used as was expected, yet there is no doubt that its business will gradually increase.

The Mechanics' Institute, still holds its own as a quiet resort, as a lecture and concert hall, as a club room, and a public meeting rendezvous, besides its legitimate objects as a reading-room, library and class-room. The Committee have lately purchased the house adjoining, the upper part of which, it is intended to use as a retiring-room for the large hall, thereby supplying a long felt desideratum.

The Working Man's Club is also well frequented and holds together a number of working men whose sympathies are not only of a literary turn, but are affected for the the welfare of the church. A very successful tea-meeting was held on October 31st.

During the summer the long cherished idea of a Choral Society for Rothwell and district, took more definite shape, and a good number of young men and women of musical proclivities have formed themselves into an association for the object of improving each other, and occasionally rendering a good home-talent concert; the Vicar is President, while Messrs. W. Hargreaves, J. R. Seanor, T. W. Jewison are the vice-presidents; Mr. Squire Newton, secretary, and Mr. C. Ward, treasurer.

Several concerts have been given during the year, pre-eminently one bp the Leeds Amateur Orchestral Society, also others by the Harmonic Union, the Wesleyan Choir, the National School children, the Church Choir and friends, the Brass Band, &c., all denoting the pleasing fact, that the divine art of music is warmly cherished and heartily practised in Rothwell.

Oulton and Woodlesford School Board was elected on the 4th of March, without opposition, and it has been found by a census, that nearly 300 children are unprorovided for; a site has now been secured, on which new schools will be erected, and in the meantime a temporary room has been fitted up where about 80 infants are being taught.

During last month a Choral Union was formed for Woodlesford and Oulton district, while several concerts and lectures have been given partly in connection with the Mechanics' Institute.

The Lofthouse and Carlton School Board, (elected last winter without a contest), have carefully endeavoured to carry-out the Education Act in their two schools and their examinations have been satisfactory,

Several concerts, lectures and entertainments have been given at Lofthouse.

The Cricket season has been very full of matches, the Rothwell Club, the Harmonic, the Woodlesford, Lofthouse and Carlton Clubs, besides several others in the neighbourhood have had matches nearly every week, which have been eagerly watched by hundreds.

Football has also had a pretty lively season the Rothwell Harmonic and Oulton Football Clubs having played several important matches with teams round about, as well as at a distance. The Match by the Electric Light with Hunslet, was unfortunately little better than a farce by reason of the failure of the "light."

The year has been strangely marked by the number of sudden deaths and suicides in the neighbourhood, the names of which we need not repeat, but it is a long sad list. Several accidents have also brought sorrow to homes in the district, notably that at Waterloo Colliery to Solomon Butterworth and R Inman, and the sad death of Thomas Wm. Rawling, while several are disabled for life by falls and other misfortunes which have befallen them.

We have also to mourn the loss by death of several well known forms, Mr. Webster, Mr Oliver, Mr. Copley, Mr. Clarkson and others.

There is nothing special or unusual to note in the religious or political life of the district during the year.

Very little building has been going on and the coal and match trades have both been slack during part of the year.

The Rothwell Flower Show was held under most favourable auspices this year and was quite a success, there being no counter attraction.

On May 31st, the *Rothwell Times* made its appearance from the new steam printing office, erected at Rothwell, and has considerably increased its circulation since its removal to its own home. The proprietors purpose still to hold to their original intention, of making the paper a medium in which every party or sect, political, social or religious will feel at liberty to express opinions or forward communications It would give the editor great pleasure to receive regularly any items of news, or reports of meetings, &c., which secretaries and others may be acquainted with, which if sent as early as possible, but not later than Thursday, should be published in the following issue. The publishers are very wishful that everybody in the district should feel perfectly at liberty to use the columns of the *Times*, and as it is only by this means that a local paper can be supported, it is hoped a larger number of correspondents will show themselves than ever.

In commencing the New Year we do so with an earnest wish that business may improve, and the present distress be removed by a renewal of plenty of work and good wages.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

[illegible]—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

CHRISTMAS TREE

Last Friday the Primitive Methodist of Rothwell had a Christmas Tree in the School Room, on and around which were exposed articles of amusement, ornament and use. On Saturday, a Public tea was provided, to which a goodly number sat down. During both days a nice stroke of business was done, while the young people amused themselves with several devices whereby coppers were obtained.

We understand that the receipts are about £10, a very nice amount considering that the idea was only mooted a fornight before.

LOFTHOUSE.

EMPLOYMENT.—The workmen employed at the quarries in this district commenced work on Monday, after an enforced idleness of nearly three weeks on account of the Frost.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The members of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Lofthouse, before the arrival of Christmas resolved on having something of an interesting character in their first Christmas, many plans were laid and things suggested, but it was ultimately resolved on having a Christmas Tree.

Accordingly, on Thursday week last, a Public Tea was held, to which a numerous company sat down, after tea the articles on the Christmas Tree and Stalls were offered for sale. Mrs. Hartley and Mrs. Jennings had the Christmas Tree apportioned to them, whilst Mrs. Bastow presided at the stalls.

A Public Tea was again held on Saturday, the proceeds of which, as of the others, will be devoted to the Trust Fund.

LOFTHOUSE-WITH-CARLTON SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the above Board was held at the Robin Hood School, on Monday last; these were present—B. Scarth, Esq., in the chair, Messrs. Hargreaves, Throp, Ward and Mr. J. H. Lee, the clerk. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, the following receipts have been made to the Treasurer, Carlton School fees £9 5s. 5d., Robin Hood School fees £9 10s. 3d., Overseer of Lofthouse-with-Carlton pecept £202 4s. 8d. Committee of Carlton Reading Room use of School for Concert 10s., and the Overseer of Thorpe precept £57 7s. 8d Cheques were signed for Salaries, Cleaning, &c., amounting to £49 2s. 1d also £3 12s. 6d., for Insurance and £278 11s. 2d., to the Public Loan Commissioners for interest on Loan in which is included £53 12s. 8d. for principal being the third payment. In reply to a circular from the Local Goverment Board asking for a return to be made to them as to Sinking Fund, the Clerk is instructed to forward the same, the other busines was formal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVING ON SIXPENCE A DAY.

To the Editor of the "Rothwell Times."

Sir,—As considerable enquiry has lately arisen on this subject, and as the food question has become more and more prominent you will, I trust, permit me to state that the Vegetarian Society offers to supply freely information concerning the dietetic practices of its members, and that I shall have pleasure in forwarding papers on the subject to any reader who may favour me with his address by post card or otherwise.

I am, Yours faithfully,
R. BAILEY WALKER, F.S.S.

Cheadle,
Cheshire.

To the Editor of the "Rothwell Times."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your paper to thank the inhabitants of Rothwell and neighbourhood for their kindness and liberal support to the Primitive Methodist Society during the Christmas holidays

The Singers have been out again, (as is their usual custom) and through the kindness of their friends they are enabled to present a nice sum to the Trustees.

Also, our Christmas Tree has been a success, and the Sale of Goods has surpassed our expectations, for which we feel deeply grateful to all who have helped in any way.

Wishing all your readers a Happy New Year,

I remain, Yours, &c.,
On behalf of the Society,

Rothwell, Jan. 3rd, 1879. SQUIRE BRAMLEY.

DEATHS.

SHILLITO.—Dec. 25th, Ann Shillito, of Rovds Hall, aged 76 years.

BARBER.—Dec. 2-th, Ann Barber, of Rothwell, in her 80th year.

ELLIS.—Dec. 30th, Mary Ellis, of Carlton, aged 64.

BLACKBURN.—Jan 1st, William Blackburn, of Rothwell, aged 67 years.

OUR CHRISTMAS STORY.

LADY CARMICHAEL'S WILL.

By MARY CECIL HAY.

Author of "Old Myddleton's Money" "Victor and Vanquished," "The Squire's Legacy" "Back to the Old Home," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER III—continued.

SIGNING THE WILL.

As soon as the will was signed, Mr. Macan left the room with it in his hand, and Lady Carmichael rose at once to follow him. Then, quite suddenly, Hugh stepped before her and entreated her to listen to him for a moment. In a few words, so heart-felt that they sounded very solemn, he told her of his love for Lilian—a love he never could lose, though he had tried hard to hide it. He told her that he would never have spoken of it, either to her or to Lilian herself, but for having heard that will which she herself had dictated.

"You speak there of Miss Lee earning her own livelihood," he said, his voice moved and shaken. "Lady Carmichael, let me offer it to her. Give me leave now to offer her the love which I have tried to conquer, but which masters me this moment in all its strength and—at last—in hope."

With just a passing glance at Lilian, my lady asked one simple question: 'Lilian, how am I to answer this?' Then I slipped away, for I loved them both too well to stay to hear more, because I felt it would all be happiness.

I sat alone in my own quiet room for a long time after that, and when I came down at last, and saw Lady Carmichael crossing the hall to the library, I saw that her eyes were wet with tears.

"Stella," whispered Lilian, in the drawing room; "oh, my dear, kiss me in my great happiness, and tell me you are glad."

But though she had asked me to say it, she didn't hear, I'm sure; for she hid her face upon my shoulder, sobbing in the very intensity of her joy.

When we went in to say good-night to my lady, she took Lilian's face between her hands and looked down into the truthful, happy eyes.

"Then you are not fretting for the loss of your wealth?"

"Auntie," my pet whispered softly, "what I have won is so much greater wealth."

And Mr. Macan, from his seat at the writing table, seemed to answer her in his merry glance.

"Good-night," said my lady with her last kiss. "Don't take Stella. She can wait with us. When you are away we can be sure of her sitting silent."

So I sat by the fire thinking, while Mr. Macan wrote on, and Lady Carmichael now and then talked to him in a low tone, and now and then wrote a little herself, or read what he had written.

"I have finished." he said at last, and taking a cigar, went out to smoke.

Then Lady Carmichael once more took up the folded will, and opened and glanced through it.

"Did you quite understand this will when it was read, Stella?"

"Quite."

"Did Mr. Lindsey?"

"Yes, I am sure he did."

"And Lilian?"

"Oh, yes."

"That is right. Now read it through yourself aloud to me."

It was not a very easy task, but I managed to get through it without incurring my lady's displeasure, and the bequests were a little plainer to me now.

"You see that none of you are remembered?" she said, as I handed the folded paper back to her.

"Yes, my lady."

"You feel sure that Lilian understood that?"

"Quite sure."

"I need not ask you of Hugh Lindsey: I know he understood. Now you may go.

CHAPTER IV.

A twelvemonth had passed away, and again we find Hugh Lindsey at Bryn Arddail, but this time he lives in the little parsonage close by his loved church, and it needs little introduction of mine to lead you to recognise in Mrs. Lindsey my dear friend Lilian.

Yes; the old tale has been told; the quiet marriage has been performed, and while I live in town with my Lady Carmichael, our pet has left us to join with her noble husband in those works of charity and mercy in which he delights. And so happy they seemed together, I often thought with envy of their joy, but am also reminded that it is a joy which springs from a contented, firm trust in Him whose name is Almighty Father.

What cared Lilian for the wealth of Lady Carmichael, so long as she possessed heart wealth and the pleasure of doing good in that little seaside village, chatting with the hardy sons of the sea, cheering the lonely wife while her husband is out on the briny ocean, or teaching the little ones in the school.

Oh, how happy they seemed to be.

Well; the object of my present visit was a sad one. Lady Carmichael still maintained a correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, but had never once visited their house. If their names were mentioned a shade of ill-concealed vexation passed over her features but she would always listen with interest to anything respecting their life at Bryn Arddail. Lately, however, I had observed an alteration in her manner, and thought she complained more frequently of faintness and giddiness, and I began to wish she would take medical advice However, a week previous she seemed much better, and contrary to her usual custom, came down to the sitting room early, and after breakfast went upstairs and dressed for a drive, stating as she went out, that she would not return till evening having an important engagement in town.

On returning home she appeared in excellent spirits and talked, for the first time, of going to see her niece at Bryn Arddail. I could hardly believe my own ears, but she desired me to prepare for a short stay down there, and I accordingly began to arrange at once.

Only yesterday evening my lady had completed all arrangements for setting off this morning, and as I said "good-night" I was delighted with the prospect of a speedy happy meeting with my dear Lilian, and went to sleep full of joyous dreams of past days, spent with Hugh Lindsey and Lilian.

Rising early on that soft autumn morning, I hastily dressed and proceeded to Lady Carmichael's room. Pausing at the door, I gave a gentle knock and listened for the well-known voice to reply, but there was no answer. Half-alarmed, I knocked again more loudly; still no reply. A servant girl coming upstairs at the moment, I called to her and again knocked loudly, half opening the bedroom door, but still no sound.

Yes! there lay proud Lady Carmichael's body, but the spirit had gone.

Sending for Mr. Macan and for the family doctor, I fell exhausted at the foot of the bed. On the doctor's arrival he immediately pronounced the lady to have died of heart disease during the night, and Mr. Macan undertook the arrangements for the funeral.

Mr. Macan was about to telegraph to Mrs. Lindsey. but I would not hear of it, and resolved at once to visit my dear friend, and break the news myself. I accordingly set off at once.

Arriving at the little station late in the afternoon, a short walk brought me to the tidy parsonage, where I found Hugh and Lilian just returned from their parochial visitation.

After a cup of tea in their own cozy parlour the window of which looked out on the sea, and whence we could see the fishing boats coming in on to the beach, I gradually unfolded my sad message, and after the necessary arrangements were made for Hugh's short absence to take an early train back in the morning.

Returning all together, we three reached town in the afternoon of the following day, and at once proceeded to the house of mourning. Lilian was oppressed with sadness and grief, for her aunt had been very kind until lately; and Hugh, so gentle and tender was he, it might have been his own mother, such was the goodness of his heart.

The funeral is past and over, the hired mourners had gone, the companions of Lady Carmichael had paid their obsequies, and her near relatives and the lawer remained.

As may be imagined we three little cared to hear that strange will read, but as two of us were witnesses, it became necessary we should be present.

As Mr. Macan read Lady Carmichael's will, Lilian became sensible of a change in its character, and ere it was finished was astonished to find that, notwithstanding the gift to the charities, she and Hugh were to be placed in position of independence by the testatrix, who left them a large estate and living in Huntingdonshire, ang that Hugh was to have the extreme pleasure of carrying out the wishes of Lady Carmichael.

I could now understand the cause of that long and important engagement over a week before, and the altered feelings of my lady, and the intended visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey.

She had made another will and now Hugh and Lilian received the reward of goodness and fidelity.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A Cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistula, and Sores of every description.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and most beneficial change in the whole system, and endow it with renovated powers, to resist the approach of all future attacks of the same disease.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once." It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures. Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES.—LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, and use no other. This is the True antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, Small-pox and Headache, having peculiar and exclusive merits. Use no substitute. See perpetual injunction against imitators; also the unanimous judgment of the Lords Justices Bramwell, Brett, and Cotton, 22nd January, 1878, against the Government, in favour of its free sale by all retailers. 113, Holborn-hill, London.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESS GOODS
EW WINTER JACKET MATERIALS. SPLENDID IMITATION SEALSKINS.
FUR SETS AND TRIMMINGS:
LSTER CLOTHS, WATERPROOF TWEEDS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, THE NEW
EMPRESS SECCO WATERPROOFING for Mantles and Coats.
BILLIARD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS,
ANY LENGTH CUT AT WHOLESALE PRICES, fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices;
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SPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15. RUSSELL STREET. LEEDS.
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)
OTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always
isted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

SEASONABLE
GIRLS AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
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MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
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GEORGE CRAIG,
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SELLING OFF
The Entire Stock of his SUMMER HATS AND CAPS and in order to clear out the whole Stock of Light Coloured FELT and STRAW HATS. GREAT BARGAINS will be given Please note the Address.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague
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From DR. B. J. BOULTON & Co., Horncastle.
We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.
"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See Lancet, 1st December 1864.
CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 13th July 1864.
Sold in Bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.
SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
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MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

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BOOT AND SHOE SHOP
Is not a REFUSE Shop for a SLOP Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, nor a SHAM COMPAMY. The proprietor is a practical boot and shoe maker, and offers to the public good boots and shoes at the lowest remunerative prices.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—
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N.B.—Boots and Shoes made to measure in sewn, pegged, or riveted, and repairs promptly attended to on the premises.

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WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPES, from 7s. 6d.
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WATERPROOF RIDING COATS, WITH IMPROVED PROTECTION FOR THE KNEES.
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BACON AND HAMS At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

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GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.

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Do you need Good Bread?
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Strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed AT NEWSOME'S

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BUTTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Fresh Roll, Pound Lump, Kiel, And all varieties
BUTTERINE 1s per pound

FRESH EGGS WEEKLY.

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Reduction on taking larger quantities AT NEWSOME'S

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Splendid quality.

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ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound, 5d per quarter-pound

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THE HALF-CROWN TEA
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HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS AT NEWSOME'S
Black or Mixed, 3/-, 3/4, and 3/8 per lb

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN, TENT, GINGER
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WINES AND SPIRITS
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London. Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER 2/- per dozen
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No alteration in the Price of TOBACCO.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG TWIST and NAIL ROD
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FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety and at the old prices

Every article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
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ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
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ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

TO LET.—A Good HOUSE, situate in Swithins Street, Rothwell.—Apply to Mrs. Clarkson, Butcher Lane.

JOHN D'ARCY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Goldsmith, Silversmith & Jeweller,
Begs to inform the public that he is ready to attend to any repairs with which he may be favoured.
Any orders left with Mr. Geo. Greenwood, Kirk House, Commercial-street, Rothwell, will be promptly attended to.

School for Young Ladies.
MRS. GURNEY will resume school duties on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

ROTHWELL CHURCH.
The New Hymn Books
Which came into use on Sunday, Jan. 5th, 1879, may be had at
A. Marshall's, Post Office, Rothwell
In 17 different sorts.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, &c.

BOOKS BOUND.
NEAT,
CHEAP,
STRONG,
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A. Marshall's, Post Office,
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Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1879

MR. CHARLESWORTH'S BANQUET TO THE ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday evening, by special invitation, Joseph Charlesworth, Esq., chairman of the Rothwell Local Board, very generously entertained the past and present members of the Board, and its officers, to a most sumptuous repast at the house of Mr. W. Andrews, the White Swan Inn.

Shortly after six o'clock, Mr Charlesworth invited the guests to the dinner, and they accordingly took seats at the table of which he was the president and Mr. W Hargreaves vice-president. The viands placed before the company were most carefully cooked, very tastefully arranged and served up in first-class style, reflecting very great credit on Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. The following is a list of the courses:—

1st.—Cod, Soles and sundry sauces.
2nd.—Turkey, Boiled leg of Mutton, Tongues, Goose, Roast Beef and Vegetables.
3rd.—Pheasants, Hare, and sundry sauces, &c.
4th—Plum Pudding with sauces and custard Fruit Pie Mince tarts and sundry sweets.
DESSERT—Apples, Pears, Oranges, Raisins, Filberts &c.

The WINES included Champagne, fine old Port Sherry, Claret, &c.

Altogether, the banquet was such as has not previously been held in Rothwell, and reflected great generosity on the liberal and kindly entertainer.

The gentlemen present were J. Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman) Mr. W. Hargreaves, (vice-chairman); Messrs. Lunn, J. Hargreaves, Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden and Holmes, (members), Dobson, Bumby, Kendrew, Richardson and Lawton, (former members), Mr. S. Hargreaves, (clerk), Dr Heaps, (Medical Officer), Mr. W. Price, (collector), Mr. A. Marshall. (Treasurer) and Mr. F. Worth, (Inspector). The only invited guest who was absent being Mr. Sanderson, of Royd's Hall, who was not sufficiently strong to attend the meeting.

When dinner was over, the chairman rose to propose the "Health of the Queen and the Royal Family," a toast which all loyal Englishmen heartily respond to and especially at a time when Her Majesty has sustained so severe a bereavement by the death of H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse. The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Holmes, as one of the last elected members, rose to propose "The Health of our worthy Chairman, Mr. Joseph Charlesworth." He said he felt very proud to have to perform this duty, though it might have fallen into hands that would have done more justice to it. He had not known Mr. Charlesworth previous to his election on this Board, and had no idea of the kindness and affability which characterised that gentleman; the business-like way in which he conducted the meetings of the Board, the courtesy with which he treated every member, and the ease with which he might be approached by anybody, had quite delighted him; and his liberal provision of to-night was another instance of his generous disposition. He was sure every person present would heartily join in drinking "Health to the Chairman, and long may he live." Having been warmly honoured, Mr Charlesworth, in reply, very sincerely thanked the gentlemen for the very kind way in which they had drunk his health, and especially for the manner in which Mr. Holmes had referred to him. He was conscious that he did not attend the meetings so regularly as he ought, but he attended whenever he could, having a long way to come. He congratulated the Board on having at last completed the Rothwell Waterworks, and he thought they might appropriately celebrate the event by having dinner together. He was very pleased to see all the past and present members and officers, and greatly regretted Mr. Sanderson's inability to be present.

The Chairman next gave "The Health of the Vice-Chairman." He always felt, when unable to attend the meetings, that his place was well filled by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. Hargreaves, who was a practical man and well able to preside over their meetings.

In responding, Mr. Hargreaves thanked the Chairman and gentlemen for their kindness, and said that he could say truly he had worked hard on the Board for five years, the last year he had taken things easier and had let the younger blood do the work. He congratulated the Board on the completion of the water scheme, and was sure every one would approve of it when once it got into use. There was one great advantage they had—they had not the responsibility of keeping up the quality, that was done by Leeds, and every ratepayer had reason to be thankful that Rothwell had now a regular and sufficient supply of good, pure water.

Mr. Holmes, in proposing "The Health of the Clerk to the Board," expressed his entire satisfaction with the conduct of their Clerk, who seemed to be fully equipped for the duties devolving upon him, and richly merited the salary received by him.

Mr. S. Hargreaves, in responding, was greatly obliged for the kind words expressed, and had to thank the members for the courtesy and attention they had paid to any suggestions or advice he might offer.

Mr. W. Hargreaves gave "The Health of the Medical Officer of Health," and spoke in high terms of the fidelity with which Dr. Heaps had done his work; he was sure no man worked harder to further their water supply and drainage schemes than their Medical Officer; he believed he had done his best to secure good sanitary arrangements, and was always ready to give his assistance and advice when asked by any member of the Board.

Dr. Heaps, in replying, thanked the company and Mr. Hargreaves for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, and said the kind words which had been spoken would not soon be forgotten by him. He took them to imply that he had discharged his duties as Medical Officer of Health to their entire satisfaction. He was happy to say that the sanitary state of the district generally is, under the Board's direction, much improved. He congratulated the Board on the completion of the water scheme, having now an ample supply of that important element—pure water—he might say, brought not only to our doors, but into our houses, which would, he need not observe, greatly conduce to the comfort, cleanliness, and health of the inhabitants. What we now require in Rothwell is a good system of drainage, which he hoped the Board would soon introduce, and thus make still more complete the sanitary condition of the district. He was glad to be able to state that the health of the district generally, at the present time, is satisfactory, and that the death rate, considering the severe weather, is low. He again thanked them for the very kind manner in which they had drunk his health.

The Chairman then called on Mr. James Hargreaves to propose "The Health of the Collector of Rates." He believed there was not a better collector in all Yorkshire, one who was more careful in his figures, more successful in his collections, or who had less leakage in his accounts.

Mr. James Hargreaves proposed the toast with great pleasure; he had a very great respect for Mr. Price, and fully endorsed the remarks of the Chairman, that he had collected the Board's monies with great credit and honesty.

Mr. Price very heartily thanked the gentlemen present for drinking his health and for the kind expressions which had been used.

The Vice-Chairman gave "The Health of the Former Members of the Board," saying that good work had been done by some who were not now on the Board, and in the earlier years of the Board's existence they had done their best to forward the public works which were now completed or in progress.

Mr. Kendrew thanked the Vice-Chairman and gentlemen present for their kind wishes, and while he had had to do with the difficulties encountered in commencing the Board's work, he was pleased with the result of their labours, and especially at the satisfactory completion of the waterworks.

Mr. Richardson also replied and fully endorsed the remarks of Mr. Kendrew; he was sure it gave them all great pleasure to meet the esteemed Chairman of the Board, and to enjoy his generous hospitality. He hoped the day was far distant when Mr. Charlesworth would cease to be Chairman of the Rothwell Local Board.

Mr. S Bramley had great pleasure in proposing the health of "The Inspector and Surveyor," believing him to be a most efficient officer, who seemed to do his work, and saw that others did theirs thoroughly. He had been opposed to having the Leeds water, believing there was sufficient and good water to be obtained in the neighbourhood. He, however was highly satisfied with the present water-works and thought it would be a paying concern.

Mr. Holmes also bore testimony by frequent intercourses with the Inspector, to his thorough efficiency and was highly satisfied with him as being "the right man in the right place."

Mr Worth briefly acknowledged the toast, and thanked those present.

Mr. Hawden proposed the health of "The Treasurer," who, both in that office, and as reporter of their meetings, had endeavoured to fill his position well.

Mr. Marshall in acknowledging the toast, warmly thanked the gentlemen for their good wishes, and trusted that after the public works had been completed, the advantages arising would amply repay the expenses incurred.

Mr Lunn gave the "Chairmen of Committees," and in his own facetious manner expressed his pleasure in meeting the chairman, hoping he would long preside over their meetings, and warmly thanking him for the splendid liberality with which he had entertained them. He also referred to the fact that Messrs Charlesworth's Collieries were so free from accidents.

Mr Holmes in responding felt greatly obliged for the toast and had been pleased with the way in which the Committees worked.

Mr. J. Hargreaves also replied, assuring the gentlemen present that their object in Committee was always for the furtherance of the ratepayers interests, and the business was done in a straighforward manner.

The Chairman thought they ought now to drink the health of "The Ratepayers." In reference to Mr. Lunn's remark about the collieries, Mr. Charlesworth was thankful that by a kind Providence, and under good managers, they had mercifully been saved from accidents.

Mr. Bumby, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Lawton responded, thanking the Chairman for his open hearted hospitality, and feeling obliged to the Board for the completion of the water system. They believed every ratepayer would be satisfied with it, and had every confidence in the Board.

Mr. Greenwood also made a short speech, in which he referred to his election, by the repeated solicitions of certain gentlemen, and stating that he had generally been satisfied with the Board's action, and was highly pleased with the Chairman.

The chairman then proposed "The Host and Hostess," assuring them that they had been greatly gratified with the excellent manner in which dinner had been served, and the general arrangements for the evening.

Mr. Andrews appropiately responded, and was proud to have the company of the gentlemen of the Board, and to have had the honour of preparing the repast; his wife and himself were greatly obliged for kindly drinking their health.

In concluding the toasts, Mr. Charlesworth expressed his pleasure in meeting the guests, and after the many good wishes which had been spoken and the hearty way in which reference to his position on the Board had been received, he thought he would reconsider his previous intention of retiring, and allow his name to be again proposed at the next election.

The announcement was received with rounds of applause and satisfaction.

The company broke up about half past ten, after spending a most agreeable evening together.

WESLEYAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT AT ROTHWELL.

A novel and interesting affair came off on Monday last, in the Wesleyan School-room, Rothwell. A short time ago an idea was broached to the members of the young men's and young women's classes that they should give a public tea and entertainment for the benefit of the New Chapel Fund. The suggestion was warmly taken up by the young people, and subscriptions have been paid by them which cover the cost of the tea, thus leaving the whole profit for the object in view.

The tea accordingly took place last Monday afternoon, when a nice company sat down at the well furnished tables, which were presided over by the young ladies, nearly all of whom are under 18 years of age and this was their first appearance in that capacity; their names are Misses J. A. Lambert, M. E Seanor, B. Miller, E. Abbishaw, S. J. Higgins, M. Bedford, S. J. Taylor, A. Naylor, B. Stocks, L. Stocks, H. Hobson, and H. Higgins, all belonging to the young women's Sunday School class.

The tables having been cleared and arranged for the entertainment, the members of the two classes were ranged on either side of the platform, and Mr. Seanor, the senior superintendent, took the chair. The evening hymn having been sung by the audience, the programme for the evening was opened by George Wild and Samuel Morton playing a duet on the concertina and violin, which produced a good impression. Hedley Lunn then read "The Arab's Farewell to his Steed" very nicely. Miss M. E. Seanor followed with the song, "My Cottage Home," and Walter Ellis with "Nil Desperandum," both of which gave great satisfaction. Miss S. J. Higgins elicited considerable applause by her recitation, "What it is to be a Mother," and Walter Hargreaves so amused the audience with his song "I never could tell my A, B, C," that he was called to repeat it. Mr. J. Belcher next gave a difficult solo on the flute, being "Blue Bells" with variations; Arthur Stocks succeeded him with a pianoforte selection, "Fairy Barque." Mr. Ledgard (one of the young men's teachers) read a ludicrous account of "All neet in a Grave" in the Yorkshire dialect, causing frequent laughter; after which John Richard Seanor played a "Swiss Air" as a violin solo, with splendid execution. Mr. Ward (the other young men's teacher) then sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth," succeeded by Miss Emma Abbishaw with a reading, entitled, "Buttermilk." William Ellis next played a violin solo, after which Miss J. A. Lambert sang very sweetly "In Paradiso." After Mr. Marshall (one of the young women's teachers) had read a few extracts from the "Book of Blunders," producing considerable amusement; a pretty duet, "Home, sweet home," with variations, was performed by Miss M. E. Seanor and John Richard Seanor on the piano and violin, which so delighted the hearers as to demand an *encore*, the "Matrimonial Polka" being given instead. Miss Abbishaw succeeded admirably in the song, "Please give me a penny;" she was followed by Mr. Ledgard reading another piece in dialect, "Adam's Fall, or hid under t' bed." Miss Seanor's next song, "Won't you buy my pretty flowers," was pleasingly rendered, and Miss Higgins completed the programme by reading "Jealousy" in dialect.

Mr. Seanor in calling for a vote of thanks, expressed himself as highly pleased with the entertainment generally, and asked Mr. Armitage and Mr. Morton to move the resolution. Both gentlemen expressed their satisfaction with the performances of the young folks, especially considering the somewhat hurried manner in which the entertainment had been got up. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Legard replied, in doing which, they asked the indulgence of those present for any errors which might have been committed, and trusted that if they undertook any other entertainment they would be able to render a still better programme.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the meeting broke up.

The room was well-filled, and everybody seemed to have been pleased, while about £6 will be handed over to the New Chapel Committee.

A FIGHT AT NEWSAM GREEN.

On Saturday afternoon, by the vigilance of Sergeant Turton and other policemen, a fight was broken up and several of the ringleaders taken into custody. The police had observed a number of men making their way from the Thwaite Gate across the canal, and having had their suspicions aroused, followed them. On arriving at a field near Newsam Green, about half past four they found a fight was just commencing, two men being surrounded by a ring of some two hundred people. Immediately on seeing the police, they began to scamper in all directions and although the Sergeant was not successful in securing the principals, he and P. C. Wilson along with two Hunslet police, secured four men who were aiding and abetting the fight, named John Murray, Michael Haley, Henry Davis and Joseph Gelder, all of Leeds. They were handed over to Superintendant Stansfield, of the Leeds force, and were brought up for trial on Tuesday last, when each man was bound over to keep peace for 6 months and to pay 7s. costs.

ASSAULT.—At Wakefield on Monday, a farmer named J. Watkinson, of Great Preston, was charged with assaulting Samuel Thornton the Swillington Bar-keeper and was fined five shillings and costs.

CAUTION.—The police wish to caution the public against leaving clothes out on the line or hedge, without proper oversight, as several petty thefts of the kind have been committed in Rothwell during the past few days.

BIRTH.

MARSHALL.—On Sunday, Jan. 5th, the wife of Mr. A. Marshall, proprietor of the *Rothwell Times*, of a son.

DEATHS.

WRIGGLESWORTH.—On Wednesday, Martha Wrigglesworth, of Woodlesford, Aged 22 years.

HARTLEY.—On Wednesday, Percy Hartley, aged 10 years.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A Cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistula, and Sores of every description.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect, for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and most beneficial change in the whole system, and enable it, with renovated powers, to resist the approach of all future attacks of the same disease.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

"THE IMPOSTOR".

CHAPTER I.

The reader of the following tale is required to conceive that the events contained therein happened in the year 1632, on the bridal night of the Count Ernest d'Offen, with the lady Clara, daughter of the Baron de Werner, and that the opening dialogue is carried on between the former and the hereditary Prince of Brandebourg.

"Nay—but your highness must first promise to name it to no living being—not even to the Lady Clara, as it is my wish to surprise her with the intelligence myself."

"Well, Ernest, if you so desire it, I pledge my word."

"Hearken then, and give me joy!" and as he spoke, Ernest, Count d'Offen drew from his bosom, opened, and read the following letter:—

> 'After five and twenty years of exile from my native land, I learn my sovereign has proclaimed my pardon. I am informed a young general, whose fame has reached me in my obscure retreat—the Count Ernest d'Offen—is the child of my most unhappy marriage, and the cause of my pardon and return. Should it be no delusion, I may yet be happy—by seven this evening I shall repair to the chateau of my early friend the Baron de Werner, which adjoins my own forfeited estate. I write this that should it please heaven to restore me to my son I may press him to my heart, ere I enter the dwelling of my forefathers.
>
> D'OFFEN."

'My dear Ernest,' continued the prince, as his friend ceased reading, "indeed from my very heart, I give you joy, and I will leave you to judge my feelings on the subject, when I inform you at the very moment I was planning in my own mind how I could best break to you the news, which I had deemed indisputable, of your father's death."

"'Tis strange!" exclaimed Ernest.

'I have this day' the Prince continued, 'had an interview with Birman, the valet who accompanied your parent in his flight. He informed me that the wretched villain Folk, his foster-brother, who procured his condemnation, hunted him out in his seclusion, and with the most barbarous determination mortally wounded him.'

"Most extraordinary!" ejaculated the young count.

'Not so,' returned the other, 'everything is now explained—the faithful valet, himself wounded in defending his lord, was conveyed by some peasants in a senseless state to a neighbouring village, where, after a protracted confinement of upwards of a month, he proceeded hither. Doubtless, then, Ernest—for Birman says he saw him fall—doubtless, I say, your father was preserved in the same unlooked for way!"

"That is possible, certainly," assented Ernest.

"And then," the Prince continued, "having heard of the proclamation issued for his pardon, has returned to his native country, Birman believing him no longer in existence."

"Ah! my poor—poor father," exclaimed the young man for the moment giving way to the melancholy thoughts that crowded on his mind at the recollection of his parent's miseries—"how have you been abused! and by whom? by one from whom you were entitled to the deepest gratitude and firmest friendship! But I must part from you, Augustus." he added to the Prince in an altered tone of voice—"It is already close upon the hour of seven, so I must hasten to the baron's castle. Make such excuses to my lovely wife, accounting for my absence as your fancy can invent, until I am enabled to plead my own, in presenting to her my long-lost parent! adieu, my prince, and see you keep my secret trustily!'

"But stop, Ernest! stop!" exclaimed the prince, arresting his departure, "what excuse am I to make? what am I to say?"

"Any thing on earth you please, except the truth," replied the count. "You may say, I—but see! the Lady Clara is approaching! say what you please! adieu!" and as he spoke he hastily released his arm, and hurried from the room.

"Pleasant task, upon my honour, this—and easy too!" muttered the prince when he was left alone, "to frame excuses to a newly married lady for the absence of her lord upon her bridal night! well so be it then;" saying this he leant against a marble pillar where he stood, in which posture we will leave him awaiting the appearance of Countess d'Offen, in order to obtain the while a retrospective glance at the Ferdinand, the hitherto proscribed Count of Offen.

When yet an infant in his cradle, he had, by the cunning of his nurse, been supplanted in his rights by her own infant, Ferdinand Folk, (an individual already named). This woman was much esteemed in the count's family, in consequence of which her own supposititious son (in reality the Count d'Offen) was permitted to reside at the castle, brought up with the wrongful heir of Offen, and treated in all respects as though he were his brother; in addition to which the strong resemblance which their persons bore to one another, increased the feeling of regard the old Count d'Offen entertained towards his own, though unknown child.

When this deceit had been successfully practised for upwards of twelve years, the mother of the feigned count was attacked with an illness which eventually terminated her existence. On her death-bed, stung with remorse for the crime she had perpetrated, and with a view to save her soul from purgatory, she was led to make a full confession of the fraud she had so long maintained.

Having for so many years called him by the name of son, the father of Ferdinand d'Offen could not turn the innocent impostor from his door: and though his own child was instantly restored to his right and station as the heir of Offen, the foster-brother was not sent adrift. The old count felt too strong an attachment towards the boy to thrust him friendless into the world. Folk, therefore, continued at the castle, ate at the same table with Ferdinand, and was treated in every respect as had been the rightful heir of Offen, when considered as the humble foster-brother and dependant. Yet notwithstanding every kindness that could be lavished upon him, it would be absurd to say he did not feel the difference:—there existed the change—the great overwhelming change...from the offspring of the Lord d'Offen, to the offspring of his nurse!

Folk heard the annunciation, and felt the change arising from it, without a murmur, but the existence of the fact which produced that change, did not the less rankle in his heart. He was aware that any superficial shew of malice would but render his situation worse, and as an alternative, he cloaked his feelings under expressions of apparently sincere regard, and became a deep and artful hypocrite. The daily noble acts of confidence and kindness on the part of his foster-brother, were received by Folk with abundant external demonstrations of gratitude, while his heart yearned but for the downfall of his benefactor. Suffice it to say that the way in which he evinced the sincerity of his protestations, was, from the hour he ceased to be termed "my lord," one continuous plot in his own mind to effect the ruin of his friend.

Time rolled by, and the young men advanced in years, the similarity of their forms and features growing more remarkable as each passed; and as they attained the age of eighteen, the count died, leaving Ferdinand heir to all his honors and estates. His first act when he assumed his parent's title, was to settle on his foster-brother a competency for life, and shortly afterwards succeeded in obtaining for him a highly honourable military post.

To be continued.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
CLEARING SALE
OF
Winter Jackets and Ulsters,
ALSO.
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards).
A few REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand—regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price.
All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.
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(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)
NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S
Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

SEASONABLE
GIRL'S AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
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SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED,
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

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BOOT AND SHOE SHOP
Is not a REFUSE Shop for a SLOP Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, nor a SHAM COMPANY. The proprietor is a practical boot and shoe maker, and offers to the public good boots and shoes at the lowest remunerative prices.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—
JOSEPH JOWITT, 3, LEEDS BRIDGE.
N.B.—Boots and Shoes made to measure in sewn, pegged, or riveted, and repairs promptly attended to on the premises.

MILLING & PARTNERS
Respectfully announce that their
GREAT ANNUAL SALE
Will commence to-morrow, Saturday, Jan. 19th.

THE ADVANCEMENT of the season and the continued depressed trade, amounting in some branches to complete stagnation combined with the eager desire of Manufacturers to convert their stocks at the present time into Cash, have enabled Milling & Partners, through their command of capital, to purchase within the last month some important and extraordinary cheap lots of Drapery Goods, which they will offer during the GREAT SALE at prices that on comparison will be found at least
25 per cent under their real value.
These Goods will be stacked in various parts of our colossal Warehouse, and marked in plain figures at such prices as will tend, not only to maintain the prestige, but increase the fame of our
ANNUAL SALE

Silk, Satin, Velvet and Velveteen Department.
All our BLACK SILKS have undergone a genuine Reduction. A large range in Colours, in Navy Blue, Bronze, Chocolate, Dark Brown, Prune, Fawn, Drabs, and all fashionable colours, 2s 9½d. usual price 3s 6d
An odd lot of Fancy Dress Silk will be cleared at 1s 7½d per yard
All Coloured Satins will be sold at 2s 9½d, usual price 3s 6d Velveteens in all colours, from 2s 4½d Plushes and all Millinery Silks at Half price
30 Boxes of our celebrated Lyons Finished Velveteens, as under—
5 Boxes at 1s 9½d, usual price 1s 11½d — 5 Boxes at 2s 11½d usual price 3s 9d
5 " 2s 2d, " 2s 6d — 5 " 3s 6d, " 4s 3d
5 " 2s 6d, " 2s 11½d — 5 " 3s 11d, " 5s 6d
Exquisitely soft and rich, this beautiful fabric, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, surpasses all other in appearance and durability.

MILLINGS' GREAT ANNUAL SALE.
Mantle Ulster Paletots and Shawl Department
Having had a most successful season in Mantles, Ulsters, and Paletots, we are prepared to clear out the remaining portion of the stock at little more than Half-price, to make room for our early Spring purchases
One Sealskin Paletot, 8½ guineas, former price 11½ guineas
One " 10 guineas, " 13½ guineas
Two " 14 guineas, " 18 guineas
Two " 16 guineas, " 20 guineas
Fur-Lined Cloak greatly reduced. A mixed lot of JACKETS will be laid out and sold at 6s 11d, 8s 11d, 10s 6d each; these are in many cases worth double
A splendid lot of Ladies Paletots will be thrown together, and sold at 14s 11d, 21s, 25s, 29s 6d, worth from 25s to 3½ guineas 300 Ladies Ulsters, splendid value
A splendid range of Girls' Ulsters at Half-price
We would draw special attention to the quotations for Sealskin Paletots; having been bought long before the advance took place, they are now at the prices a really good investment.

MILLINGS' GREAT ANNUAL SALE.
Flannel and Blanket Department
10,000 yds Shirting Flannels, from 4½d. to 1s 9d. 2,000 yds Yorkshire Flannels, from 9½d
3,000 yds Saxony Flannels, from 7½d. 1,000 prs 10—4 Blankets from 6s 9d to 18s
1,500 prs 11—4 Blankets from 11s to 43s 100 prs (slightly soiled) at 9s 11d and 12s 11d, very Cheap.
A lot of Blanket Sheets, 3s 6d usual Price 4s 6d.
As most of our Customers are aware, this Department is a Special Feature during our ANNUAL SALE, being bought direct from Manufacturers, and sold at Wholesale Prices

MILLINGS' GREAT ANNUAL SALE.
Linens Quilts Calicoes &c.
5,000 yds Brown Hollands, 4½d per yard. 200 pieces Grey Calico, 2d, 2¼d, 2½d, 3d, 3½d, and 4½d.
300 pieces White Calico, from 3d to 9d.
500 Damask Table Cloths, from 11½d. 5,000 yards Harden, from 4d.
Every description of Towels, Towelling, Glass Cloths, Diaper, Hucks, &c., at reduced prices.
Bleached Damask Table Cloths, from 1½ to 5 yards long with Napkins to match, cheap.

MILLINGS' GREAT ANNUAL SALE.
Ribbons and Ladies' Scarf Department
Rich all Silk Fringed Ribbons, in all Colours, for the Sale 3½d,
Job lines in Satinelle and reversible Satin Ribbons all one price during the Sale 4¾ yard.
Sash Ribbon in every Colour at reduced prices.
Black Silk Fallies as follows—4 inches wide, 2½d. 2½ inches wide, 3¾, less than half-price.
All Remnants greatly Reduced.
40 doz. Ladies' Silk Windsor Scarfs, 3½d and 4½d. Rich French Broche Scarfs, 6¾ and 9½d, usual price 1s 0½d and 1s 9½d.
Richer Scarfs proportionately cheap. White China Squares, handsomely Embroidered and Fringed, 3s 6d, worth 4s 11d.

MILLING & PARTNERS,
Boar Lane, Bank Street, and Trinity Street,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ag-
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Dr. B. J. Boulton & Co., Horncastle.
We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and Anti-spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other Sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects.
"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See Lancet, 1st December 1864.
CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 13th July 1864.
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The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
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Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle s. d.	Dos. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48
PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle 1 Pale Amontilado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42
MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY			
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry		1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry		1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry		1 8	20
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Dos	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof -	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

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SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

JOHN D'ARCY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Goldsmith, Silversmith & Jeweller,
Begs to inform the public that he is ready to attend to any repairs with which he may be favoured.
Any orders left with Mr. Geo. Greenwood, Kirk House, Commercial-street, Rothwell, will be promptly attended to.
A Trial Solicited.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

For Sale by Private Contract
ALL THOSE THREE DWELLING-HOUSES, containing four rooms, good underground cellars, back and front garden, separate outhouses, &c., &c., pleasantly situate in Churchfield Terrace, Rothwell.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Joseph Ward, 7, Churchfield Terrace, Rothwell.

ROTHWELL CHURCH.
The New Hymn Books
Which came into use on Sunday, Jan. 5th, 1879, may be had at
A. Marshall's, Post office, Rothwell
In 17 different sorts.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, &c.

BOOKS BOUND.
NEAT,
CHEAP,
STRONG,
AT
A. Marshall's, Post Office,
Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1879

THE "MESSIAH" CONCERT.

That the love of music has departed, that musical talent and practice is dead, cannot certainly be said of Rothwell, for not only does each place of worship possess a relatively good choir, but we have been able with the valued addition of friends in Carlton, Oulton and Lofthouse, to form a Choral Union able to undertake and successfully to perform that grand oratorio "The Messiah." The organised combination of the singers and instrumentalists of the town for the purpose of mutual help and supplying good concerts, has long been the desire of the musical residents, and could the concert of last Monday have been heard by the "father of Rothwell music," our old friend, Mr. H. Kirkby, who is now laid on a bed of sickness, we can fancy the pleasure and enthusiasm which would have quivered through his heart and how tears of gladness would have filled his eye For a considerable time, the lately-formed Choral Union for Rothwell and District has been practising weekly the varying beauties of Handel's grand work, and when it is remembered that while some of its members were well up in musical knowledge, the majority were but learners, it is evident that patient perseverance has been endured before a band and chorus, such as we heard on Monday evening at the Mechanics' Institute could be presented to the public. During the early meetings Mr. Walter Lambert conducted—and to him is due considerable credit for those first weeks of hard grounding work. For the last few nights, Mr. T. Wilson, of Leeds has been engaged, and he wielded the baton at the concert. Several ladies and gentlemen undertook the solos, of whom we shall speak as we proceed, though with the exception of Mrs. Kennedy (soprano), we cannot congratulate the Committee on their selection. The following is the list of performers:—

INSTRUMENTALISTS:

1st Violin.—Messrs. Flows, Wormald (principal) and Morton (ripieno).
2nd Violin.—Messrs. Holey Flockton, J. R. Seanor, Steele (principal), and Ellis (ripieno).
Viola.—Mr. Stirk. *Oboe.*—Mr. Wormald, jun.
Violincello.—Mr. C. Ward.
Flute.—Mr. Wormald. *Clarionet.*—Mr. J. Hampson.
Double Bass.—Mr. C. Higgins.
Trombone.—Mr. E. Hampson.

VOCALISTS:

Soprano.	*Tenor.*
Mrs. A. Ward	Mr. John Brown
" Adamson	" Blackburn
" Turner	" Joe Gibson
Miss E. Ward	" Jas. Gibson
" Newton	" Kennedy
" Lumsdon	" E. Taylor
" Lambert	" J. Cooke
" Seanor	" J. W. Stead
" Wormald	" W. Smith
" E. Wormald	" S. Newton
" Copley	" W. Wormald
" Batty	" J. Blackburn, jun.
" Hampson	" J. Firth
" Ellis	" T. W. Bedford
" Parish	" E. Boothroyd
" Ely	" G. Adamson
" Day	
" R. J. Day	

Alto	*Bass.*
Miss Parish	Mr. W. Harrison
" Backhouse	" W. Varley
Mr. W. Lambert	" D. Tilley
" A. Steele	" R. Ellis
" Jos. Idle	" Jno. Sheldon
" C. Turner	" N. Day
" Jas. Ellis	" A. Newton
" S. Goulthorp	" J. Harrison
" Wainwright	" R. Nicholson

Shortly after seven o'clock, all were in their places, the inharmonious tuning subsided, and Mr. Wilson mounted his stand, and the early notes of the first overture were cautiously drawn, the players becoming gradually more confident, the second time being sweetly rendered. As is generally the case, when once safely over the grave portion of the overture, the first violins "go in" and on this evening the lively notes were touched with a brilliancy which at once gave a tinge to the whole after performance and set everybody in time and tune and made them feel at home.

In the favourite tenor recit., "Comfort ye," Mr. Atkinson sang without any energy at all, and unfortunately produced an impression which did not wear off all the evening. The violins seemed to put a little more spirit into him in "Ev'ry Valley," and the runs were correctly given.

The way in which the Chorus rendered the well-known "And the glory," showed that they were prepared to do their part properly, and one felt quite relieved to hear the grand chorus so heartily taken up.

Mr. Shires followed in the bass recit. "Thus saith the Lord" which he sang almost too carefully, giving every note at the expense of expression. In the air "But who may abide" he sang with more confidence, and hit the minor passages very nicely, but lacks strength of lungs for a hall of that size.

Omitting the awkward Chorus "And He shall purify," Miss Greenwood (contralto) took the recit. "Behold! a Virgin shall conceive," and the sweet air "O thou that tellest." We must confess to some disappointment in this young lady, and should have liked to give her a good word, but her voice betrayed a roughness in the lower notes, which occur so frequently in this song, seriously militating against the sweetness there was in the stave notes. The short Chorus was taken up spiritedly and with clean "rests."

The following recit. and air "The people that walked in darkness," always a favourite bass song was well done by Mr. Shires, who is evidently anxious to sing correctly, while in some places his voice rang out a little.

The martial-like Chorus "Unto us a child is born" brought out the full power of the band, and we must say that without the brass instruments, the effect would not have been so good. The chorus went in as though they meant it, and the whole of the performers acquitted themselves admirably; when once safely on the way, the parts were smartly caught up, and the runs done to time. It was rather a pity the Pastoral Symphony was omitted, the band might have shown their powers in "piano" music The three soft recitatives following, were pleasingly sung by Mrs. Kennedy, who has a voice of considerable compass and sweetness; which were succeeded by the Chorus "Glory to God," in which the Choral Union sustained their character.

The recit. and air "He shall feed His flock" was much more suited to Miss Greenwood's voice, and she gave the audience great pleasure in singing the first part of it, while Mrs. Kennedy took up the second portion, creating quite a sensation by the ease and clearness with which she got octave B in the last bar but one. Omitting the following chorus, the choir took up "Behold the Lamb of God" very nicely. Miss Greenwood, in "He was despised," entered into the sentiment in the plaintive manner most appropriate to that song, and was much more successful than she had been in her first, the bass instruments keeping well under, and thereby enhancing the effect. Passing over the intervening numbers, the Chorus "All we like sheep" was taken up almost perfectly, the parts being most evenly balanced and dropping into their places without a slip, the charming slow movement at the close being very carefully and sweetly executed. This concluded the first part.

Commencing with the second part with "Thy rebuke," Mr. Atkinson somewhat retrieved his character, but it was evident he was not in "good form," probably not very well; he however succeeded better in this part than in the earlier portion of the programme, also singing "But Thou did'st not leave."

The Chorus "Lift up your heads" was really done splendidly, and for the number of performers could hardly be beaten. Mrs. Kennedy had an easy task in the simple but enchanting song "How beautiful are the feet," which she accomplished very satisfactorily. "Their sound is gone out" was done with a swing from beginning to end.

Mr. Shires next essayed "Why do the nations" which, while done correctly, lacked the energy and power of voice required in these grand bass songs; the strings kept at it as if they had known the piece for years.

Mr. Atkinson followed with "Thou shalt break them," after which Mrs. Kennedy sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth," in which she appeared very nervous, owing partly, perhaps, to a certain wind instrument which occasionally broke in to assist the conductor's baton, and so disconcerted the singer. At the first notes of the "Hallelujah" most of the audience arose, and it was with difficulty the enthusiastic chorus could be kept to time, but grandly and gloriously it sounded as its noble melody rang through the hall, while the final rest was done to order, not a whisper being heard after time, nor previous to the last loud "Hallelujah." And so the first Rothwell performance of the "Messiah" ended.

The whole of the singers and instrumentalists deserve the warmest praise—they did well, and so far the evening was a thorough success.

The room was nearly full, only a few reserved seats being empty, which would also have been occupied but for a concert at Oulton on the same night.

The gross proceeds will be something like £13 which, after defraying expenses will leave £7 or £8 for the rent of room and purchase of books.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism or Neuralgic Affections.—No diseases are more frequent, painful or difficult to cure than these. From their attack no tissue of the human body is exempt; no age sex, or calling is secure. It is a blessing, however, to know that all these sufferings may be completely and expeditiously subdued by Holloway's remedies. The must assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailments, the Pills remove constitutional disturbance, and regulate the impaired function of every organ throughout the body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching preparations.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

LOFTHOUSE.

EMPLOYMENT.—The men employed at the quarries in this district, commenced work this week, after playing for about five weeks in consequence of the frost, Great distress consequently exists amongst them.

A FOX.—During the week, whilst two men who are watchers for Mr. Appleyard, of Thorp, were on their usual rounds they discovered a fox. We have been allowed to inspect the animal, which is very young, it has a white stripe running round its neck; he was very shy and would not be coaxed out therefore he had to be forcibly ejected from his temporary abode.

CLUB SUPPER.—On Monday night, the members of the Sick Relief Club (which is for the benefit of the workmen engaged on the surface) had their annual supper.

After Supper the Secretary read the report which shewed the Club to be in a good financial condition.

The rest of the evening was spent in singing songs &c; the singing of Mr. W. Lees being much admired.

CHOIR TREAT.—On Thursday night week the members of the Lofthouse Church Choir numbering upwards of 50 sat down to an excellent supper, which had been provided for them by the liberality of Mr. J. Charlesworth, who on more than one occasion has shewn himself to be a gallant upholder of the Church. Although the choir has been but recently augmented this is the second treat they have had the pleasure of indulging in (the first being on the occasion of the Organ Opening.

After Supper, Mr. Marshall in suitable terms proposed the health of Mr. J. Charlesworth, after which Mr. Moorhouse gave Success to the Church Choir. The health of the Vicar and Churchwardens was then given. The rest of the evening was spent in singing songs &c., a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of Mr. Marshall seconded by Mr. Moorhouse, was heartily awarded to the host.

A BALL.—On Thursday night week, the first annual ball (which had been formed by a committee), was held in the National School-room, a large and select company being present. Mr. Goodyear who is well known as an excellent pianist had been engaged for the occasion.

The proceedings commenced at 8-30 and terminated at 3-30. The parties were admitted by tickets for which they had paid 1s. 6d. A refreshment stall had been provided and, during the intervals, the lovers of vernacular sports repaired thither to refresh themselves. The ball has proved a great success.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific" Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

DEATHS.

COLLEY.—January 10, Samuel Colley, of Robin Hood, aged 66 years.
HAMMILL.—January 13, Ann Hammill, aged 83 years.

"THE IMPOSTOR."

Other years rolled by, and Ferdinand Count d'Offen, and the Princess Adelaide, daughter of the Elector of Brandebourg, became mutually enamoured of each other. The attachment was maintained under the express disapprobation of the Elector, and consequently, ended in clandestine marriage. The strictest secrecy was maintained—Folk being the only confidant; but the great caution which was employed appeared to be of no avail, for two days subsequent to his marriage with the princess, Ferdinand was arrested by a mandate from the elector, and ordered to execution, while Adelaide was detained a state prisoner in the palace at Brandebourg: they had been betrayed—and by whom? Th'ungrateful Folk! But the count Ferdinand was not fated just then to die. Baron de Werner (the father of the youthful bride already mentioned to the reader) was the castellan of Baandebourg castle, and having known and loved the count from youth connived at his escape.

Having first hastened to his own chateau in order to secure what money and jewels he possessed, the Count Ferdinand fled the country, his valet Birman being the sole companion of his flight. His young and lovely wife did not long survive his loss; she lingered on in hopeless misery, and ere a year elapsed, died in giving birth to the Count Ernest d'Offen.

Afflicted by his daughter's death, but still inveterate against her lord, the elector reared the infant in his palace.—As he advanced to manhood he rose to eminence in the army, and became the chosen friend and confidant of the hereditary Prince of Brandebourg. The traitor Folk did not long reap the fruits of his unprincipled villainy:—disgraced at Court, he went to hide his head,—whither, no one knew or cared.

Meanwhile every opportunity which presented itself, Ernest used to its utmost limits to procure his parent's recall from banishment,—but on every occasion he was unsuccessful. At length after a signal victory he had gained, when the Kingdom of Prussia rang loudly with his praise, he again ventured to solicit the elector for his father's re-call, at the same time intimating, that if this boon was denied, he should throw up his commission in the army and retire to his estate. This appeal produced the so much desired effect,—a proclamation for his pardon—the intelligence whereof had gained the exile's ears and prompted his return,—was issued throughout the kingdom.

But the reader may consider this digression tedious:—we will therefore return to the situation of the hereditary prince, who, leaning against a marble pillar, awaited in perplexity the entrance of the new-made bride.

"Good even to your ladyship," said he—advancing with his extended hand to meet the countess as she entered.

"Perhaps your highness can inform me,—as you appear a party so intimately concerned,—on what important errand my Lord d'Offen is engaged, that on my approach he makes so rapid a retreat?" These words were uttered by the countess in a tone of evident pique, and as she returned the salute of the hereditary prince, it seemed apparent from its constraint, that she considered him not slightly implicated in the culpability of her lord.

The Countess d'Offen possessed a peculiarly Prussian cast of contenance, and the playful air of discontent that now pervaded her lovely features, and the half pouting lip which added to the exhibition of that feeling, rendered her on this occasion even more beautiful than ordinary.

"Indeed you do me wrong, sweet lady"—said the prince in answer to this observation, "It may be as you say, undoubtedly"—returned the countess in the same assumed tone of voice, "but your highness must admit the circumstances as being somewhat singular, that since you have honoured this poor castle with your illustrious presence, my lord has hardly interchanged a word with me! he leaves me and the guests he has invited, to receive you here,—and when I follow him he hurries from the room!"

"Nay, lovely countess, never let it anger you—believe me when I say your husband is engaged on matters of some importance."

"Importance! and pray then may I make so bold as to enquire of your highness, if my wedding with his lordship goes for nothing?"

"Confusion!" muttered the prince "that word should not have slipped my tongue! oh! undoubtedly"—he said aloud—"a deal—a vast deal:—unquestionably—of the first—of paramount importance—but his absence—now—is owing partially—in fact, dear lady to be candid with you,—he is even now engaged in executing a kind of a—slight surprise for you!"—

"Oh!" exclaimed her ladyship with a prolonged emphasis upon the word—"a surprise you say? then must I forgive him! aye! and my gracious pardon shall even be extended to your graceless royal self—but on this condition only—that I may be made your confidant as to its nature!"

"Really, fair countess," replied the prince with a bow of courteous gallantry,—"there are but few penalties I would not undergo to save me from your harsh displeasure, or fewer still, I would not pay to dissipate it when incurred,—but in the present case, it would—really—be——"

"A fine too heavy to incur? well, well, I know what you would say"—the countess added as the slight shade of affected anger vanished from her brow—"I read your countenance, good sir,—and learn from indications written there, that you are more deeply implicated in his lordship's plot than I had deemed you were.—Well, Lalep?"—she added as her husband's secretary entered the apartment—"A stranger is anxious to have speech, in private, either of my lord, or of your ladyship."—

"Is he an invited guest, Lalep?" asked the latter.

"He did not give his name, my lady."—

"I will see him, should he wish it," said the countess, and then added to herself, "some clue mayhap calculated to unravel the mystery!"—the secretary left the room to execute his lady's bidding, and the prince, adding:

"Well, I shall hasten to adorn myself ere I join the banquet in the hall,"—followed his example.

"Have I the honor of addressing the Countess d'Offen?"—enquired the stranger as Lalep ushered him into the apartment.

"That is my title, sir," replied the countess.

"Formerly the Lady Clara de Werner?"

"Such was my rank, sir."

"Then," continued the former speaker, "in the person of your ladyship, I recognise the daughter of my preserver—my friend!"

"How! you are then acquainted with my father?"

"Aye! you see before you the persecuted father of your husband—the injured Ferdinand Count d'Offen!"

"My noble lord!" exclaimed the countess, affectionately taking the stranger's hand—"words could but ill express my feelings at this moment! and Ernest, too! our surprise will be a mutual one!—"

"Ah!—my son—my son."

"He left us but this moment. The Prince of Brandebourg honours our castle with his presence, I will hasten and conduct him hither!"

"Do so—do so, my daughter." Away the countess bounded, and had hardly crossed the threshold of the door ere the prince encountered her;—encircling her arm in his, she drew him, without the explanation of a word, again into the apartment.

"There!" said she, extending one of her fair arms towards the count—"let me press it to your highness, the long absented owner of these halls, Ferdinand, Count d'Offen!"

"Ferdinand Count d'Offen! I need not say, my lord"—exclaimed the prince, advancing with a condescending dignity—"with what sincerity I congratulate and greet you on returning to your native land:—but I wonder though to see you here alone!"—he added—"Ernest——"

"Has not yet returned,"—said the countess interrupting him, and then continued, "and now, in order to make some amends for your late seditious conduct, your highness must promise to do what I require."

"That promise is made," replied the prince.

"Then see you keep it, as truly as you have your faith towards my husband:—be sure you give not Ernest the slightest intimation of his father's presence in the castle, and to surprise him with the news, shall be my task."—

"But, fair lady," returned the individual whom she addressed, "should you not bear in mind the possibility of your husband's previous knowledge of the fact?"

"Now I do request your highness, if you value my good word, not to favour us with tedious 'possibilities.' I merely solicit at your hands a single promise."

"Well—if your ladyship insists"—he continued, smiling—"as you seem so anxious on the subject"—he turned towards the count uttering a low and meaning laugh, "why I will even make the promise!"

"'Tis well," replied the countess, "I shall reckon on your word."—"And now, my lord," the prince continued, "I entreat you to tell me what good fortune enabled you to recover from the blow of the persecuting traitor Folk?"

"Ah! how came your highness by a knowledge of that fact?" enquired Ferdinand.

"My authority was Birman—your devoted servant!"

"What! then he lives?" questioned the former, speaking with a commingled emotion of surprise and joy.

"He does," replied the prince, "I myself saw him but this morning, when he related to me all the circumstances, and wept your death as sure?"

"Kind—worthy man!" exclaimed the count, apparently touched by this instance of affection as evinced by his domestic. "Yes—so indeed it was!—the traitor Folk—the man—the foster-brother—with whom in infancy I had been nourished—even from the same bosom—with whom, in youth, I had been reared—for whom, in after life, I had deprived myself of a portion of my patrimony and exerted every means to benefit him! that man, not content with, wantonly,—causelessly,—blasting my hopes and prospects here, my peace, elsewhere and for ever,—hunting me down from land to land, until, at length, he overtook and sought to slay me! but Providence interposed between the execution of his wish, and the prepetration of the deed! I was discovered by an herdsman senseless on the spot where the miserable man had stabbed me,—conveyed to a neighbouring village and restored to life."

"The fate—the very fate of Birman."

To be continued.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES.—LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, and use no other. This is the True antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, Small-pox and Headache, having peculiar and exclusive merits. Use no substitute. See perpetual injunction against Imitators; also the unanimous judgment of the Lords Justices Bramwell, Brett, and Cotton, 22nd January, 1878, against the Government, in favour of its free sale by all retailers. 113, Holborn-hill, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. Clarke, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Sons, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S CLEARING SALE

OF

Winter Jackets and Ulsters,

ALSO

'URS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards).
ew REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand—regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price
ll Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.

SPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.

(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)
RICE. As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always ted at the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S
Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

5, LOWERHEAD ROW, LEEDS,
January, 1879.

MADAM,

We beg to inform you that we shall offer from this day to the end of the present month, the whole of our Stock irrespective of Production Prices.

Our Customers who have previously visited us, fully understand the genuineness of this announcement.

The undermentioned are quotations of a few LEADING ARTICLES as a criterion of the extraordinary bargains that will be submitted.

Trusting you will kindly commend this Sale, and favour us with an early call.

We are, Madam,
Yours obediently,

BROWN & BROADBENT.

Lot 1	Coloured Ostrich Tips	Reduced to 1½d	usual price 4½d to 10d
Lot 2	Black and Coloured Tips	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 10d to 1s
Lot 3	„ „	Reduced to 8½d	usual price 1s to 1s 6d
Lot 4	„ „	Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 6d to 1s 11
Lot 5	„ „	Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 9d
Lot 6	Black and Coloured Ostrich Flats	Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 11d
Lot 7	„ „ long	Reduced to 1s 11d	usual price 2s 9d to 3s 6d
Lot 8	„ „	Reduced to 2s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 9	„ „ „	Reduced to 3s 11d	usual price 5s 11d to 6s 9d
Lot 10	„ „ „	Reduced to 4s 11d	usual price 6s 11d to 7s 11d
Lot 11	Coloured Natural Wings	Reduced to 1½d	usual price 3½d to 4½d
Lot 12	„ „	Reduced to 3d	usual price 6½d to 9½d
Lot 13	Coloured French Droops	Reduced to 1s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 14	„ Montures	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 1s 6d to 4s 11d
Lot 15	Black and Col'd Cord Ribbons, string width	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6½d to 10½d
Lot 16	„ Satin and Satinette „	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6d to 10½d
Lot 17	„ Felt Hats, all new shapes	Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 5½d to 1s 11d
Lot 18	„ French Felt Hats	Reduced to 1s 5½d	usual price 2s 3d to 5s 6d
Lot 19	Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets	Reduced to 6½d	usual price 11½d to 1s 9d
Lot 20	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in Felt, Straw, &c.	2s 11d	usual price 5s 9d to 8s 6d
Lot 21	A room full of Articles, comprising Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, Fur Trimmings, &c., all at the uniform price of 4½ per piece, article, or yard.		

We shall offer with the above lots 55 Pieces of Black Gros Grain Silks and Silk Velvets suitable for Dresses, Mantles, &c., from 1s 11½d per yard, 40 per cent. off regular prices.

A Staff of Experienced Milliners kept on the premises.

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

SEASONABLE
GIRL'S AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
THE "TIMES" HATTER,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

HARRY BLACKWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
3, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS*;
MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
121, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS.*

THE GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT WHICH GOODS WILL BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST
Will commence on Saturday, February 1st, 1879.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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NEWSOME'S
CHEAP GROCERY STORES,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

AT NEWSOME'S,
BACON AND HAMS
At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

At Newsome's,
Always a large Stock of
HAMS AND BACON

GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.

BLADDERED LARD
In all sized bladders.

At Newsome's
CHESHIRE & AMERICAN CHEESE
Good Cheese at 6½d per pound
Fine Cheese at 7½d per pound

Do you need Good Bread?
BUY YOUR FLOUR AT NEWSOME'S
Strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed AT NEWSOME'S

At Newsome's
BUTTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Fresh Roll, Pound Lump, Kiel,
And all varieties
BUTTERINE 1s per pound

FRESH EGGS WEEKLY.

DIP CANDLES 5½d per pound
WAX CANDLES 8½d per pound
Reduction on taking larger quantities
AT NEWSOME'S

HODGSON & SIMPSON'S SOAPS
At Newsome's
BEST MOTTLED 3d per pound
HONEY SOAP 4d per pound
PALE YELLOW SOAP 3d, 3½d, and 4d
Prize Medal
GOLDEN HONEY SOAP at 4½d
WHITE SCOURING SOAP at 2½d
COLD WATER SOAP 4½d per pound

At Newsome's
NEW FRUIT
FOR THE SEASON

NEW CURRANTS 4d per pound
TIP TOP SORTS 4½d and 5d per pound
Splendid quality.

VALENTIA OR PUDDING RAISINS
New Season Fruit, 4d per pound
First quality 4½d per pound

BARCELONA NUTS 4d per lb
NEW FIGS
NEW DATES
NEW PRUNES

ALMONDS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SPICES FOR PLUM CAKE,
At reasonable prices At Newsome's

Reduction in the Price of Tea.

At Newsome's
ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound. 5d per quarter-pound

PRICE OF TEA REDUCED
At Newsome's
INDIAN AND CHINA TEA
2/- per pound, 6d per quarter-pound

TEA! TEA!
A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE
At Newsome's
THE HALF-CROWN TEA
A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS
AT NEWSOME'S
Black or Mixed, 3/-, 3/4, and 3/8 per lb

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN, TENT, GINGER
And all Flavours

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London.
Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER 2/- per dozen
BASS' & ALLSOPP'S ALE 2/3 per dozen

No alteration in the Price of TOBACCO.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG
TWIST and NAIL ROD
3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.
FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety and at the old prices

Every article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
NEWSOME'S
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

JOHN D'ARCY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Goldsmith, Silversmith & Jeweller,

Begs to inform the public that he is ready to attend to any repairs with which he may be favoured. A Trial Solicited.

Any orders left with Mr. Geo. Greenwood, Kirk House, Commercial-street, Rothwell, will be promptly attended to.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,
WOODLESFORD.

Arrangements have been made to give a GRAND

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT

In the Large Room adjoining the Two Pointers Inn,
On Monday Evening, Jan. 27th, 1879.

The following, amongst other Ladies & Gentlemen, have kindly consented to take part:

MRS. HODGSON, MRS. BROOKE,
REV. H STUART KING, REV. H. M. SIMS,
MR. C. F. HOYLE, MR. A. TOWLER,
ACCOMPANIST, ... MR. WALTER LOCKWOOD.
Recitations, &c., by MR. MARK LANDON.

Doors open at Seven o'clock. Concert to commence at Half-past.

TICKETS: Reserved Seats 2s 6d., Front Seats, 2s., Second Seats, 1s Admission at the door to a limited space, Sixpence.

The proceeds to be devoted towards defraying certain extra expenses incurred in connection with the Church during the past year.

TO EXCAVATORS AND DRAINERS.

TO BE LET by TENDER the Forming, Draining, &c , Windmill Lane, Carlton Lane, Rothwell, for Messrs. Mawson Bros., Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at my Office, in Rothwell, from Tuesday, January 28th, to Saturday, February 1st, 1879.

Tenders to be sent to me, not later than 5 p.m. on Monday, February 3rd, 1879.

WM. RICHARDSON,
Rothwell, and Architect and Surveyor.
Market-place, Wakefield.

BOOKS BOUND.
NEAT,
CHEAP,
STRONG,
AT
A. Marshall's, Post Office,
Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD MEETING.

The usual meeting of the Rothwell Local Board was held on Monday evening last, present—Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, (chairman) Messrs. Lunn, J. Hargreaves, Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, the Clerk, Treasurer, and the Inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Holmes again brought up complaints respecting the Water Supply at Stourton, stating that the people were frequently without; and especially referring to the landlord of the Queen's Hotel, who was seriously inconvenienced in his business by having no water for the carters, &c., calling at his house.

After some conversation, in which all the members expressed their dissatisfaction with the way Stourton is served it was proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by the Chairman—That the Inspector be authorized to see Mr. Filleter respecting the matter, and to represent to him the necessity of securing a better and more regular supply of water for the Stourton portion of the Board's district.

Mr. Hawden and Mr. Lunn thought it would be better for Mr. Holmes to accompany the Inspector, but the chairman held that having the authority of the Board, that was sufficient.

On being put to the vote, the original motion was carried by the chairman's casting vote.

It appears that during the last quarter Stourton has used 766 thousand gallons of water, and Rothwell 226 thousand gallons.

Mr. Sykes having applied for a meter for his works, it was proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried "that a meter of suitable size be ordered for Mr Sykes' works.

A conversation ensued as to Mr. Sykes' application for a water guard for his cottages. Different opinions were given on the subject Mr. Bramley and Mr. Lunn rather inclining to the use of guards in certain cases. Mr. Holmes cited his experience as a landlord, that the waste of water, the breakage of pipes, and other things connected with water guards entailed a greater loss and inconvenience to the landlord than putting taps on the sink at once. In Leeds the loss of water is not felt so much, but in Rothwell, where all the water coming through the meter has to be paid for, the Board will be considerable losers by any waste of water from guards.

Mr. Bramley suggested stop cocks two or three yards from the guard so that if anything occurred, the water could be shut off by the inspector, who would have to be informed of the leakage.

Mr. Hawden thought that in the case of old property which was likely to come down shortly, guards might be allowed, but for new property he thought the water should be brought on to the sink.

Mr J. Hargreaves instanced the difficulty experienced in keeping large pipes open and feared great trouble with small pipes so exposed.

The chairman would like to meet Mr. Sykes, but he thought when the Board had laid the main up his street, he ought now to do his part by attaching the waterpipes to his cottages.

After some further discussion on the application, which it was felt was of a representative character, it was decided that Mr. Sykes' application for a guard be not granted.

The Clerk having intimated that the "nuisance removal" contract is now nearly expired, it was moved by Mr. Holmes, seconded by the chairman, and carried,—That the subject be referred to the Sanitary Committee, who after considering it, shall report to the next meeting.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Bramley, it was resolved—That the Finance Committee meet on the Wednesday evening previous to the Monthly Board Meeting for the examination of all accounts &c. All accounts owing by the Board must therefore reach the Clerk not later than the Wednesday previous to the Monthly Board Meeting.

A letter was read from the West Riding Magistrates requesting the Board to keep the Pontefract Road accounts separate, and forward to the clerk of the Peace, a copy of that account up to March 25th, 1879, duly verified and signed, with a view to the relief of such road by the County rates.

A letter from the Local Government Board was read, in which it is desired, that the clerk report what works are in operation, of a noxious nature.

On the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Smith, the accounts and salaries were ordered to be paid.

The chairman informed the Board that the Vicar had given permission to lay a gas pipe down Bailey Lane as far as the Hearse House. A tender had also been received from Mr. Wright for the supply of materials and completing the work necessary for the lighting of a lamp at the Hearse House. It was also agreed that a lamp should be placed near the White Swan Inn, to light the other portion of the Lane so far as might be allowed by the owners.

It was therefore resolved on the motion of Mr. Lunn, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves—That the two lamps be placed as above, according to Mr. Wright's tender.

Mr. Bramley gave notice that at next meeting he should ask what are the powers of the Board respecting the burning of soot in chimneys.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

An ordinary meeting of the above School Board was held in the Board-room, Churchfield, Rothwell, on Friday last, the 17th inst.

Present: Mr. W. Hargreaves (chairman), Messrs. Seanor, J. Hargreaves, Jewison, Batty, and the Clerk, Treasurer, Architect, and Attendance Officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the clerk read a letter from the Department finally approving the plans, specifications, and tenders for the erection of Rothwell Board Schools, and consenting to the Board borrowing £3626 4s. 3d. on the security of the School Fund and Local Rate. Mr Richardson was accordingly instructed to prepare tracings for the Local Board, and to push forward the Agreements with the various contractors, &c.

Proposed by Mr. Jewison,—That the lists of wants be supplied. Seconded by the Chairman and carried.

In reply to an advertisement in the *Leeds Mercury* several teachers applied for the vacancy at Waterloo, and it was eventually proposed by Mr. Seanor—That Mr. T. A. Pheasey be at once "wired" to meet a Committee on Saturday for the further consideration of the application Seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves and carried.

Proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves—That the Clerk fill up and return to the Local Government Board the statement required by that Board of the money borrowed by this Board from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. Seconded by Mr. Batty and carried.

Proposed by Mr. Seanor—That no children of school age be permitted to be employed half-time, under clause 5 (*b*) of the Byelaws, except they use a half-time book as required by law, shewing that they attend the requisite number of times at some certified elementary school. Seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves and carried.

The various accounts and salaries were ordered to be paid.

H.M. Inspector's report on the Rothwell School was read, and the amount of grant earned, which is £36 5s 1d.

The Attendance Officer reported a number of children who attended irregularly, and a list of those who neglect altogether. The school fees of several children were remitted.

(*b*) A child between ten and thirteen years of age shown to the satisfaction of the Local Authority to be beneficially and necessarily employment shall not be required to attend school for more than 5 *attendances in each week during which the School is open, or* 150 *attendances in each year*, if such child has received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools that it has reached the *third* Standard prescribed by the Code of 1876.

MAGIC LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday evening last, the 18th inst., an entertainment was given to the children attending the Rothwell National and Board Schools, The entertainment, which was given in the Infants' Schoolroom, commenced at six o'clock, upwards of 300 children being present.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst., a public entertainment was held in the above schoolroom, the magic lantern being again brought into requisition. The first part consisted of views illustrative of the Arctic Expedition and Discovery, from leaving the shores of England to their return, a descriptive lecture being given by Mr Thompson. Some of the views were very pretty, of which we may mention the Aurora Borealis, the method of sawing an ice passage, several views of icebergs, &c. During the exhibition of these views Mr. Long sang "The Anchor's Weighed," and Miss Cockerham "Home, sweet Home," assisted in the chorus by a few friends Mr. Frear then recited a piece, entitled, "The Match Boy; or, Keeping his Word," after which followed the views illustrative of the story of John Gilpin, Mr. Wilson reciting the piece. Then followed several amusing comic figures.

A few landscape views were also shown, one of which, a moonlight scene, was accompanied by the song "Meet me by moonlight alone,' sung by Mr. Long.

Mr. Frear, in the character of a "quack," and by singing one or two comic songs, added greatly to the evening's entertainment.

Mr. A. Batty gave a very good grammatical song, which was well rendered and called forth an enthusiastic *encore*, "The Three Men of Bristol City" being substituted.

The entertainment was brought to a close about half-past nine o'clock, the usual finale being sung. The proceeds are for the purchase of a Harmonium for the Boys' School.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism or Neuralgic Affections.—No diseases are more frequent, painful or difficult to cure than these. From their attack no tissue of the human body is exempt; no age sex, or calling is secure. It is a blessing, however, to know that all these sufferings may be completely and expeditiously subdued by Holloway's remedies. The must assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailments, the Pills remove constitutional disturbance, and regulate the impaired function of every organ throughout the body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching preparations.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

FOOTBALL.

OULTON v. WAKEFIELD TRINITY.

In bitterly cold weather, the ground being hard, with a covering of soft snow, these two teams met at Oulton last Saturday, when they decided the return match. Soon after play began it was evident that the home team was over-matched. The Oulton captain kicked off at 3.30 p.m., and the ball was soon brought into the Oulton quarters, where it lingered for a few minutes in dangerous proximity to their goal. Davy, however, managed to cross it to the captain, who dribbled it into the visitors' territory, and looked like scoring, but he was over-matched, and the ball was dribbled by the Trinity forwards into their opponents' quarters A corner kick resulted, which, however, came to nothing. After the ball had been re-started, the Trinity, led on by W. H. Bell, Hutchinson, and Longbottom, made a determined onslaught on the Oulton citadel, but the attempt was frustrated. Directly afterwards the Oulton captain succeeded in invading the enemy's territory, and being pressed, passed the ball to Taylor, and he being also in turn pressed, passed to Hy Bell, who had a chance of which he did not avail himself. By a combined rush, the Trinity kicked under the bar, and almost immediately after they succeeded in again lowering the Oulton colours. The Oultonians now worked bravely Key, Taylor, Herbert Bell, and the captain in the front, with Abbey and Davy in support, but they were unable to break through the serried ranks of their opponents; the ball was kept in their territory until half-time was called. On the resumption of hostilities the play became very fast, and the corner kicks gained by the Trinity looked ominous for the future prospects of Oulton. Owing to the poor form shown by their backs, the forwards were very meagrely employed, and consequently the Oulton goal was greatly endangered. The Trinity forwards now dashed brilliantly into the goal mouth and succeeded in lowering their enemy's colours for the third time. From this moment Oulton rallied and then succeeded in neutralising the play. Their captain again attacked the Trinity goal, but the custodian, A. Hayley, was on the alert, and averted the danger. Until time was called, the play was again mostly confined to the home territory, and owing to the good play of H. Hayley, Longbottom, and Steele, it took all the Oultonians knew to avert their citadel again being taken. The match thus ended in a victory for the Trinity by three goals to love.

Teams: *Oulton*; J. Stead, goal; A. Thompson, J. Clarkson, backs; J. Key, G. M. Abbey, W. Davy, half-backs; Hy. Bell, Herbert Bell, A. Gosney, H. Taylor, W. Hutchinson, and E. Boothroyd (captain), forwards. *Wakefield Trinity*; A. Hayley (captain), goal; W. Wilkinson, J. W. Kilner, H. Hayley backs; B. Longbottom, T. Wilkinson, half-backs; G. Steele, C. B. Oxley, Hutchinson, Fallas, J. Longbottom, W. H. Bell, forwards.

SUDDEN DEATH AT WOODLESFORD.

THE INQUEST

Considerable excitement has been caused at Woodlesford by the sudden and unaccountable death of George Ward, labourer, Alma place Woodlesford. As no medical man had seen the deceased previous to his death, an inquest had to be held and a post mortem examination ordered. The inquest took place yesterday morning at Mr. Craven's, Two Pointers Inn, Woodlesford, before Thos. Taylor Esq., coroner

Sarah Ward wife of the deceased, deposed that George Ward, her husband had been ailing for six months or more, and not been able to work for that time, though he was not bed-ridden, and was able to go out till the day before his death. Her daughter Jane (28 and two illegitimate children of her daughter's lived with them. She said that her husband occasionally got too much drink, and that sometimes there were quarrels in the house.

The Coroner: Haven't you seen your daughter strike him?

Witness: No! I always got between them.

The Coroner: Haven't you told people that some one had done something to him?

The witness could not be got to give a definite answer, and had to be threatened before replies could be obtained. She acknowledged they had quarrelled several times, and did not deny that her daughter sometimes got drunk, but said "they couldn't get much, they were very poor

The Coroner again plied her with the question,—"Have you not old some one that your daughter struck him?" but notwithstanding a threat for perjury she would not acknowledge anything of the sort. She stated that he was out on Sunday and on Monday, appearing about as usual, very weak; went to bed in the evening, had to get up several times on account of a relax. About two or three o'clock on Tuesday morning he was up and after getting into bed again appeared to be cold; they went to sleep again, and about five she was aroused by his making a loud "rattling noise" in his throat, and seemed unable to speak. She got up and called her daughter; afterwards she sent for Mrs Thompson, who shortly arrived, and he only lived a few minutes after she came. He was only in a dead brief.

Mrs. Hannah Thompson, Alma place, had known Ward many years. She lived near, and had noticed him getting worse for a long time; he often came to her house. She had heard quarrelling going on, but had not interfered at all; she had never heard the daughter threaten her father. He had sometimes said he shouldn't live long. On Tuesday morning she was called up about 5 15, and about 5-25 she got to Ward's house. Deceased was laid on the bed and was still alive; she put her hand on his head, his lips did not move, but his right hand curled up. She said to his wife that he was not dead, but they must have some one else, and Mrs. Hirst was sent for. When laying him out they noticed the left wrist was bandaged up, and Mrs. Hirst and she unfastened it when they saw it was broken. She said to Mrs. Ward, who was crying, "Now it is no use fretting, but if I must speak the truth, your husband is leaving this world with a broken bone, to which Mrs. Ward replied, "Then it's that trash that's done it," her daughter standing by and hearing it. She had heard on the previous Wednesday that his wrist was broken.

Mr. James Nowell, M.C.S., stated that he had that morning made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Externally, there were no marks beyond a bruise on the left knee and an old ulcerated wound on the right knee. He had examined the left wrist carefully, and though enlarged there was no discolouration. After minutely describing the internal condition of the body he stated that, on carefully examining the left wrist, he found a small bone of the fore-arm fractured at the lower extremity, which he should think was a fortnight or three weeks old, there was no mark outside

In reply to the Coroner: Such a fracture would not jeopardise deceased's life. It was probable death had ensued from syncope of the heart, the diarrhœa from which he was suffering being peculiarly dangerous to a person suffering from heart disease; there was nothing he could see that would cause or facilitate death.

The jury at once agreed that deceased "died from natural causes."

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ROBIN HOOD.

REVIVAL SERVICES have been held in the Robin Hood Free Church Chapel, during this week, conducted by the Rev. F. Bavin the circuit minister.

CARLTON.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURNING.—On Wednesday the 22nd inst, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the above village, Annie Harrison, the wife of Joe Harrison, was reaching something from the mantlepiece when her apron took fire; she instantly ran out-side, and by doing so fanned the flames, which lit her other clothes. She was seen by her neighbours, who got some carpets and smothered out the flames. She escaped from being severly burnt.

SHEPHERD'S DOGS.

Farmers and others claiming exemption from the dog-tax, must apply to the Supervisor, Inland Revenue Office, George St, Wakefield, between 9 and 12 o'clock on the Fridays in January and February.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WEST RIDING COURT....Monday.
Before W. H. LEATHAM, Esq. (chairman), CHARLES MILNES GASKELL, Esq., and T. H. HOLDSWORTH, Esq.

SERIOUS BREACH OF THE MINES REGULATION ACT AT WEST ARDSLEY.—Jas. Messenger, miner, was charged, at the instance of the West Yorkshire Iron and Coal Company, with a breach of the Mines Regulation Act, at West Ardsley, on the 9th inst.—Mr. Hall, who appeared to prosecute, said that the charge against the defendant was preferred under special rule 38 of the Mines Act, which provided that in case a miner while at work had his safety lamp injured it was his duty to at once extinguish the light and return the lamp. On the morning of the 9th inst. a safety lamp was given to the defendant in a perfect state upon his entering what is known as the "Deep Pit," and subsequently, Mr. Rowsley, night deputy, found that the lamp had been very badly injured, and that the light had not been extinguished by the defendant. If there had been gas in the mine at the time, no doubt a serious explosion would have been the result.—Defendant stated that the lamp had been damaged by being caught between two waggons It was very dark where he was working, and he did not put the light out at once, but he was handing the lamp to the shotman when the night deputy took it from him. The accident to the lamp had just happened. He had been dismissed from his situation.—It appeared that there was a previous conviction for a breach of the Mines Act against the defendant, and he was now fined 10s., with 28s costs; in default, 14 days' imprisonment.

BREACH OF NAVIGATION RULES AT WOODLESFORD.—John Smith, boat hauler, and Thomas Jackson, boat master, were charged at the instance of the Aire and Calder Navigation Co., with refusing to obey the directions of the lock-keeper at Woodlesford, on the 19th inst., and also with drawing a clough, so as to cause a waste of water, contrary to the rules of the Company. —Mr Hall appeared to prosecute.—It appeared that on the day in question the defendant was in charge of a vessel proceeding from Leeds to Goole, and when they arrived at Woodlesford Lock, Jackson the master of the vessel, drew the clough. Mr. Hampson, the lock keeper, then told him that he was doing wrong but notwithstanding he told Smith to do it again, and he did so twice, thus causing a great waste of water.—Smith's defence was that he had simply obeyed the orders of his master, and that if he had not drawn the clough he would have been dismissed from the vessel.—The bench dismissed the summons against Smith, but fined Jackson 10s. and £1 4s. expenses

"THE IMPOSTOR."

"On returning reason my first enquiry was concerning him—and from the indefinite answers I received, I had good cause to fear my faithful follower had fallen a sacrifice to his attachment in defending me! Heaven be praised I am decieved—we both survive, and now he shall reap the full reward of his fidelity." —At this moment the steward entered to inform the countess and the prince, that the company waited their presence to commence the dance; thither, therefore, they adjourned.

The grand hall of the Chateau d'Offen wherein the guests had met, was about two hundred feet in length, and fifty feet in breadth; the roof was composed of black and richly carved oak, and formed by groined arches;—at the junction of every arch, of which there were thirty in length and eight in breadth, there descended a long polished point of the same dark wood, at the extremity of each of which there hung a chandelier containing five waxen lights, and opposite these fastened on the wall, were similar lustres,—so that on entering the hall, the observer was dazzled by the sudden blaze of light, which, reflected on the highly polished pannelling seemed multiplied to infinity:—immediately above, at stated intervals, flutter various standards and pennons, being either such as belonged to the ancient house of Offen, or had been captured in the fight; many of them so torn and tattered, that the less violent the wind, the greater their prospect of endurance:—these, as the brilliant lights glittered on their waving colours, produced a singularly gorgeous effect.

The flooring of the hall which was tessellated with squares of white and black marble was completely cleared, and even the tessellated tables at which the retainers were wont to dine were all removed—and nothing left that could impede the dance, but lines of forms to serve as resting places for the guests: Upon the carpeted dias at the extremity of the hall, the three tented thrones were raised, of which the centre one, intended for the prince, was the more lofty and magnificent.—Above this was reared the electorial standard of Brandebourg, quartered with the arms of the hereditary prince. The thrones on either side were to receive the bride and bridegroom, and over these were placed the banner of the house of Offen, quartered with the bearings of the de Werner family:—

It might be considered in this place as somewhat irrelevant to dilate upon the striking difference which existed between an assembly in the year 1632 and the year 1879, so we shall content ourselves with stating that they were not then confined to the high and wealthy, but extended to the retainers of the lord and the peasants of the village; and on the present occasion, stationed on either side the hall, were rows of peasantry, ready to commence the enlivening dance, each bearing in their hand a basket of fresh pulled rose leaves,—to be strewed in the pathway of the bride.

The hum of greeting voices became hushed, as the names of the prince, the old count, and Lady Clara was announced.

"Behold restored to us, my friends, our noble host, but not forgotten friend,—the Count Ferdinand d'Offen!" There was a momentary pause—an involuntary rush towards the spot—and then the shout of, "Joy for his return and length of life to him!" rose from every lip.—As unaffected as unbounded was the delight evinced by the peasantry at their lord's return,—and warm and hearty were the congratulations that lord received, as, between the prince and Lady Clara, he advanced towards the dais:—On arriving at the thrones, the prince signified his intention of abandoning these at which had been prepared for him, in favour of its rightful owner, but tears appeared to start to the old count's eyes, as he courteously declined the honour,—the prince was positive, however, and more by the influence of force than of persuasion he succeeded in his determination, and the old count stepped upon the dais, there to witness the approaching festivities, and await the arrival of his son.

The band struck up—the dancers rose,—partners were selected,—when a domestic announced the return of Count Ernest d'Offen.

The Lady Clara started to her feet, and having first drawn forward the scarlet cloth which covered the entrance to the throne, so as to leave Ferdinand concealed within, took the prince's arm, and advanced to meet him.

"A thousand pardons, dearest Clara, for my untimely absence,—but if you knew—"

'Oh! do not name it, I beseech ye,' replied the lady with an inward laugh of anticipated pleasure. 'Believe me, my revenge is fully taken—'

"Indeed!" replied the count, "but I think I can offer an excuse which will disarm your wrath—learn then that my father—"

(Continued on our last page).

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

CLEARING SALE

OF

Winter Jackets and Ulsters,

ALSO.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards).
A few REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand—regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price.
All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.

(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)
Notice—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S
Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

5, LOWERHEAD ROW, LEEDS,
January 18*th*, 1879.

MADAM,

We beg to inform you that the remaining Lots of our WINTER STOCK will be OFFERED until the 12th of next Month, at STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS from prices previously quoted.

All FUR GOODS at 50 per cent off Cost Price and other Surplus Lots in proportion.

We are, Madam,
Yours obediently,

BROWN & BROADBENT.

Lot				
Lot 1	Coloured Ostrich Tips	..	Reduced to 1½d	usual price 4½d to 10d
Lot 2	Black and Coloured Tips	..	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 10d to 1s
Lot 3	„ „	..	Reduced to 8½d	usual price 1s to 1s 6d
Lot 4	„ „	..	Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 6d to 1s 11
Lot 5	„ „	..	Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 9d
Lot 6	Black and Coloured Ostrich Flats		Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 11d
Lot 7	„ „		Reduced to 1s 11d	usual price 2s 9d to 3s 6d
Lot 8	„ „	long	Reduced to 2s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 9	„ „	„	Reduced to 3s 11d	usual price 5s 11d to 6s 9d
Lot 10	„ „	„	Reduced to 4s 11d	usual price 6s 11d to 7s 11d
Lot 11	Coloured Natural Wings	..	Reduced to 1½d	usual price 3½d to 4½d
Lot 12	„ „	..	Reduced to 3d	usual price 6½d to 9½d
Lot 13	Coloured French Droops	..	Reduced to 1s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 14	„ Montures	..	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 1s 6d to 4s 11d
Lot 15	Black and Col'd Cord Ribbons, string width		Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6½d to 10½d
Lot 16	„ Satin and Satinette	„	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6½d to 10½d
Lot 17	„ Felt Hats, all new shapes		Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 5½d to 1s 11d
Lot 18	„ French Felt Hats	..	Reduced to 1s 5½d	usual price 2s 3d to 5s 6d
Lot 19	Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets	..	Reduced to 6½d	usual price 11½d to 1s 9d
Lot 20	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in Felt, Straw, &c.	..	2s 11d	usual price 5s 9d to 8s 6d
Lot 21	A room full of Articles, comprising Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets. Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, Fur Trimmings, &c., all at the uniform price of 4½ per piece, article, or yard.			

We shall offer with the above lots 55 Pieces of Black Gros Grain Silks and Silk Velvets suitable for Dresses, Mantles, &c., from 1s 11½d per yard, 40 per cent. off regular prices.
A Staff of Experienced Milliners kept on the premises.

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

SEASONABLE
GIRL'S AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
THE "TIMES" HATTER,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

HARRY BLACKWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
3, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS*;
MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
121, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS.*

THE GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT WHICH GOODS WILL BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST
Will commence on Saturday, February 1st, 1879.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN

Castle A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle B Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

JOHN D'ARCY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Goldsmith, Silversmith & Jeweller,

Begs to inform the public that he is ready to attend to any repairs with which he may be favoured. A Trial Solicited.
Any orders left with Mr. Geo. Greenwood, Kirk House, Commercial-street, Rothwell, will be promptly attended to.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, OULTON.

A LECTURE will be given on *Wednesday, February 5th*, 1879, in the School-room adjoining the above Chapel, by the Rev. T. Hind, of Wakefield, subject: "Hugh Miller, or How a Stonemason became a Philosopher." Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock by Mr. W. Hargreaves. Tickets, 6d. each.

BOOKS BOUND.
NEAT,
CHEAP,
STRONG,
AT
A. Marshall's, Post Office,
Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879

MR. BLYTH'S LECTURE

On "SOME DAILY WANTS."

On Tuesday evening, in the Mechanics' Institute, Rothwell, Mr. W. F. Blythe delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture under the title of "Some Daily Wants," Mr. W. Mason, president of the Institute, presiding. We had anticipated a large attendance, as not only was the subject one in which everybody is interested, but the lecturer is so well known and liked, and the object one in which at any rate every member of the Institute is concerned,—the raising of the purchase money for the late Mrs. Moxon's house. The audience, however, though principally drawn from outside Rothwell, was good (as lectures go) and were deeply attentive.

After being introduced by the chairman, Mr. Blyth proceeded to state that it was his intention to select "some daily wants" principally brought to mind by hunger and thirst. The mode by which food is changed so as to form flesh and bones, was first considered; and also how the heat of the body is maintained. The process he divided into eight parts, as follows:—

1.—Prehension, or the act of taking the food into the mouth and holding it in teeth and lips.

2.—Mastication. performed by the teeth and tongue. A very able and interesting description of the growth and nature of the teeth was here given, interspersed with advice to their preservation.

3.—Insalivation, or the mixture of saliva with the food to make it soft and slippery, before going down the throat. As infants under six months old have no saliva, the lecturer declared it absolutely wicked to feed them with bread and biscuits. He also deprecated the custom of drinking tea, &c., while eating, thereby causing the starchy portion of our food to become useless.

4.—Deglutition, or the act of swallowing, which was explained, and the danger of laughing or talking when the mouth is full, guarded against.

These four are the visible actions in taking food, the following four go on within our bodies.

5.—Chymification, is the transformation of our food into chyme by the stomach and the gastric juices, which process was ably detailed.

6.—Chylification, into which food passes, further preparing it for use in the body, and by which the heat of the body is maintained, is carried on in the smaller intestines, and is carried by the action of the bile and pancreatic juice, acting mostly on the fatty portion of our food.

The intestines, 25 feet in length, were further described, as well as the duties they perform.

7.—Absorption is the sucking up of the chyle by small vessels, which carry it up by the spine and afterwards to the heart and lungs, maintaining heat and life.

The way in which doctors ascertained the process within the body, was by means of a gun-shot hole which existed in the body of a young Canadian named Alexis St. Martin. Through this hole he allowed Dr. Beaumont and others to make experiments, and to observe the stomach at rest and at work.

Passing on to consider 'some daily wants' of these organs, taking an average man to weigh 154 lbs., he would require every day 4000 grains of carbon and 300 grains of nitrogen, in the way of food, to keep his body the same weight and in health, and to preserve the heat of the body.

[As Mr Blyth will re-deliver his lecture next week at Carlton, we shall, therefore, conclude the report in our next issue.—ED.]

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

REV. THOS. HIND'S LECTURE

On Monday the 27th inst., a Lecture was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Carlton, by the Rev. Thos. Hind, on "Hugh Miller, or how a Stonemason became a Philosopher." A short address was given by Mr. Hammill, the chairman, after which Mr. Hind begun his lecture.

Hugh Miller was born at Cromarty, in 1802, a small fishing town in the North East of Scotland; when 5 years old he was left fatherless. Mrs. Miller earned her living by making shrouds. Hugh went to three schools an adventure school, the Parish school, and the school of Toy, where the foundation of Hugh's learning was laid; while he was at the last school, he made up his mind to be a mason, he was therefore sent to be an apprentice; while he was an apprentice he spent his leisure hours in reading arts and sciences. He spent the first few weeks he was loose from his apprenticeship, in building a cottage for aunt Jenny. By this time the wisdom of Hugh Miller was spread throughout the village, and many came to him for instruction which he never failed to give, if possible. Among those who came was a young woman who came often, and would frequently stay a long while with Hugh; she afterwards became his wife. In 1850 Hugh Miller was Secretary for the Geological Society held at Glasgow. He died in 1856 at the age of 54 years. Mr. Hind lectured 1hr. 10m. thoroughly delighting his audience. which should have been much larger, and all who were there experienced a pleasure not often felt in hearing lectures, so agreeably did Mr. Hind interweaved instruction with interest. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. North for the kindness Mr. Hind had shown in coming from Wakefield to deliver a lecture in aid of the Sunday School fund, seconded by the Rev. Thos. Brooks who spoke in the highest terms of the agreeable evening he had spent in listening to his talented colleague.

[As will be seen by an advt. Mr. Hind has been induced to give the same lecture at Oulton, when we may touch on some points not noticed in the short biography above. We would advise all who can enjoy a literary treat to go to Oulton.]

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of this Board was held on Thursday, at the Robin Hood School; there were present Mr. Charlesworth (chairman), Messrs. Scarth, Hargreaves, Throp, Ward, and Mr. J. H. Lee, the clerk also; Mr Moorhouse of Robin Hood School and Mr Ledgard, of Carlton School. The proceedings of the previous meetings were approved and signed. The clerk reported that Mr. Dibben, the Inspector, had appointed Friday the 14th February, for the examination of Night Scholars attending Robin Hood and Carlton Board Schools. The Secretary to Science and Art Department, South Kensington, had also agreed for an examination in drawing to be held at the Robin Hood School on Monday, the 10th March; 60 children will be presented for examination.

During the severe winter complaints have been made that the Carlton Schools have not been sufficiently warm, although good fires have always been kept. The Board have decided to put up a stove in one of the rooms at Carlton School, to see if that will answer the purpose any better.

Several applications were made for remission of fees; one or two deserving cases were granted, but others were considered able to pay them. Some parents had allowed their fees to run on for some time, and were very indifferent as to paying them. The clerk was instructed to apply for payment, and if not made early they were to be summoned.

Miss Robinson, who was appointed pupil teacher a few months ago, at Carlton School; has been obliged owing to ill health to send in her resignation which was accepted by the Board; another teacher was to be advertised for.

An application was made to the Board, signed by about a dozen residents in Carlton, for the use of the Schools there for Mrs. Besant to give a lecture in. Mr. Ward and Mr. Scarth moved that they should not allow the Schools for that purpose. Mr. Charlesworth said before they gave permission for the Lecture that the Board should know the subject; Mr. Throp concurred in this and seconded Mr. Charlesworth's resolution, Mr Hargreaves moved that it stand over until next meeting. On the resolution being put the first proposition (not to allow the use of the schools) was carried by 3 to 2; Mr. Hargreaves supporting the first motion. Mr. Marshall, the master at the National Schools, Lofthouse, applied to the Board for them to give him authority to fill in the ages, &c., in the Child's School Book which was granted. Cheques were signed for Salaries, &c., amounting to £44 17s. 9d. The fees for the month of December were, Robin Hood School £7 2s. 7d., and for Carlton £6 16s. 10d.,—there are 89 Boys, 73 Girls, and 89 Infants on the Books at Robin Hood School; and at Carlton 62 Boys, 52 Girls, and 35 Infants.

CONCERT AT WOODLESFORD.

On Monday evening a fashionably attended entertainment was given at Woodlesford, in the large room adjoining the Two Pointers Inn, by several lady and gentlemen amateurs.

There was a very good attendance, the room being about full, and among those who patronized the concert were Mrs. Bentley and party, Mrs. Calverley, Miss Calverley, Mr Selwin Calverley, Mr and Mrs. Charles Charlesworth, (Moor House, Stanley), Mr. W. Charlesworth, Miss Charlesworth, Miss Leather and party (Leventhorpe), Mr. F. Kitchin, Mr. T. W. Jewison, Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Glover, the Misses Harrisons, Mr. Landon, Miss Landon, Mr. W. M. Wood, Miss Wood, and others.

Previous to the concert, the Rev. A. J. Irvin, vicar of Woodlesford, briefly explained the object of the concert was to defray certain expenses in connection with their church. The church music was kept up at a large cost which fell heavy on a small congregation. The music of the bells which was universally appreciated was another heavy item in the expenditure, for which the congregation were alone responsible, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages were charmed with the ringing. He hoped, however, that another year they would have a more desirable excuse for inviting them to come to their concert than the present one. Special thanks are due to the committee, who have worked hard to make the concert a success, and to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly gave their services on this occasion.

The Rev. H. S. King then opened the evening's proceedings by a brilliant and pleasing pianoforte selection, which was followed by the pretty duet, "Yet Once Again," sung by Mrs. Hodgson and Mr. King, the latter being in capital voice, and both singers giving considerable effect to the words and music. Mr. Towler's "Nothing like Leather," proved an agreeable change, and was well sung. Miss Bentley with some trepidation, but afterwards more confidently, rendered the well-known song "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," followed by Mrs. Hodgson with "The Lark," and by the Rev. H. M. Sims with "The Brave Old Oak," in a rich baritone voice.

Mr. Mark Landon brought the first part to a close by a humourous and laughable burlesque of "A Raw Yorkshire Lad's wooing and first Visit to a Pantomime," all done in broad Yorkshire, and in the latter portion shewing his ventriloquial powers in a very effective and amusing manner.

The second part of the programme was opened by the performance on the pianoforte by Mrs. Brookes, of a charming selection. Mr. H. Bentley, jun., next sang a serio-comic piece, of which the chorus was "Drink, puppies, drink," the last verse of which so delighted a portion of the audience that it was repeated. Mrs. Hodgson kindly and pleasingly rendered "Let me dream again," succeeded by Mr. R. J. Smith in "Nothing else to do," which he gave with such effect as to demand an *encore*, when he sang the lugubrious tale of the misfortunes attending the perfect resemblance of Brother John and I, in "The Twins." Mr. Halliwell, who has a strong bass voice, was very successful in his song "Friend of the Brave," and had to acknowledge an *encore*. "The Death of Nelson" was pleasingly and carefully sung by the Rev. H. S. King, after which Mr. Hoyle gave "The Message" with good taste.

Mr. Landon's turn had again come round, and everybody was on the tiptoe of expectation, as he has now become pretty well known in Woodlesford. On mounting the platform, Mr. Landon announced in his own amusing manner that he was going to represent the tragedy of "Count Roderigo the villian," in which five characters appear. Describing the *dramatis pesonæ* and the scene he proceeded to represent in voice and manner the several actors in the play. The old father and mother talk together about their lovely daughter, who is also their only heiress; she is loved by a good but poor young man, whose affection she reciprocates; the old father declares to his wife, and afterwards to her his resolve that she shall marry the Count. The two lovers are represented in a wooded lane, their sadness at the father's stern will,—their parting,—the unexpected appearance of the fiendish looking Count, and his attempt to take the girl by force; the cries of the young lady are heard by her lover, who flies to her rescue;—a duel, and the death of the Count,—the happy finale,—all were capitally performed and personified, highly delighting and interesting all present.

Mr Walter Lockwood acted as pianist, except in several cases when Mrs Brookes and the Rev. H. S. King accompanied.

As all who took part in the concert and entertainment are amateurs, and have entered heartily into the effort for the sake of the object, the Vicar and people of Woodlesford are to be congratulated on the success of their labours in securing a nice amount for their church, and in being able to obtain the sympathy and help of so many ladies and gentlemen.

The nett profits amount to about £11.

FOOTBALL.

OULTON v. ROTHWELL HARMONIC

In frosty weather, with a ground to slippery too be pleasant, and crusted over with about two inches of snow by way of ornamentation, the return match between the above clubs was decided last Saturday, on the Oulton ground, Methley Lane. The visitors were rather late in putting in an appearance, and it was 3 o'clock before the ball was started. It soon wended its way into the Rothwell quarters, where the backs had a little rough work. The Oulton Captain was the first to make the attempt to capture his opponent's goal, but he was frustrated by the vigilance of Gouldthorp and Benton. Woobank, J. Harrison and Adamson were now to the fore, with some good passing for Rothwell, and really looked like scoring, but Jackson and Davy averted the danger, and the ball was sent into neutral ground. The Oulton forwards now made an onslaught on the enemy's goal, and failed; the Rothwell forwards retaliated, with the same result. Again and again the ball invaded both the home and enemy's territory, now in dangerous proximity to the goal, now wending its way to the opposite end. The back kicking of Benton and Newton was very effective and many times they manfully defended their colours. Some good crossing was indulged in by Gosney, Abbey and Bell who succeeded in getting a corner kick from which nothing, however resulted. The Oulton Captain here got the ball and succeeded in passing his opponents but unfortunately, he crossed the goal line. After Newton had kicked off, Taylor got the ball and looked like scoring but Jackson sent the ball back again. On the call of time the ball was in neutral ground. After the kick off, each side again commenced work in good earnest, and the ball travelled quickly from one part of the field to the other Key now passed to Abbey, who had a good run into his opponent's territory. Whitehead, Blakey and Goldthorpe took it back again, and play again became even. Bell now passed to the Oulton Captain who took the ball down the edge of the field, finishing up with a screw kick which dropped the ball in front of the Rothwell goal. A loose scrimmage was the result and ultimately Gosney put it through amidst great applause. From now to the end of the game play was very fast and on the call of time Oulton were declared victors by one goal to none. It would not be fair to either side to particularize players, every one doing his utmost to secure victory. Teams:—*Oulton*. W. A. Mirfiin. goal; T. D. Jackson and R. Jowitt, backs; W. Davy, G. Arber and A. Thompson, half-backs; G. M. Aubey, A. Gosney, H. Bell, J. Key, J. Hutchinson and E. Boothroyd, (captain) forwards. Umpire, Mr. J. Rhodes. *Rothwell Harmonic*. G. Field goal; A. Newton and E. Benton, (captain) backs; S. Goldthorpe, S. Copley and J. Whitehead, half backs; J. Woobank, H. Taylor, J. Harrison, G. W. Blakey, C. Dobson and G. Adamson, forwards. Umpire, Mr. W. Lambert.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Rothwell Times."

SIR,—Kindly allow me a small space in your useful paper to call the attention of the police to the number of tramps visiting Rothwell every day, and going from house to house begging, and who threaten to become a serious and dangerous nuisance; and also to direct your readers' attention to an excellent leading article on this subject in the *Leeds Mercury* of Tuesday last, from which I quote the following paragraph:—

"Many complaints are being made at present of the insecurity of our streets and lanes, especially in the suburban districts, in consequence of the numbers of tramps and beggars who seem to have resorted to Leeds. There can be no doubt that this public begging has become a great nuisance. It is equally beyond doubt that many worthless characters have been attracted to this town in the belief that amid the prevailing distress they might secure some of the assistance intended for more deserving persons. We trust that the police will do what they can to relieve us from the presence of these undesirable visitors, not one of whom should be permitted to wander in our streets. But, after all, the best remedy lies in the hands of the public. It cannot too emphatically be stated that EVERY PENNY GIVEN TO A BEGGAR IN THE STREETS IS A PENNY MOST MISCHIEVOUSLY WASTED. Every really deserving case of distress is at present being dealt with by the Relief Committee, and indiscriminate alms-giving is therefore nothing more than the encouragement of worthless impostors. If the money wasted in this fashion were to be sent to the Town Hall, the Central Committee would find itself better able than it is to meet all the claims made upon it by those who are really worthy of sympathy and succour."

Yours respectfully,
BENE VOLENS.

MR. BLYTH'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of the "Rothwell Times"

Probably a more well-timed or valuable Lecture has not been delivered at the Mechanics' Institute than the one on Tuesday evening last by our promising and respected townsman, W. F. Blyth, Esq., Medical Assistant, on "Some Daily Wants." The audience was certainly intelligent, but too select. Those for whom the Lecture was especially designed, viz., the working classes, and those who would have been most benefitted by its excellent information and counsel, were, unfortunately for themselves, absent: this is to be highly regretted.

In this district animal food is far too much indulged in, and is considered the chief source of physical strength. The remarks, however, of the learned lecturer showed that a like result could be obtained from the more general use of farinaceous and cheaper foods, such as oatmeal, &c., and vegetables, broths, soups, &c.

Altogether, the object of the lecture was to inculcate in these hard times, amongst families of small means, habits of economy and to induce healthy modes of life. I, for one, should be glad to see the lecture printed and distributed broadcast amongst the wives and mothers of our working classes generally, so that they might be taught its beneficial lessons.

Yours truly,
AN INTERESTED LISTENER.
Rothwell, Jan. 30th, 1879.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Neuralgic Affections.—No diseases are more frequent, painful, or difficult to cure than these. From their attack no tissue of the human body is exempt; no age, sex, or calling is secure. It is a blessing, however, to know that all these sufferings may be completely and expeditiously subdued by Holloway's remedies. The [illegible] must assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailments, the Pills remove constitutional disturbance, and regulate the impaired functions of every organ throughout the body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching preparations.

TWELVE CARTES de VISITE, 2s. 8d. [illegible]

CARLTON.

On Tuesday the 28th inst., a tea was provided in the Wesleyan Chapel, Carlton; tea on the tables at half-past five o'clock. After which a meeting was held, Mr. Wm. Keightley being the chairman. One hundred and seventy eight rewards were given away for the punctuality, regularity and behaviour of the Sunday School Scholars.

ACCIDENTS AT NEWMARKET PIT.

Last Saturday morning news of a serious accident was brought into the town. It appears that about half-past nine o'clock, Joseph Idle, living in Marsh Road, Rothwell, was doing his usual work as guard of a train of corves, part of his duty being to unfasten a hook which would allow the corves to turn down the line while the train was in motion. At the time in question he attempted to take the hook off, but from some cause or other it stuck fast, and the full force of the loaded waggons came against the young man's head and body jamming him firmly against the side of the road. Fortunately, the engineman was only a few yards off, and raising an alarm, the fearful weight of corves was pushed back by willing mates, and he was extricated. Great fears were entertained as to his recovery, but he is now in a fair way of getting round again. As a member of the Wesleyan Society, a Sunday School teacher, and a member of the choir, great sympathy has been manifested, and a special prayer was offered on Sunday for his recovery.

Unfortunately another accident occurred at the same pit on Monday, to George Sharp, son of Henry Sharp, miner, Rothwell. While at work, a stone fell on to him, inflicting a severe scalp wound on the head, and very nearly severing his ear. It is hoped however, that with great care the ear may be preserved to him.

GAS EXPLOSION AT ROBIN HOOD COLLIERY.

Yesterday evening an explosion of gas took place at Robin Hood Colliery, when Joseph Whitehead, of Brighteyes Row, was severely burnt. Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Hargreaves were quickly on the spot.

ANOTHER ICE ACCIDENT.—Last evening, as Cornelius Longley was finishing his duties in extinguishing the lamps near the Black Bull Inn, he slipped on the ice, and falling, broke his ankle. Mr. Blyth was immediately in attendance, and set the broken bone, but it will be some weeks before Longley is able to prosecute his daily work.

AN OLD PENSIONER.—On Wednesday afternoon the attention of the townspeople was drawn to the funeral of Isaac Gibson, aged 71, by the presence of the Rothwell Brass Band, with whom there also walked a number of former bandsmen. Marching before the coffin, the band played the solemn *Dead March in Saul* in memory of the deceased, who was a bandsman in the 57th Foot, having served 17 years in India. On returning home his health broke down, and for [illegible] years he has received the Queen's pension of 9d. a day. A large number of people witnessed the unusual sight.

ROTHWELL HAIGH COLLIERY AND LEEDS INFIRMARY.—It is our pleasing duty to record the fact that on Tuesday last, Mr. James Hargreaves paid over to the Treasurer of the Leeds Infirmary the sum of £11 6s. 3d. as the donation of the managers and workmen connected with the Rothwell Haigh Colliery.

DROWNING CASE AT WATERLOO.—An inquest was held at the Anchor Inn, on Monday, before Thos. Taylor, Esq., coroner, touching the death of William Arendale (51), residing at Waterloo. From the evidence it appears deceased had been under medical attendance for about a week, and on Friday evening the 24th inst., they retired to rest as usual. About two o'clock his wife got up and gave him some warm milk, and went to sleep again. When she awoke about 4 or 5 o'clock he was not in bed; she immediately made search and raised an alarm. About half-past eight on Saturday morning the body was found in the water by Joseph Hall, who had been using the closet. It is supposed Arendale had got up to go to the closet, which is perilously near the water, and that he had missed his way and found a watery grave. The jury returned an open verdict.—Found Drowned.

INEBRIATES.—John Ellis, collier, New Woodlesford, was charged with being drunk, at Woodlesford, on the 18th ult.—Police-constable Ross said on the day in question he saw the defendant drunk at New Woodlesford. He refused to go home, but went to a neighbour's house, where he commenced to kick the door, and witness had to take him home.—Defendant had 18s. to pay.——William Longley, miner, Lofthouse, was charged with drunkenness, at that place, on the 18th ult.—Police-constables Hewitt and McLaren gave evidence, and it was proved that the defendant used some very abusive language, and was staggering about the road.—Defendant was fined 5s. with 10s. costs.—Defendant: Oh, that's not much.

THE QUEEN AND "HAND AND HEART."—The Rev. Charles Bullock, editor of 'Hand and Heart,' the illustrated penny weekly newspaper, has been honoured with a message from the Queen. Canon Connor, one of Her Majesty's chaplains, writes from Osborne:—"Her Majesty permits me to say she has read and approved of 'Hand and Heart' with much pleasure." We understand that copies of "Hand and Heart" have been ordered for circulation among the members of the Royal household. This is a proof of the interest taken by Her Majesty in the circulation of pure literature in the homes of her subjects.—*The Record.*

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make a trial of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, they invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. [illegible] such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH'S" Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached its TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of the fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for 5 Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman. It is strong and filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured in New York [illegible]

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most perfect of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and fairness that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are [illegible] used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin." "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital*, *London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J.* [illegible] *State Apothecary, Dublin.* [illegible] 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

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CLEANLINESS—W. G. NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD.—Used without waste or dust. Sold everywhere. Ask for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, and see that you have it. 12, Soho Square, London.
CAUTION.—There are several spurious imitations.

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VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER.
For the TOILET and NURSERY.
[illegible] admired for its Purity and Exquisite Fragrance. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
CERTIFICATES of EFFICIENCY and PURITY from the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames [illegible] [illegible] with every packet.

WE can honestly declare that MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS are the best.—[illegible]
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen."
[illegible] "They are a treasure." Sold throughout the World. [illegible] THE HINDOO PENS, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. [illegible] Macniven & Cameron, 23 to 33, Blair St., Edinburgh.

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All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.

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January 18*th*, 1879.

MADAM,

We beg to inform you that the remaining Lots of our WINTER STOCK will be OFFERED until the 12th of next Month, at STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS from prices previously quoted.

All FUR GOODS at 50 per cent off Cost Price and other Surplus Lots in proportion.

We are, Madam,
Yours obediently,

BROWN & BROADBENT.

Lot 1	Coloured Ostrich Tips ..		Reduced to 1½d	usual price 4½d to 10d
Lot 2	Black and Coloured Tips ..		Reduced to 4½d	usual price 10d to 1s
Lot 3	" " ..		Reduced to 8½d	usual price 1s to 1s 6d
Lot 4	" " ..		Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 6d to 1s 11
Lot 5	" " ..		Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 9d
Lot 6	Black and Coloured Ostrich Flats		Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 11d
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Lot 8	" "	long	Reduced to 2s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 9	" "	"	Reduced to 3s 11d	usual price 5s 11d to 6s 9d
Lot 10	" "	"	Reduced to 4s 11d	usual price 6s 11d to 7s 11d
Lot 11	Coloured Natural Wings ..		Reduced to 1½d	usual price 3½d to 4½d
Lot 12	" " ..		Reduced to 3d	usual price 6½d to 9½d
Lot 13	Coloured French Droops ..		Reduced to 1s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 14	" Montures ..		Reduced to 4½d	usual price 1s 6d to 4s 11d
Lot 15	Black and Col'd Cord Ribbons, string width		Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6½d to 10½d
Lot 16	" Satin and Satinette ..		Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6½d to 10½d
Lot 17	" Felt Hats, all new shapes		Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 5½d to 1s 11d
Lot 18	" French Felt Hats ..		Reduced to 1s 5½d	usual price 2s 3d to 5s 6d
Lot 19	Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets ..		Reduced to 6½d	usual price 11½d to 1s 9d
Lot 20	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in Felt, Straw, &c. ..		2s 11d	usual price 5s 9d to 8s 6d
Lot 21	A room full of Articles, comprising Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, Fur Trimmings, &c., all at the uniform price of 4½ per piece, article, or yard.			

We shall offer with the above lots 55 Pieces of Black Gros Grain Silks and Silk Velvets suitable for Dresses, Mantles, &c., from 1s 11½d per yard, 40 per cent. off regular prices.

A Staff of Experienced Milliners kept on the premises.

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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

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SEASONABLE
GIRL'S AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
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HARRY BLACKWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
3, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS;*
MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
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STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT WHICH GOODS WILL BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST
Will commence on Saturday, February 1st, 1879.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
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Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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NEWSOME'S
CHEAP GROCERY STORES,
BUTCHER LANE,
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AT NEWSOME'S,
BACON AND HAMS
At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

At Newsome's,
Always a large Stock of
HAMS AND BACON

GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.

BLADDERED LARD
In all sized bladders.

At Newsome's
CHESHIRE & AMERICAN CHEESE
Good Cheese at 6½d per pound
Fine Cheese at 7½d per pound

Do you need Good Bread?
BUY YOUR FLOUR AT NEWSOME'S
Strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed AT NEWSOME'S

At Newsome's
BUTTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Fresh Roll, Pound Lump, Kiel,
And all varieties
BUTTERINE 1s per pound

FRESH EGGS WEEKLY.

DIP CANDLES 5½d per pound
WAX CANDLES 8½d per pound
Reduction on taking larger quantities
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HODGSON & SIMPSON'S SOAPS
At Newsome's
BEST MOTTLED 3d per pound
HONEY SOAP 4d per pound
PALE YELLOW SOAP 3d, 3½d, and 4d
Prize Medal
GOLDEN HONEY SOAP at 4½d
WHITE SCOURING SOAP at 2½d
COLD WATER SOAP 4½d per pound

At Newsome's
NEW FRUIT
FOR THE SEASON

NEW CURRANTS 4d per pound
TIP TOP SORTS 4½d and 5d per pound
Splendid quality.

VALENTIA OR PUDDING RAISINS
New Season Fruit, 4d per pound
First quality 4½d per pound

BARCELONA NUTS 4d per lb
NEW FIGS
NEW DATES
NEW PRUNES

ALMONDS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SPICES FOR PLUM CAKE,
At reasonable prices At Newsome's

Reduction in the Price of Tea.

At Newsome's
ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound, 5d per quarter-pound

PRICE OF TEA REDUCED
At Newsome's
INDIAN AND CHINA TEA
2/- per pound, 6d per quarter-pound

TEA! TEA!
A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE
At Newsome's
THE HALF-CROWN TEA
A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS
AT NEWSOME'S
Black or Mixed, 3/-, 3/4, and 3/8 per lb

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN, TENT, GINGER
And all Flavours

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London.
Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER 2/- per dozen
BASS' & ALLSOPP'S ALE 2/3 per dozen

No alteration in the Price of TOBACCO.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG
TWIST and NAIL ROD
3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.
FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety and at the old prices

Every article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
NEWSOME'S
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

JOHN D'ARCY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
Goldsmith, Silversmith & Jeweller,

Begs to inform the public that he is ready to attend to any repairs with which he may be favoured. A Trial Solicited.

Any orders left with Mr. Geo. Greenwood, Kirk House, Commercial-street, Rothwell, will be promptly attended to.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April* 14*th and* 15*th*, 1879.

VALENTINES!

VALENTINES	Cheaper	VALENTINES
VALENTINES	and	VALENTINES
VALENTINES	Better	VALENTINES
VALENTINES	than	VALENTINES
VALENTINES	Ever.	VALENTINES

Boxes from 3d. each.

A. MARSHALL,
Post Office, Rothwell.

THE ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD are desirous of receiving Tenders for the emptying and removal of the contents of the whole of the privies and ashpits in the Board's District, for a period of twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

Specifications can be seen on application at the Board Room, on and after Saturday, the 8th inst

Tenders (endorsed "Nuisance Removal") to be sent to me, the undersigned, not later than Saturday, the 15th inst., at six o'clock in the evening. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

SAML. HARGREAVES,
Rothwell, Feb. 7th. *Clerk to the Board.*

BOOKS BOUND.
NEAT,
CHEAP,
STRONG,
AT
A. Marshall's, Post Office, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1879

MR. BLYTH'S LECTURE ON "SOME DAILY WANTS."

Mr. Blyth repeated his lecture on "Some daily wants," at Carlton, on Tuesday last, when there was a good attendance, and the lecturer's remarks most attentively listened to. As intimated last week, we now continue a summary of this valuable address:—

Dividing food into two classes: Alimentary or necessary, and Medicinal or auxiliary, the lecturer proceeded to speak on alimentary or necessary wants. This class may be again divided into groups: (1) Mineral, as water, salts; (2) Carbonaceous or heat-giving, as starch, sugar, fat; (3) Nitrogenous or flesh-forming, as albumen, fibrine, caseine.

(1). Mineral. The average man of 154 lbs. contains 111 lbs. of water and about 4 or 5 pints are required daily for sustaining the body. The lecturer reminded his hearers that almost everything we eat contains water, as well as fluids, so in every pound of potatoes three-quarters is water. The necessity of having the salts found in our body, was very strongly put, acting as it does, as a deodoriser, disinfectant, and bleaching agent, its principal use being to form the gastric juice. Under this head is also placed Phosphate of Lime, of which 5lbs. 13oz. is found in an average body. Potash and Soda are also necessary, as well as a degree of iron, in the food we take for the proper sustenance of the body.

2.—Carbonaceous or heat giving substances, as starch, sugar and fat. Guarding the audience from thinking of the article generally called starch is what he referred to, Mr. Blyth mentioned vegetables as containing a quantity of starch, but principally sago, arrowroot, &c. As 72lbs. out of every 162lbs. of starch is carbon or charcoal, here we obtain the fuel for heating our bodies; and this starch is converted into sugar by nitrogenous action, and so used by the blood. So also sugar is a useful and beneficial article of food, as it is more easily absorbed into the blood, and children and young people should be allowed plenty of it. The gouty, the dyspeptic, and the corpulent, as well as the drinker should not touch it, while teetotallers may have its unrestricted use. The uses of fat contained in our food are chiefly of the heat producing class, and the large quantity consumed in cold regions, proves the value of fat as a heat producer. The value of fat for the lubrication of the joints was also stated. While fat and oil are as good as food, the over use of these things produces biliousness, which is also brought on by indulging in hot bread steeped in melted butter, and food prepared with unctuous sauces.

3.—Nitrogenous food, of which 300 grains are required daily to maintain the tissues whereby we think and move. These powers soon become exhausted, except they are supplied with fresh material. Every time we think, a quantity of nervous matter is destroyed, every action of muscles uses part of the materials of our food. Instance a man who begins his work, mental or physical, without breakfast and continues through the day, by and bye his brain cannot think, his muscles refuse to move. Here lies the necessity for taking food, as we lose about a fortieth part of our weight every day, we are constantly being renewed. It is these nitrogenous substances that repair the waste of nervous and physical energy; albumen (resembling white of egg), fibrine, and caseine (partaking of the properties of cheese). Wheat, barley, oats, rye, rice and potatoes, contain a quantity of fibrine or flesh-forming substances, while butter and suet fat contain none at all. In beer there is but one per cent. of nutritive matter, and is therefore not a thing to be used for nutrition at all. Potatoes contain only 2 per cent. of nutriment.

Some useful hints were given on bread. The lecturer pointed out the evil of eating freshly baked bread as more indigestible, besides being less healthy and more extravagant, he thought it only ought to be eaten when two days old. A man can live much longer on brown bread, than on white. The best and most useful food we have is milk, containing as it does, every requisite needed for the support of the body: one pound of milk contains 13¾oz. water, ⅛oz. salts, ⅝oz. sugar, ½oz. butter and ⅝oz. caseine. A much larger use of milk was advocated as daily food; but it should be new, especially for infants. A large quantity of caseine is found in cheese, which when good is therefore valuable as a flesh former. An amusing piece of verse was interpolated, guarding one against the wooden-like "Suffolk Go-bang" cheese. A working man engaged in the fresh air was advised rather to invest his money in cheese than on meat as containing twice the nutriment of the latter. Another valuable characteristic of cheese is its power of setting up a series of changes, hence the benefit of taking cheese after dinner. Speaking of animal food, if the fashion was not so fixed, it would be more beneficial to eat the meat with the blood in it. While approving of the variety of food (animal and vegetable) which we use, the lecturer deprecated the extravagance of many in using so much meat, and in throwing away the water in which it is cooked, instead of making soups, broth, &c. The limit should be ½lb. of meat, but if cheese is eaten, less.

Passing on to the medicinal, or auxiliary group, Mr. Blyth sub-divided it into (1) Stimulants, as alcohol; (2) Neurotics, tea; (3) Narcotics, tobacco. All these act on the nervous system, which is like a great telegraph scheme, the head office being the brain.

1.—Stimulants. Treading very cautiously on this subject, the lecturer thought recent events had shown a leaning towards the total abstainer, though it would be unwise to hold that because alcohol is a poison, therefore it should not be taken at all. It might be used with safety in small quantities and diluted. Only in extreme cases of weariness and sickness, did he recommend it, while the man who labours in the open air has no need for any stimulant. At any rate, the people were guarded against taking any wines, spirits, and beer on an empty stomach. Under this head were also placed the various condiments and spices used for making food more palatable or tasty, their continuous use being injurious An amusing selection from Dicken's Pickwick was now given as to the use of seasonings.

2.—Neurotics, of which the principal are tea and coffee, both sedatives, and though apparently necessaries, are only of recent date, our ancestors living well without them. Tea is useful for those who are corpulent and over-eat themselves. As enabling the poor to eat their bread more agreeably, tea is almost a necessity, however.

Some plain remarks on the way in which a working man's family sometimes live, and advice on the subject followed. There are generally four classes of cases, the infant, the young children, the wife, the husband. For the infant, milk only should be used, if not the liquid, then condensed, rather than stuffing the little thing with sops and other things, only after the first year, should a little bread or biscuit be given. For young children, a considerable quantity of milk should be used with bread, and oatmeal porridge was highly recommended, meat may be given occasionally, but in the absence of both milk and meat, bread with whatever fat may be obtained and hot vegetables. The wife is probably the worst fed, her time and appetite being taken away in preparing for others, while the husband is better cared for, the wife feeling that he must have sufficient, if possible, depending as they do, on his labours.

After stating that the charge of improvidence was one which might be brought against the rich as well as the poor, and urging his hearers to consider what were their daily needs, and to keep to the more frugal and thrifty ways of their forefathers; the lecturer asked them to live more on milk, cheese, oatmeal, soups and other simple food rather than so much meat, whereby they would have a stronger physical system and steadier nerves to withstand the worries of daily life.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Blyth at the close.

LECTURE ON "HUGH MILLER" BY THE REV THOS. HIND.

On Wednesday, February 5th, the above Lecture, recently delivered at Carlton, was repeated in the Wesleyan School Room, Oulton. Mr. Hind briefly stated that Mr. W. Hargreaves had been prevented from presiding by a pressing engagement, and then introduced to the meeting Mr. Rowley (from London), who had kindly consented to officiate as chairman. The chairman having named that the Lecture was given on behalf of the Trust Fund of the New Chapel and School at Oulton, dwelt upon the extensive field of Wesleyan Methodist Agency in the crowded alleys of our large cities and towns, and also the more scanty populations of the villages of our land, numbering about 4 millions of worshippers in the British Isles, and 11 millions on the continent of America All this is effected in the same way as Oulton people have built their Chapel,—by voluntary contributions only. As we reported Mr. Hind's Lecture last week, we shall but add other particulars touching on points not then included. Hugh Miller's early education, said the Reverend Lecturer, was not that of books, school or science, but the education of home, of toil, and of nature as spread around him in the beautiful scenes of sea and land of his native Scotch home. Owing also the formation of his character to his two eccentric but very characteristic uncles, Alexander the Sailor, and James the Saddler. On winter evenings the former would read books, and the latter stitch harness having one table and candle between them; all the while young Hugh would be listening to their reading and discussion on the scientific or theological subjects which occupied their attention. As an illustration of the hard life led by him in his school of toil, a story from his autobiography was given where Hugh questioned an old well-to-do farmer as to why he left an old dilapidated barn standing upon his well-appointed farm premises. The farmer replying that it was very useful for housing a drove of pigs now and then, and also the masons when they came to work there. In such farm botheys as these, the poor mason's apprentice very often spent weeks and months whilst working away from home. As a specimen of the times also, the lecturer related a story of a stone mason being employed to chisel an epitaph on a tombstone for a sorrowing widower, who wished to record to the memory of his departed spouse that, "A virtuous woman is a crown of joy to her husband," but the inventive artist having carved a sign for the word "crown," it read, "A virtuous woman is 'five shillings' of joy to her husband." The turning point in Hugh Miller's life seems to have been when he wrote the memorable letter to Lord Brougham, which letter led to his being appointed editor to the *Christian Witness Newspaper*, and ultimately caused the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. The highly interesting lecture was brought to a close by an eloquent appeal to to the younger portion of his audience. Hugh Miller, by the lamp of his genius, found the footprints of the creator on the stones of the rock, and although we cannot all be like Hugh Miller in the region of geological science, or Chalmers in pulpit eloquence, yet we may all fill nobly and usefully our posts in that position of life unto which it had pleased God to call us. The school room was very fairly filled and after votes of thanks had been accorded to the lecturer and chairman, Mr. Hind criticised kindly and humorously the practice of both paying for hearing and then also thanking a lecturer. Had not the evening been a most disagreeable one for persons coming from places around, we doubt not that the school-room would have been too small for the occasion.

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

A meeting of the Rothwell Local Board was held on Monday, the 3rd inst Present: J. Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman), Messrs W. Hargreaves, Lunn, J. Hargreaves, Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes and the Clerk, Medical Officer, Treasurer and Inspector.

The minutes of last meeting and Committee meeting having been read and confirmed,—Mr Bramley brought forward the enquiry of which he had already given notice as to what powers, (if any) the Board had for preventing persons setting fire to their chimneys in order to burn out the soot?

The Clerk said the Board had no jurisdiction in the matter; it was a police regulation, and he read the clause of the Act in which it is laid down that any person wilfully setting fire to a chimney shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding £5. The clerk was instructed to draw the attention of the Sergeant of Police to the frequency of chimney fires.

The Medical Officer of Health reported that during the past 4 weeks, there had been 17 births, (10 boys and 7 girls) the same number as last January, only the boys numbered 7 and the girls 10. The health of the District is most satisfactory, there being no epidemic disease at present.

The death rate is only 13·0 per thousand, it being 15·6 last year; the number of deaths has gradually decreased; in January 1877, there were 7 deaths, the same month in 1878 showed only 6, while during the last four weeks there have been but 5 deaths. (If Rothwell goes on at this rate, we presume by 1884, we shall have gained the summit of healthiness, or else found the "elixir of life" for there will be no deaths at all to record!) Of the 5 deaths, three died of old age and two were infants.

In reply to a question, Dr. Heaps said the ashpits were being emptied pretty satisfactoily the weather being much against outdoor horse work.

Mr. J. Hargreaves mentioned the dangerous position a of privy at Waterloo, in connection with the drowning of William Archdale, as reported last week. The clerk stated that he had already written to Mr. Leather on the question, asking him to make the place safe.

Acting on the direction of the Board last meeting, the Inspector stated that he had waited on Mr Filleter, complaining of the insufficiency of water supplied to Stourton.

They had arranged to connect the 8 inch main with the 3 inch pipes, whereby an abundant stream of water would be secured, to Stourton; as this would reduce the supply for Bell Hill, it was also suggested that a flap valve be put in above Carr Lane.

Considerable discussion ensued on this point, and it was finally agreed that the suggestion should be carried out, and a flap valve put in This will save the water already above Carr Lane from pressing back again during the day.

The Sanitary Committee recommended that the Ashpit removal contract should be advertised.;.and it was proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Lunn, and carried.

That the clerk advertise in the Rothwell Times for tenders for the removal of ashes.

The Highways Committee had had an interview with Mr. Elliott as to the probable cost of Wakefield and Pontefract Roads, with a view to submitting the accounts to the county auditor. It was, however, agreed that the clerk write Mr. Farrer, requesting him, as soon as possible, to test the metal on the several roads.

In reply to the Clerk's second letter to Mr. Leather as to the widening of Church-street, that gentleman will be glad to meet a deputation; the Public Works Committee, accompanied by the Chairman, will therefore meet Mr. Leather on an early day.

Messrs. Dibb, Atkinson and Braithwaite's account for legal assistance in respect of the lease of the portion of Oulton road required in the Rothwell drainage scheme, was passed and ordered to be paid.

As the Leeds Corporation are now near the completion of their sewage plan, it was proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. W. Hargreaves, and carried;—That the Engineer for Stourton sewage be instructed to push forward his work, so that the Board's pipes can be connected as soon as the Leeds Scheme is completed.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

A special meeting of the above Board was held on Friday evening last. Present: Mr. W. Hargreaves, (chairman), Messrs. Seanor, Jewison, Batty, the Clerk, and Architect.

The plans, specifications, and agreement respecting Rothwell Board Schools Buildings having been signed by the several contractors, amended tenders submitted; and it was proposed by Mr. Seanor—That the plans, specifications and agreement respecting Rothwell Board Schools Building, be now signed by the Chairman, counter-signed by the Clerk, and stamped with the Corporate Seal of the Board. Seconded by Mr. Batty and carried.

Mr. Pheasey's qualifications for the Waterloo school mastership having been found satisfactory; it was proposed by Mr. Jewison, seconded by Mr. Seanor, and carried—That Mr. T. H. Pheasey be appointed master of the Waterloo School at £52 per annum, one month's notice to be given on either side.

Mrs. Timms was appointed sewing-mistress, at Waterloo.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

BOY DROWNED AT WATERLOO.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, before Thos. Taylor, Esq, at the Boot and Shoe Inn, Woodlesford, on the body of George Wats Atack, son of Joseph Atack, of Woodlesford. On Tuesday morning, the boy was picking scales and dross off the boat, lying at Waterloo Colliery staith, and was missed about noon. On search being made the body was found in the water, near the boat. Verdict found drowned.

WAKEFIELD POLICE NEWS.

On Monday, P. S. Turton, brought up a man named Ramsden, on a charge of being drunk, and laid across the footpath asleep at Carlton, on the 26th ult. Fined 5s. and the costs.

HAWKING WITHOUT A LICENSE AT OULTON.—On Monday, George Taylor, a man who said he came from Barrow-in-Furness, was charged with hawking without a license, at Oulton, on the 31st ult.—He was in company with another man, who had a license, and who had given him leave, he said, to sell the goods.—He was fined 1s. and 13s. costs, or seven days imprisonment.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC v. 105TH REGIMENT.

The above teams met on Saturday last, on the ground of the former, which was covered with snow, and soon became very slippery. The day was also very cold, but this did not stop the lovers of football from putting in an appearance there being a large number of spectators present. The visitors entered the field at 3 3, and winning the toss decided to play with the wind. The ball was put in motion by E. Boothroyd captain of the home team and was taken down into the enemy's quarters with great speed, but here the scarlet and blacks met one of the army, who kicked the leather over the heads of his opponents, it being speedily taken towards the Rothwell goal, and with very little passing or dodging the 105th secured the first goal. The ball was again set in motion by Boothroyd the forwards carrying it well into the enemies' quarters, but not to stay long, for the ball was soon wending its way back to the opposite; it was however, well stopped by the half-backs. Here a good struggle ensued, both teams getting a taste of the snow but eventually the ball was driven into the 105th quarters, and the scarlet and blacks making a rush, looked like scoring, but to their disappointment the ball passed outside the post. This gave the visitors a six yards kick which proved to be a good thing for them, as the ball was kicked past the centre and was soon close to the Rothwell goal. But they stood well to their ground and fought hard until the calling of half-time.

After a short rest, ends were changed and the ball once more set in motion, and a piece of sharp play took place, the soldiers' goal being in danger, but the goal-keeper, Capt Simmons, was equal to the emergency and the ball was soon on its way back. The play was now very brisk, another attempt being again made by Rothwell to secure a goal; but again the ball passed outside the post. The six yards kick this time proved in favour of Rothwell, as the 105th captain kicked the ball outside the flags and a throw in by Woolnak landed the ball close to the enemy's goal. Another attempt was made to secure a goal, but again it was frustrated. From now to the call of time each side played hard, with no further result thus ending one of the finest games played by the Rothwell Harmonic this season. The 105th Regiment won by one goal to Rothwell nothing.

The Rothwell Model Prize Brass Band was on the ground and played during the game. The following are the teams:—*Rothwell Harmonic*; E. Boothroyd, captain S [illegible]ley, J. Harrison, J Woolnak, W Harrison, E Benton, S. Gouldthorp, A Newton, Cudworth, H. Taylor, G. Adamson, G. Field; umpire, T. Lambert. *105th Regiment*; Capt Symmons captain, Sergt. Green, Lieut. Corps. Percell, Turner, Private Barry, Ford, Sanridge, Sutherre, Wood, May Nash, Civ J W. Caudles, empire Cor. Finlan[illegible].

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Neuralgic Affections.—No diseases are more frequent, painful or difficult to cure than these. From their attack no tissue of the human body is exempt; no age, sex, or calling is secure. It is a blessing, however, to know that all these sufferings may be completely and expeditiously subdued by Holloway's remedies. The must assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailments, the Pills remove constitutional disturbance, and regulate the impaired functions of every organ throughout the body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete and the disease rarely recurs so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching preparations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Moore, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.
CLEANLINESS—W. G. NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD.—Used without waste or dust. Sold everywhere. Ask for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, and see that you have it. 12, Soho Square, London.
CAUTION.—There are several spurious imitations.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S
VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER.
For the TOILET and NURSERY.
Universally admired for its Purity and Exquisite Fragrance. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
CERTIFICATES of EFFICIENCY and PURITY
From the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames-street, London, and in future will be issued with every packet.

"WE can honestly declare that MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS are the best."—*Bury Times.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men."
"The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen."
Standard says, "They are a treasure."
6d. and 1/ per Box. Sold throughout the World.
Also THE HINDOO PENS, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Magnificent Writing.
Specimen Boxes, containing all the kinds, by post 1/1.
Patentees, Macniven & Cameron, 23 to 33, Blair St., Edinburgh.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Soda and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Aerated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 18s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

"LA MODE ILLUST[illegible]
Fashions Monthly [illegible]

REAL EIDER DOWN Q[illegible]
Dressing-Gowns [illegible]
THE JAPANESE WADD[illegible]
and economical bed covering [illegible]
THE IMPERIAL PATENT [illegible]
greatest ease and comfort to Invalids [illegible]
W. H. BATS[illegible] & CO. [illegible]

HOOKHAM'S Patent piano wire PICTURE LINE is strong, safe, and not impaired by long use.

WETHERED'S Patent BLIND FURNITURE is the simplest and best. It fastens automatically.

CURRALL'S Patent VENTILATORS secure a regular supply of fresh air without draught at a very small cost.

PATENT BOOK SHELF-FITTINGS are economical of space and extremely easy of adjustment.
Sold by all Ironmongers.
Wholesale by WILLIAM TONKS & SONS, Birmingham, of whom Illustrations and particulars may be obtained.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKER
(Established 1817.)
WILLIAM BAYLIFF, 15, HOUGHTON ST., LIVERPOOL

JAMESON, PIM, & Co.'s DUBLIN STOUT.
NORTH ANNE STREET, DUBLIN.
Branch Offices—[illegible]

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.—The best food for Invalids and Infants. W. WALLACE AULD, Holyrood Preserving Works, Edinburgh.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS, SERVANTS. Wanted COOKS, HOUSEMAIDS, PARLOR MAIDS, LADY'S MAIDS, USEFUL MAIDS, NURSES, KITCHEN MAIDS, and a number of General Servants for good families in London. Excellent wages given. Apply or send stamped addressed envelope to Mrs. H. PIPER, PORCHESTER ROAD, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S CLEARING SALE OF Winter Jackets and Ulsters,

ALSO,

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards).

A few REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand—regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price.

All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

5, LOWERHEAD ROW, LEEDS,
January 18th, 1879.

MADAM,

We beg to inform you that the remaining Lots of our WINTER STOCK will be OFFERED until the 12th of next Month, at STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS from prices previously quoted.

All FUR GOODS at 50 per cent off Cost Price and other Surplus Lots in proportion.

We are, Madam,
Yours obediently,

BROWN & BROADBENT.

Lot 1	Coloured Ostrich Tips	Reduced to 1½d	usual price 4½d to 10d
Lot 2	Black and Coloured Tips	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 10d to 1s
Lot 3	" "	Reduced to 8½d	usual price 1s to 1s 6d
Lot 4	" "	Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 6d to 1s 11
Lot 5	" "	Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 9d
Lot 6	Black and Coloured Ostrich Flats	Reduced to 1s 4½d	usual price 2s to 2s 11d
Lot 7	" "	Reduced to 1s 11d	usual price 2s 9d to 3s 6d
Lot 8	" " long	Reduced to 2s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 9	" " "	Reduced to 3s 11d	usual price 5s 11d to 6s 9d
Lot 10	" " "	Reduced to 4s 11d	usual price 6s 11d to 7s 11d
Lot 11	Coloured Natural Wings	Reduced to 1½d	usual price 3½d to 4½d
Lot 12	" "	Reduced to 3d	usual price 6½d to 9½d
Lot 13	Coloured French Droops	Reduced to 1s 11d	usual price 3s 11d to 5s 9d
Lot 14	" Montures	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 1s 6d to 4s 11d
Lot 15	Black and Col'd Cord Ribbons, string width	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6½d to 10½d
Lot 16	" Satin and Satinette	Reduced to 4½d	usual price 6½d to 10½d
Lot 17	" Felt Hats, all new shapes	Reduced to 11½d	usual price 1s 5½d to 1s 11d
Lot 18	" French Felt Hats	Reduced to 1s 5½d	usual price 2s 3d to 5s 6d
Lot 19	Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets	Reduced to 6½d	usual price 11½d to 1s 9d
Lot 20	Trimmed Hats and Bonnets in Felt, Straw, &c.	2s 11d	usual price 5s 9d to 8s 6d
Lot 21	A room full of Articles, comprising Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets. Flowers, Feathers, Gloves, Scarfs, Collars and Cuffs, Fur Trimmings, &c., all at the uniform price of 4½ per piece, article, or yard.		

We shall offer with the above lots 55 Pieces of Black Gros Grain Silks and Silk Velvets suitable for Dresses, Mantles, &c., from 1s 11½d per yard, 40 per cent. off regular prices.

A Staff of Experienced Milliners kept on the premises.

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.

ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

SEASONABLE
GIRL'S AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
THE "TIMES" HATTER,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

HARRY BLACKWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
3, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS;*
MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
121, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS.*

THE GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT WHICH GOODS WILL BE SOLD
REGARDLESS OF COST
Will commence on Saturday, February 1st, 1879.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

---

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48
PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42
MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY			
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry		1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry		1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry		1 8	20
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s.
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof -	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S BRONCHIAL ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

Bargains in Drapery.

GREAT
CLEARING SALE
AT
J. BUTTERICK'S
Carlton Lane, Rothwell.
COMMENCING
Saturday, February 15th.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th, 1879.*

CARLTON WESLEYAN CHOIR.

A PUBLIC TEA will be held in Carlton Wesleyan Schoolroom, on Saturday, Feb. 22nd, 1879. After Tea a SERVICE of SONG entitled: "Children's Saviour" will be given. Reader, Rev. Gregory Renton. Tickets for the Tea and Service, 1s., Service only, 3d.

OULTON.

A GRAND CONCERT
OF
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
Will be given in St. John's School-room, Oulton, on Monday Evening, February 17th, 1879.

Principals—
MR. C. BLAGBORO
Principal Tenor Leeds Parish Church.
MISS BACKHOUSE,
Mr. W. HIGGINS, Mr. A. MORLEY,
Solo Violin
MASTER S. H. TAYLOR
Leeds.
Solo Pianoforte
MR. GEORGE ELLIS.
Accompanist
MR. W. B. TOWNSHEND
Leeds.
Recitations, &c., by
MR. MARK LANDON:

Concert to commence at half-past Seven.
Front Seats, Reserved, 2s. 6d., Second do., 2s.; Back do., 1s.
Tickets and Programmes to be had at the Post Office, Oulton.

WOODLESFORD CHORAL SOCIETY.

Arrangements have been made to give an

AMATEUR MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT

In the Large Room adjoining the Two Pointers' Inn, On Shrove Tuesday, February 25th, 1879. When the Programme will comprise a Selection of

SONGS AND BALLADS

With Choruses, Jokes, Puns, and Comic Dialogues, several Character Songs, and a Stump Oration.

To conclude with an entirely original Farce, written expressly for this this Concert by one of the company, entitled:—THE

"GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

The parts will be sustained by Members (Honorary and Practical) of the Choral Society.

Proceeds devoted to the furtherance of the Society's objects.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 7.30 prompt.

Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Second do., 1s.; Admission at the door from 7.20, 6d.

Tickets may be obtained at the Post-Offices, Woodlesford, Oulton, and Rothwell, and from the Secretary or any of the Committee.

To prevent disappointment, an early application for Tickets should be made. W. Lockwood, Sec.

ROTHWELL NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

A Grand Dramatical and Miscellaneous

ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in the Infants' School, ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1879, Including SONGS, &c., also a Comic Drama, entitled:—HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS, to conclude with a SCREAMING BURLESQUE.

Admission, Front Seats, 6d.; Back Seats, 3d. A few Reserved Chairs, 1s.

Doors open at 6 30, to commence at 7.

The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of a Harmonium for the Boy's School.

Rothwell Mechanics' Institute.

A LECTURE

Will be delivered in the Large Hall of the above Institute, By the

REV. R. W. STARR,
(Of Liverpool)

On Monday, February 24th, 1879,
SUBJECT:—"OLIVER CROMWELL."
Sacred Music by the Wesleyan Choir.
Doors open at Seven o'clock.
Front Seats, Sixpence; Back Do., Threepence.
TICKETS may be had of Messrs. A. Marshall, S. Batty, Sq. Bramley, Jas. Batty, and at the door.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, Deceased

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 35 entituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Wm. Blackburn, late of Royds Green, near Rothwell, in the County of York, colliery labourer, who died on or about the first day of January, 1879, and whose Will was proved by William Hargreaves and James Hargreaves, both of Rothwell Haigh, near Rothwell aforesaid, Colliery Managers, the executors therein named on the 6th day of February instant, in the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, at Wakefield, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the said William Hargreaves and James Hargreaves, or to the undersigned, their Solicitor, on or before the first day of April, 1879. And Notice is hereby also given, that after the last mentioned day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Thirteenth day of February, 1879.

J. G. TURNER, Solicitor,
Rothwell, near Leeds.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879

ROTHWELL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL TEA.

(*Contributed*)

On Monday, the 3rd inst., the members of the above institution sat down to a sumptuous tea, provided by Mr. C. Baines, in the room of the association. After tea, a very enjoyable evening was spent in carrying out a programme previously drawn up by the Committee.

Mr. Jas. Batty, the president, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were put down on the programme to address the meeting: Messrs. H. P. Newsome, Joseph Harrison, John Belcher, Richd. Sykes, Thos. Throp, Henry Hobson, John Berry, and Benj. Batty. After the best thanks of the meeting had been given to the ladies for presiding at the tea, the President called upon the Secretary, B. Batty, to read the report.

The Secretary prefaced his report by wishing the members to understand that he had not incorporated in it any extraneous matter for the purpose of charming the ear, or flattering any individual weaknesses; nor had he in any way attempted to compile what is so often called "a literary treat." His object had been simply to give them a summary of the work of the Association for the last 18 months, without any colouring whatever, and as would be realised, he had confined himself to that which was beyond doubt, a matter of fact, the antecedents of the society. The report furnished in detail the work of the society, shewing also the society's objects, and how far the society had succeeded in attaining those objects since its first meeting on July 23rd, 1877. It dwelt also upon the public support given to the Association candidates during the elections, thus proving that the people of Rothwell appreciated and endorsed the actions of the society in the past, and if the future actions of the committee were characterised by discretion and moderation there were very promising symptoms that the Rothwell Liberal Association would become a powerful institution, exceeding the expectations of its projectors. Mr. Joseph Harrison moved the adoption of the report, and spoke in high terms of the past services of the secretary. Mr. Newsome seconded it, and upon being put to the meeting was passed unanimously.

Mr. Joseph Harrison then proposed what he termed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Rothwell Liberal Association," and after some introductory remarks, shewing the necessity of organization, maintained that the Conservative policy of bluster was defeating the ends of commerce, by destroying all confidence in the commercial world; the result of the policy of the last four years was reducing the working classes in this country to starvation, famine stalked through the length and breadth of the land, and personally he was inclined to think that before public confidence could be restored, Lord Beaconsfield would have to be removed from participation in the management of national affairs.

Mr. John Belcher seconded the motion in a very able and telling speech, contrasting Mr. Gladstone's term of office, with its peace and plenty, and its increasing revenue and its remission of taxation, with that of the present government's extravagance, duplicity, and its tottering foreign policy. After the toast had been duly honoured the chairman called upon

Mr. Richard Sykes, who said that he was sorry, that circumstances necessitated the language used in the resolution which he was called upon to propose, but he could not close his eyes to facts, and for that reason he endorsed every word contained in it. He proposed—

That this meeting enter its solemn protest against the policy of the present Government for by its extravagant, reckless and unprincipled policy, it has increased the burden of the people, impaired the honour of the nation, and rendered imperative a complete union of all liberals in order to secure by united effort, at the earliest moment, a change in the Government and a return to the policy of economy, retrenchment, peace, and reform.

He then proceeded to say, there could hardly be much doubt as to the opinion to be formed, for by a quiet contemplation of our condition as a nation, through the meddle and muddle policy pursued by the Government, we had forfeited the confidence of all nations in Europe, by compromising our honour and the acquisition of Cyprus and by being a party to secret agreements. With trade depressed to such an extent as has hardly been heard of before, with destitution prevailing in such frightful forms and tremendous proportions throughout the land, with confidence broken, declining revenue, increased expenditure, increased taxation and a costly war on hand, it is clear our condition is such as to cause great anxiety, and give reason for a searching enquiry. The sum total of our condition is, that Conservatism rampant has ruined us, we have had too many blustering speeches, too much bustling preparation for war, too much of that domineering interfering spirit has been exhibited, too much searching for British interests in all quarters of the globe. Is there any wonder why capitalists have no confidence and dare not speculate, peace has been too lightly valued our honour compromised, our interests harassed, the prerogative of the crown stretched, and attempts have been made to limit the rights of Parliament. The treaty making power of the crown has been abused, and the people ignored, and he now called upon the meeting to support the resolution, and those who posessed the vote, he recommended to carefully consider the present crisis, in view of a dissolution, which could not be very far away, and to prepare themselves for answering whether these things shall be allowed to continued or not (loud cheers).

Mr. H. P. Newsome said in rising to second the resolution, he congratulated the previous speaker on his cogent and eloquent speech, and coincided with Mr. Sykes, that it was a pity that there was a necessity for such resolution, and then proceeded to say that it was expedient that the people, if they intended to retrieve their lost opportunities in the cause of freedom, to take an interest in, and join these Liberal Associations, not only while the Tories were in office, as a protest but as a vigilance committee always. The speaker instanced, by way of illustration, the case of Edward Truelove, the Radical bookseller, of the Strand, London, a man of unblemished fame and high personal character who had recently suffered heavy pecuniary fine and many weary months imprisonment in one of Her Majesty's jails, not as a first-class demeanent, like Valentine Baker, but as a common pickpocket or scoundrel. For what? For selling one of Robt. Dale Owen's works, a book which had been sold openly for twenty years. This was a matter, said the speaker, to which the majority of persons in that room did not attach much importance, and was a question not lying directly in the path of these Liberal Associations, but still exciting apprehension in the minds of some members. The speaker next discussed the objects of Liberal Associations. They were intended, he said, to bind men together having ideas in common on political subjects so that they may the more effectually act together at any given time; also to keep alive an interest in political subjects amongst older men, and to encourage the young to take an interest in such matters. The working-man and householders in the counties especially, had a present personal interest in these associations, inasmuch as some organised effort was needed to encourage the Liberal leaders to push on legislation, making the Parliamentary franchise alike in county and borough. Mr. Newsome argued that in this country, where government by election and representation had long been established in principle, it needed but a steady, persistent effort on the part of the unenfranchised class to make it so in fact. The assertion that the rich have no more right to exclude the poor from the right to vote than the poor have to exclude the rich, met with a hearty applause. Commenting on the fact that some men abstain from joining political movements because of the infinitessimal small influence their individual voice affords, he said, that the political life of a nation was made up of individual opinions, and the more distinct opinions in it, the better for the nation. He regretted the sturdy fellows who stood at the street corners of the village interested themselves so little in politics; he had often asked himself the question, by what means could this state of things be remedied? The founding of a Liberal Association would do something, and could the members but establish a Liberal Club in the village, conducted on democratic principles, a great step would be made towards the same end, and would exert a beneficial influence in many other ways.

It will be clear, said the speaker, that a permanent home for the Liberal Association is needed; a club renting its own premises, and conducting its own establishment would attract to it some who now appear indifferent to its objects, and would afford a rendezvous where political aspirations could breathe freely; for although the spacious room where they now met was very good in its way, yet a man had more serene satisfaction in his own house than in lodgings. (Laughter). Mr. Newsome went on to say that it argued well for the keen political sense of some men that a Liberal Association existed at all in the village; but now that it was established he hoped it would prove permanent and long continue to uphold the cause of the people in local as well as imperial politics. Mr. Newsome then dealt at some length with the three important subjects rapidly coming to the front for legislative treatment. The first and greatest was the land question; the next parliamentary representation for householders in the counties the same as in the boroughs; after that stalked the tremendous anomoly, a state church in a community governed by ideas as the England of to-day. The fall of the church as a political institution would settle another miserable, not to say ridiculous anomoly, the burials question. All these were intimately connected with the land It was in the interest of the landed proprietors the present Government had placed as many obstacles as possible in the way to the importation of live cattle into this country. And why? Because a full market of sheep and heifers tended to lower prices, and this manifestly if to the benefit of the people, was at the expense of the rent, because rent must come out of the land, and cheap produce meant low rents. Formerly the land owners fought for import duties to be levied on corn, simply to keep up the price of home grown, until they were completely beaten. Now they turn their attention to cattle, and make it the occasion if a cow is landed on our shores from abroad with a limp, by reason of a thorn in its foot, to stop the landing of whole cargoes, or insisting on the immediate slaughter at the port of landing. The Leeds and Manchester Butchers Associations were to be commended for the active steps they had taken in controlling to some extent those stringent orders in council anent the cattle trade during the period the present Government had been in office. As to Parliamentary representation for householders in the counties, it was highly desirable that a Liberal Government had the framing of that measure. The Tories, if compelled, would legislate upon it, but if they did the people might expect to be "dished," and the practical issues of legislation left in the hands of the present possessors of power. Replying to the question who were the present possessors of power, the speaker said, those who had an undue share of the good things of this world, and their hangers on. If the Tories remained in office a few years longer we might expect to pay more, not only on income tax and tobacco, but tea and other things, because increased cost of Tory administration would have to be paid, and although the present head of the Government had been described as a "Magical Premier," yet even he had no trick in his repository of finance whereby he could raise the needful to pay the cost of our recent spirited foreign policy, save out of the pockets of the British taxpayers. Mr. Newsome concluded his address by contrasting the cost of maintaining Government under Liberal and Tory rule. The last four years of Mr. Gladstone's government—Income 298 millions
Expenditure 282 millions

Saving 16 millions

Against Beaconsfield's four years—
Expenditure 318 millions
Income 315 millions

Deficit 3 millions

Difference in cost of administration against Beaconsfield for four years, 36 millions. Had Mr. Gladstone remained in power and gone on with his prudent administration, the difference in our position as a nation would have been to our gain close upon 60 millions pounds sterling.

What has a Tory Government given us for our money? Can any one answer that? Does some one say the protectorate of Asia minor, the leasehold of Cyprus, the making of an empress of India, or a Disraeli into Beaconsfield?

Do you shout "Bah" to this. Well, then are we not repaid for the loss of our sixty millions by the reversal of our former peace policy, neglect of domestic legislation, the attempted curtailment of our liberties, bad trade and the conversion of an alarming proportion of the working classes of the country into paupers or a state bordering upon pauperism. (cheers)

Mr. Benjamin Batty supported the resolution, and gave a summary of the legislative enactments emanating from the Tory party during their tenure of office, and drew the inference that beyond raising dog licenses 2s. 6d. and putting 4d. per pound on tobacco, what else had the Goverment done for the working man, simply nothing. (shame) The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. T. Throp, T. Whitehead, H. Hobson, and J. Berry, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman for the manner in which he had presided.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism or Neuralgic Affections.—No diseases are more frequent, painful, or difficult to cure than these. From their attack no tissue of the human body is exempt; no age, sex, or calling is secure. It is a blessing, however, to know that all these sufferings may be completely and expeditiously subdued by Holloway's remedies. The must assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders; whilst the Ointment cures the local ailments, the Pills remove constitutional disturbance, and regulate the impaired function of every organ throughout the body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching preparations.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

LECTURE AT LOFTHOUSE WESLEYAN SCHOOL ROOM.

A Lecture was delivered at the above place yesterday evening, by Mr. M. Barraclough, of Hunslet, subject:—"Tom o' Jack's Lad, o' Pits Hoil, the Collier who Wore Clogs and Kept a Ball Dog 100 Years Ago, or Thomas Harrison, Esq., Whence he Started, How he Journeyed, and What he Attained.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Joshua Marland, who in a few suitable remarks introduced the lecturer.

Tom was born in Lancashire at a mining district. His father was a collier, and his leisure hours and Sundays were spent in dog fighting, gambling, &c. Tom never wore boots or clogs until he was 8 years of age, when one night his father came home with a pair of clogs. The question was soon put to the father by Tom "Whose are these, they will just do for me." "They are for thee," said his father, if thou wins the fight to-morrow (Sunday) which he did, and by so doing got the clogs. At the age of 14 he bought a bull dog, which he trained to fight, and with which he carried on the same business as his father.

The lecturer then proceeded to explain the peculiar manner in which Tom became acquainted with the Rev. J. Wesley, and gave an account of his conversion and instrumentality in the erection of a new chapel. He next spoke of Tom's Marriage with the Vicar's servant, the way in which he commented business, and his after prosperity; how he was taken ill and there being a lovefeast at the Chapel, he got out of bed and went, but he only lived a few days after.

He also spoke of the great respect in which he was held being proved by the fact, that at his funeral the road was filled, for two miles.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Barraclough, was proposed by Mr. T. Stephenson, and seconded by Mr. Holroyd, also to Mr. Marland, both of which were warmly accorded.

CARLTON PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

Sermons in connection with the above Anniversary were preached on Sunday last by the Rev. W. Gelley of West Hartlepool, and Rev. S. Lloyd, of Hunslet, to good congregations.

On Tuesday evening, the Annual Meeting took place in the Chapel, when addresses were given by the Revs J. Wood, M.A., J. Bootland, S Lloyd.—The chair was kindly occupied by Mr. Joseph Hammill (Wesleyan) and the audience was very good. The speeches were excellent, and considering the state of trade, the proceeds satisfactory.

ROBBERY AT ROBIN HOOD.

Some time on Saturday night or Sunday morning the office of Messrs. Armitage and Bros. Robin Hood, was entered, (probably by a skeleton key) and the desk broken into, but fortunately, there were only a few stamps. The iron safe does not appear to have been touched. The would-be robber has not yet been caught.

ROTHWELL GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

At the late Meeting of the shareholders of the Company, it was resolved to reduce the price of gas to 3s. 0d., per thousand from the 1st of April.

The chairman, Mr. W. Hargreaves, was re-elected, also Messrs. H. Abbishaw, W. Abbishaw, J. Baines and W. Chapman, as directors.

The Balance Sheet showed a profit of £1473 5s. 4d. and it was agreed to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent.

CARLTON WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

We understand that the Committee of the above Institute have now purchased the room which they have hitherto rented from the Trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

This year the number of Valentines and Letters passing through the Rothwell Post Office has not been quite so large as last, there being about 50 despatched last night, and 525 delivered this morning. About three-fourths were of the Valentine description.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC *versus* METHLEY SAVILLE CLUB

This match was played on Saturday last, on the ground of the latter, and ended in an easy victory for the visitors by 3 goals to nothing. This being only the second match Methley has played since the club was formed, it was not expected they would do great things, but by the appearance of the men they are likely to make a good club.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. This marvellous remedy is by many considered as "Specific" Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on its Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for 5 Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman. Cases, filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every sitting room.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Brandy and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Aerated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 3s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail prices.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most fragrant of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are ... used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—... "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London. "It is specially nice for children."—Dr. J. ... State Apothecary, Dublin. By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. ... The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., ... Refuse all substitutes.

"WE can honestly declare that MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS are the best."—... "They come as a boon and a blessing to men." "The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen." Standard says, "They are a treasure." Sold throughout the World. 6d. and 1/- per Box. Sample Box, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Magnifiers ... Also THE HINDOO PENS, ... Specimen Boxes, containing all the kinds, by post 1/1. Patentees, Macniven & Cameron, 23 to 33, Blair St., ...

NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.

CLEANLINESS—W. G. NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD ... everywhere. Ask for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, ... see that you have it. 12, Soho Square, London. CAUTION.—There are several spurious imitations.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.
VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER.
For the TOILET and NURSERY.
Universally admired for the Purity and Exquisite Fragrance. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
CERTIFICATES of EFFICIENCY and PURITY from the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames-street, London, ... fac-simile will be issued with every packet.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S CLEARING SALE

OF

Winter Jackets and Ulsters,

ALSO,

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards). A few REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand—regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price.

All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

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SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

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PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SEASONABLE
GIRL'S AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
THE "TIMES" HATTER,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
3, *KIRKGATE, LEEDS;*
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A LARGE STOCK OF
ENSUING SEASON'S PRINTS,
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JOSEPH TAYLOR,
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Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro Plater

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CELEBRATED
HALF-CROWN TEA,
IS THE BEST IN LEEDS.

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FINEST MIXTURE OF TEAS
ONLY **3/8** PER POUND.
A REAL TREAT TO JUDGES OF GOOD TEA.

FIVE POUND PARCELS OF ANY OF OUR TEAS CARRIAGE PAID.

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78, MEADOW LANE,
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SILK AND FELT HATS!
FOR STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE,
TRY THE TIMES HAT MART,
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J. GERRAND,
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SIX DOORS BELOW BOAR LANE, LEEDS.

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BACON AND HAMS
At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

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Always a large Stock of
HAMS AND BACON

GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.

BLADDERED LARD
In all sized bladders.

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CHESHIRE & AMERICAN CHEESE
Good Cheese at 6½d per pound
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Do you need Good Bread?
BUY YOUR FLOUR AT NEWSOME'S
Strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed AT NEWSOME'S

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BUTTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Fresh Roll, Pound Lump, Kiel,
And all varieties
BUTTERINE 1s per pound

FRESH EGGS WEEKLY.

DIP CANDLES 5½d per pound
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Reduction on taking larger quantities
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HODGSON & SIMPSON'S SOAPS
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BEST MOTTLED 3d per pound
HONEY SOAP 4d per pound
PALE YELLOW SOAP 3d, 3½d, and 4d
Prize Medal
GOLDEN HONEY SOAP at 4½d
WHITE SCOURING SOAP at 2½d
COLD WATER SOAP 4½d per pound

At Newsome's
NEW FRUIT
FOR THE SEASON.

NEW CURRANTS 4d per pound
TIP TOP SORTS 4½d and 5d per pound
Splendid quality.

VALENTIA OR PUDDING RAISINS
New Season Fruit, 4d per pound
First quality 4½d per pound

BARCELONA NUTS 4d per lb
NEW FIGS
NEW DATES
NEW PRUNES

ALMONDS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SPICES FOR PLUM CAKE,
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ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound, 5d per quarter-pound

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INDIAN AND CHINA TEA
2/- per pound, 6d per quarter-pound

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A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE
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THE HALF-CROWN TEA
A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS
AT NEWSOME'S
Black or Mixed, 3/-, 3/4, and 3/8 per lb

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN, TENT, GINGER
And all Flavours

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London.
Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER 2/- per dozen
BASS' & ALLSOPP'S ALE 2/3 per dozen

No alteration in the Price of TOBACCO.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG
TWIST and NAIL ROD
3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.
FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety and at the old prices

Every article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
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BUTCHER LANE,
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SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
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ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S BRONCHIAL ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

Bargains in Drapery.

GREAT
CLEARING SALE
AT
J. BUTTERICK'S
Carlton Lane, Rothwell.
IS NOW ON!
CLOSES
Thursday, February 27th.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, Deceased

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 35 entituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Wm. Blackburn, late of Royds Green, near Rothwell, in the County of York, colliery labourer, who died on or about the first day of January, 1879, and whose Will was proved by William Hargreaves and James Hargreaves, both of Rothwell Haigh, near Rothwell aforesaid, Colliery Managers, the executors therein named on the 6th day of February instant, in the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, at Wakefield, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the said William Hargreaves and James Hargreaves, or to the undersigned, their Solicitor, on or before the first day of April, 1879. And Notice is hereby also given, that after the last mentioned day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Thirteenth day of February, 1879.

J. G. TURNER, Solicitor,
Rothwell, near Leeds.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of Tendering for the various works required to be done in the Erection and Completion of Three Houses and Shops, Stables, Slaughter House, &c., in Albion Street, Castleford, for Mr. Henry Rhodes, may see the Plans and Specifications and obtain Bills of Quantities at my Office in Pontefract, from Thursday, February 27th, to Friday, March 7th, 1879.

Tenders to be sent to the Architect not later than 10. a.m on Saturday, March 8th, 1879.

WM. RICHARDSON,
Rothwell; and Architect.
Market Place, Pontefract.

To Farmers and Potatoe Dealer.

MR. W. LUNN has received instuctions from Mr. Thos. Craven, Bullock Lane Farm, to SELL BY AUCTION, *on Thursday, February 27th*, 1879, a large quantity of POTATOES (in dispute) "pied" on the above farm; there are several sorts, all good and in capital condition, about 17 tons altogether. Sale at two o'clock on the farm.

Auctioneer's Office; Butcher Lane, Rothwell.

Rothwell Mechanics' Institute,

A LECTURE

Will be delivered in the Large Hall of the above Institute, By the
REV. R. W. STARR,
(Of Liverpool).
On Monday, February 24th, 1879,
SUBJECT:—"OLIVER CROMWELL."
Sacred Music by the Wesleyan Choir.
Doors open at Seven o'clock.
Front Seats, Sixpence; Back Do., Threepence.
TICKETS may be had of Messrs. A. Marshall S. Batty, Sq. Bramley, Jas. Batty, and at the door.

WOODLESFORD CHORAL SOCIETY.

Arrangements have been made to give an
AMATEUR MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT
In the Large Room adjoining the Two Pointers' Inn,
On Shrove Tuesday, February 25th, 1879.
When the Programme will comprise a Selection of
SONGS AND BALLADS
With Choruses,
Jokes, Puns, and Comic Dialogues, several Character Songs, and a Stump Oration.
To conclude with an entirely original Farce, written expressly for this Concert by one of the company, entitled:—THE
"GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
The parts will be sustained by Members (Honorary and Practical) of the Chorol Society.
Proceeds devoted to the furtherance of the Society's objects.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 7.30 prompt.
Front Seats, 1s. 6d.; Second do., 1s.; Admission at the door from 7.20, 6d.
Tickets may be obtained at the Post-Offices, Woodlesford, Oulton, and Rothwell, and from the Secretary or any of the Committee.
To prevent disappointment, an early application for Tickets should be made. W. Lockwood, Sec.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

CARLTON WESLEYAN CHOIR.

A PUBLIC TEA will be held in Carlton Wesleyan Schoolroom, on Saturday, Feb. 22nd, 1879. After Tea a SERVICE of SONG entitled: "Children's Saviour" will be given. Reader, Rev. Gregory Renton. Tickets for the Tea and Service, 1s., Service only, 3d.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD MEETING.

The fortnightly meeting of the above Board was held on Monday evening, present: J. Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman), Messrs. W. Hargreaves, W. Lunn, J. Hargreaves, Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, and Holmes, the Collector, Treasurer and Inspector.

The Clerk not being well, was not able to be present, but Mr. Thos. Hargreaves had kindly volunteered to take place.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, an arrangement was come to for supplying the cottages of Messrs. Hargreaves and Abbishaw with water.

The tenders for the removal of ashpit contents were next opened, being as follows. W. Bulmer, £142 10s. 0d; A. Nickols, £132 10s. 0d; W. Sidebottom, £119 15s. 0d.

A somewhat lengthy conversation ensued, several members, while anxious to let the contract to the lowest tender, were nevertheless unacquainted with Sidebottom, and his ability to do the work satisfactorily.

Mr. Greenwood however said that he believed he was a hard worker, and that the work would be properly done.

Mr. Smith eventually proposed that Mr. Nickols' tender be accepted; he had done the work satisfactorily and knew what was required

Mr. Greenwood then proposed that Mr. Sidebottom's tender be accepted; it was the lowest and he had no doubt he would do the work right.

After more discussion, Mr. Hawden seconded Mr. Nickols' nomination; if he had been acquainted with the other contractor, and felt assured of his ability, he would be very wishful to save £12; as he didnt know him, and Mr. Nickols had satisfied them previously, he should support him.

Mr. Lunn then seconded the nomination of Mr. Sidebottom, hoping he would do the work properly.

On being put, Messrs. Smith, Bramley and Hawden, voted for Nickols; and Messrs. Greenwood, Lunn and W. Hargreaves, for Sidebottom, the chairman giving the casting vote for the lowest tender.

Mr. W. Hargreaves moved that the reservoir field be let for garden land and that the inspector should ask the market gardeners for tenders. Mr. Holmes seconded.

Mr. Bramley thought it was hardly fair to all parties that persons should be asked privately as some might be missed, and proposed that the field be advertised and tenders asked. The chairman seconded the amendment, which, on being put, was lost.

It having been reported that scarlet fever, had appeared at Stourton, the usual measures to prevent contagion have been taken. It seems also that a "gipsy camp" lately in that district has scarlet fever in it, and having removed to Lofthouse Gate, it was agreed that the clerk apprise the Stanley Authority of the fact, that the necessary precautions may be taken to prevent its spread there.

Mr. Leather having applied for the remission of his rate for the 12 weeks, during which his colliery has been standing, it was agreed after consideration, on the motion of Mr. Lunn and Mr. J. Hargreaves, that an allowance of £28 9s. 0d., of his District rate be made to Mr. Leather.

Mr. W. Hargreaves made a complaint that on Friday last, about half past five in the evening, two traction engines were "running races" on the Wakefield Road, seriously injuring the road and causeway, and endangering people's safety; and he proposed that a strong letter be written to Messrs. Fowler stating the facts, and informing them that unless an apology is made and the damage made good, the Board will take out a summons against them. Seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried.

The Clerk was to be requested to produce the particulars of Mr. Parkinson's contract for Stourton drainage at next meeting.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ROTHWELL.

On Monday evening last a dramatical and miscellaneous entertainment was given at the National Schools, in the Infants' Schoolroom. This is the second effort made by Mr. Thompson (master of the Boys' School), to raise funds for the purchase of a harmonium for the Boys' School. The spirit and energy which have characterised these efforts are deserving of the most complete success, and we hope the inhabitants of Rothwell will show their appreciation of them by giving their support when required. Seven o'clock was the time appointed to commence, but at that time the performers had not arrived; Mr. A. Batty, however, gave "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," as a pianoforte solo, and the grammatical song, "Moods and Tenses," at the conclusion of which the "guns" of the evening made their appearance and explained that although they had engaged a waggonette at Wakefield, it had not turned up, and they had been obliged to walk. In a few minutes they were ready, and Mr. H. Jarvis commenced the entertainment with the song, "When other Lips," but owing to the hurried preparation he did not do so well. Mr. H. Frear next followed in the recitation "Eugene Aram's Dream" and "The Wreck of the Hesperus" which were given in good style. Next followed Mr. Holt in the song "Poor Chinee," given in character, the words of the song being in the chip-chop style of Chinese English. "The Slave Ship," was next sung by Mr. C. Talbot, who succeeded in drawing forth the first *encore* of the evening, to which he responded by giving "The Friar of Orders Grey." Mr. E. Frear followed with the "Slave Chase," but he did not put sufficient energy in his singing to do the song full justice. Another recitation, "Bingen on the Rhine," was given in his usual good style by Mr. H. Frear. Mr. Jarvis now came in for an *encore* by singing "Carrie Lee," substituting "Little Sister's gone to Sleep," the company assisting in the chorus of each song. Messrs. E. Frear and C. Talbot next appeared in a duet, in character, "The Upper Ten and Lower Five," each succeeding so well as to draw forth an enthusiastic *encore* from the audience. The first part was now brought to a close with the song, "Mother, dear Mother, I still think of Thee," by Mr. H. Walker.

The second part consisted of a comic drama entitled "Home for the Holidays," in which the whole company took part, causing great amusement and keeping the audience in a fit of laughter from beginning to end. This was succeeded by a screaming burlesque, in which Messrs. Holt and Talbot were the performers, each going through his part in first-class style. The performance, taken as a whole, was very good, and will not soon be forgotten in Rothwell. There was a very fair audience, the reserved and front seats being filled. The proceedings were brought to a close at a quarter past ten o'clock.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

GRAND CONCERT AT OULTON.

On Monday last, the lovers of music at Oulton spent a very pleasant evening in the St. John's Schoolroom, which had been decorated a little for the occasion. The principals were Mr. Chas. Blagboro, (principal tenor, Leeds Parish Church) Miss Backhouse, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Morley (Oulton) Master S. H. Taylor (violin), Mr. Townshend and Mr. Geo. Ellis (piano), with Mr. Mark Landon, the amateur Yorkshire comic. The programme opened with the glee "Sweet and Low," by the Oulton church choir; followed by "The Merry Peasant," as a pianoforte solo, in good style, by Mr. Ellis, (organist of the church). Mr. Morley was so successful in his singing of "Thy Voice is near," that an *encore* was demanded, with which he complied. Master S. H. Taylor, who is some 11 or 12 years old, took everybody by surprise by his remarkable execution on the violin of *Beethoven's* "Romance in F." accompanied by Mr. Townshend on the piano Deafening applause greeted his performance and as a matter of course he had to give another illustration of his skill Mr. Blagboro, who has already made his mark in Leeds, enchanted the audience with his delicate singing, first of "Madoline," and as an *encore* of another operatic song. Miss Backhouse and Mr. Morley did very well in the pretty duet "Silver Moonlight Winds are Blowing," and received a well-merited re-call. Mr. Wood Higgins next essayed one of *Hatton's* songs, "To Anthea," which though difficult music was carefully rendered by our popular home basso. The new duet, "Excelsior," by Mr. Blagboro and Mr. Higgins, was intensely relished by the really musical portion of the audience, the several verses of the well-known hymn being beautifully illustrated by the style of song, the varied voices, and the appropriate accompaniment; especially will the solemn verse "At break of day, &c.," and the last verse with its mounting cries of "Excelsior" and its brilliant accompaniment, be remembered with genuine musical affection by those who heard and appreciated the duet. It is said that the sublime and the ridiculous meet at their extremes, and surely the compilers of the programme must have thought so when they placed Mr. Landon's comic sketch next the "Excelsior" duet. It is hardly necessary to say more than mention the name of the gentleman and the title of his recitation, "T'weddin' and T'Honey mooin," related by the laughter-provoking powers of Mr. Mark Landon, describing pretty truly what goes on (well, we must not say in this highly improved and cultivated district, in which Local Boards, School Boards, drainage, water, gas, and electric lighting schemes are things of ordinary occurrence) no, but what goes on in the raw country places, miles away from here, and whence the happy couples go to walk up and down Leeds streets, the observed of all observes!

After an interval of ten minutes, Mr. Ellis performed Pritchard's "Siege of Paris" on the pianoforte, with very correct, and where necessary, brilliant execution. Mr. Wood Higgins, who seems to like songs that "every body does'nt know" gave a masterly exposition of *Tito Mattei's* "Oh, oh, hear the wild winds blow." Master Taylor then delighted the audience again, by a Fantasia introducing several Scotch airs, some of which set the feet of several young fellows beating time, not thereby increasing the pleasure of others This clever lad seems to delight in running two or three octaves, in trills and shakes, and truly he does it well and marvellously quick; his manner of using his bow and his general deportment show he has not only great natural genius, but has been most carefully trained and cultured "Tom Bowling" from Mr. Blagboro was a rare treat, his silvery voice (which at times is more of an alto than tenor) being eminently adapted to emphasize the fine old song. Miss Backhouse undertook the homely song "The Mill Wheel," and had she maintained the confidence she showed in the duet would have done very well indeed, but unfortunately, she became painfully nervous, and this militated against her success. Possessed of good abilities Miss Backhouse has no need to be afraid of doing well. On the appearance of Mr. Landon everybody was thrown into convulsions of laughter, which continued almost incessantly, while he depicted the lugubrious condition of a bashful bridegroom trying to make a speech after the wedding breakfast, during which he falls into the most outrageous mistakes, and eventually gets so egregiously muddled and confused, that he becomes inextricably and helplessly mixed up, and sinks down in miserable dumbfoundness. Another sketch exemplified an election speech of the old time, in which the candidate addresses his constituents from the hotel balcony, only one word in twenty being intelligible, while silent gesticulation filled up the intervals. The choir followed with *Bishop's* glee "Sleep while the soft evening breezes blowing," and the concert closed with "God save the Queen."

The room was quite full and among those present were Mrs. and Miss Calverley, the Rev. G. Heberden, Mrs. and the Misses Heberden, the Rev. R. H. Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Rev. A. J. Irvin, Rev. H. S. King, Capt. Hamilton, and other ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

The profits of the concert are for the benefit of the choir fund.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC *versus* PONTEFRACT GARRISON.

The above return match was played in Pontefract Park on Saturday last, in the presence of a numerous company of spectators The soldiers having won the toss, elected to defend the low goal. The Rothwell captain kicked off with the wind in his favour, and it was soon taken into the Pontefract territory. The home team resented this, and playing up hard, the ball was kept in neutral ground for a short time. The Rothwell forwards were not to be denied, and as a result the home goal was often in danger, though the vigilance of the backs and the goal keeper prevented any scoring. Two or three corner kicks for Rothwell were of no avail Another attack was made on the visitors' goal by the soldiers but Field, by a good kick averted its downfall. The visitors, now throughly aroused, made another series of attempts on their opponents' citadel, but all in vain, the soldiers defending it with indomitable pluck, while their backs made some excellent kicks Nothing daunted, the visitors worked on, and Goldthorp getting the ball, succeeded in evading the half-backs but was attacked by the back and goal keeper from both of which, however, he got the ball and passed it to the Rothwell captain, who put it between the posts amidst great applause. With one goal to their credit the visitors now played against the wind with a determination not to lower their colours to the military if it possibly could be avoided, and right manfully they adhered to that determination. Immediately after the ball had been put in motion the home team commenced a vigorous assault on their enemies' stronghold which proved futile. Again they attacked led on by Ford, and again they were repulsed. Some good passing on the part of the visitors worked the ball into military territory, and from a loose scrimmage J. Harrison succeeded in lowering the soldiers' colours for the second time Again rallying, the soldiers visited the visitors territory, and Ford made a capital shot at their goal, but Field, who throughout kept the goal remarkably well, put the ball out in grand style Another rush by the civilians proved successful J. Harrison again putting the ball through the uprights. Nothing further occurred, and on the call of time Rothwell were declared victors by three goals to love. The play on both sides was exceptionally good, the backs, especially, being noticeable for their good and true kicking.

Rothwell Harmonic. G. Field, goal; E. Benton, and A. Newton, backs; J. Chadwick, S. Copley and G. Harrison, half-backs; Hy. Taylor, J. Harrison, G. Adamson, S. Goldthorp and R. Boothroyd, (captain) forwards. umpire Mr. W. Lambert,

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventive of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

THE ZULU WAR.

BRITISH VICTORY.

Friday Feb. 21st, 1879.

By the arrival of despatches yesterday, we learn that the sad affair at Rorke's Drift has not been at all exaggerated, but that eleven hundred native and British soldiers have been killed in an attack by some 15000 Zulus.

A few hours after the disaster, another attack was made on the British camp, at night, by about 3000 Zulus, lasting all night. With only a hundred men, Lieutenant Bromhead six times defeated attempts to take his position, and the savages were finally repulsed, leaving 350 Zulus dead.

On the day after the defeat at Rorke's Drift, CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S forces were attacked by 5,000 Zulus ten miles south of Ekowe. The attack was successfully repulsed, and Captain Campbell, telegraphing on the 28th, says—"No enemy has been since they were last repulsed."

At one p. m. on the 24th Colonel Evelyn Wood attacked the Zulu army. About 4,000 men were sent against him. He totally defeated them, the enemy flying in all directions. No casualties on our side.

THE LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

We beg to draw the attention of all Ratepayers to the advertisement on our first page, warning all persons not already on the register, to make application on one of the first six days of March; also, any objections that may have to be raised, should be notified to the Returning officer during those days.

STRANGE CHARGES OF OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES AT ROTHWELL.—Wm. Rodwell, Hunslet, was charged with having, on the 24th June, 1877, attempted to obtain money, by a fraudulent intent, at Rothwell.—From the evidence adduced, it appears that on the day in question the defendant went to the house of Mr. Charles Simpson, of Stourton Lodge, and stated that he was a policeman, who had been put on as an extra hand. He had that morning caught two boys coming out of Mr. Simpson's garden, with some plants, and, as he had taken them to the Police Station, (Mr. Simpson) would have to come and prosecute them. Upon the strength of this statement, he gave the prisoner 1s. The prisoner afterwards went to the house of Mr. John Parker, waste dealer, of the same place, to whom he made a similar statement, and asked Mr. Parker to see whether he had lost any plants. That gentleman did so, but, finding that no plants were missing, he gave the defendant a few coppers.—Police-constable Wilson said since the occurrence he had been in search of the prisoner, but had only succeeded in apprehending him on Saturday.—Defendant said he was drunk at the time, or would not have acted as he had done.—He was committed to prison for 14 days.

HORSE ACCIDENT.—This morning, about 11 o'clock, as one of Messrs. Charlesworth's coal carts was passing some newly commenced buildings in Spibey Lane, the land against the cellaring wall gave way, and the cart fell into the cellar, bringing the horse down with it, where it lay some time on its back. Two other horses were obtained and they pulled it out. The animal is somewhat injured but no bones are broken.

ANY PERSON
giving the earliest and best answer to the
RIDDLE
which will appear in
NEXT WEEK'S "TIMES",
will receive a
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE

IF YOU
Want a Servant,
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Want to Sell a Harmonium,
Want to Buy or Sell a Horse,
Want to Let or Sell your Cottages,
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Want to LET People know You're STILL ALIVE,
ADVERTISE IN THE
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The only Local Paper in the District.
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KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good. Invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures. Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES OF CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every sitting room.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made [illegible] by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the [illegible] of these drinks are most beneficial, and [illegible] and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and [illegible] Waters, [illegible] nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make [illegible] or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger [illegible] They are the most portable preparations known. [illegible] per doz.; Quarts 25s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON [illegible]" 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail prices.

[illegible] rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street, London.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. [illegible] One Lozenge alone [illegible] They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug [illegible] KEATING'S [illegible] Prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
CLEARING SALE
OF
Winter Jackets and Ulsters,
ALSO
FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards).
A few REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand—regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price.
All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.
ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)
NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S
Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

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WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
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18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

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SEASONABLE
GIRLS AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
THE "TIMES" HATTER,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

NOTICE

For the earliest and best answer to the following Riddle, a PRIZE is offered of a Beautifully-Coloured Picture in Gilt Frame, entitled:-

"The Start for the ST. LEGER."

Replies should be addressed to Mr. Marshall, Rothwell, and endorsed on the Envelope "RIDDLE". Each reply will be numbered when received by Mr. M. and also have the time of receipt written on it. The replies will be opened on Thursday afternoon, the 6th. March, at three o'clock, in the presence of the first and last Competitors.

RIDDLE

The very best salesman in this district is now living in this locality; he has special attractions to offer ladies who desire to make good and economical purchases, and being acquainted with several firms in other lines of business, he is able to recommend one where to go for the best and cheapest commodities. Unlike most "commercials he is well up in medicine, and if any friends are sick or injured he is sure to have some simple remedy to suggest. His conversation is extremely agreeable, and, possessed of a retentive memory is ready to impart information on most subjects; his wit and humour put his customers into good temper, while his stories delight the children. He is the most generous fellow imaginable ever ready to lend money to his friends, while his heart is quickly touched by recitals of oppression or affliction. He not only calls on people at their shops and offices but is also a welcome visitor in the homes of his friends; in fact, his love of company is so great that if nobody else proposed going to bed, he would remain up all night entertaining his host with instructive and amusing conversation, while no opportunity is lost of doing business. His dress is inexpensive and his food very simple, and he will rest as comfortably on the uncarpetted floor as on the downiest pillow. His mode of getting from place to place is peculiar to himself— sometimes entering a house unawares, and sometimes his visit is eagerly anticipated. Though specially interested at present in working this locality, he also pays visits to various other parts of the world, having customers in America, Australia, New Zealand, India and certain towns in the British Isles and on the continent. He is always ready to make new acquaintances, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Whoever is he?

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Seidlitz and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Ærated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 18s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN

Castle 1 Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle [illegible] Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5,000 butts of Irish and 3600 butts of Scotch Whiskey equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof.	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 11d., and 2s.9d.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of Tendering for the various works required to be done in the Erection and Completion of Three Houses and Shops, Stables, Slaughter House, &c., in Albion Street, Castleford, for Mr. Henry Rhodes, may see the Plans and Specifications and obtain Bills of Quantities at my Office in Pontefract, from Thursday, February 27th, to Friday, March 7th, 1879.

Tenders to be sent to the Architect not later than 10. a.m on Saturday, March 8th, 1879.

WM RICHARDSON,
Rothwell; and Architect
Market Place, Pontefract.

Francis Henry Braithwaite, deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 35 entituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Francis Henry Braithwaite, formerly of Rothwell near Leeds, in the county of York, manager of gas works, but lately of 20 Vicar Lane, Leeds, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of December last, and Letters of Administration to whose personal estate and effects were on the 18th of January last, granted by the Registrar of the District Registry at Wakefield attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to John Henry Braithwaite, 20. Vicar Lane, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the said John Henry Braithwaite on or before the first day of July next. And Notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Twenty-sixth day of February, 1879.

JOHN TENNANT,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
18, Albion Street, Leeds.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

FOR SALE.—Handsome Walnut Piano, full compass, cheap, £26.—Apply, Post Office, Rothwell.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

FRAMED PICTURES left unclaimed for twelve months will be offered for sale at low rates.
A. MARSHALL, Stationer, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879

REV. R. W. STARR'S LECTURE ON "OLIVER CROMWELL."

On Monday evening, the Large Hall of the Rothwell Mechanics' Institute was pretty nearly filled with an attentive and enthusiastic audience, met together for the purpose of hearing this popular and clever lecturer on "Oliver Cromwell."

Owing to unexpected business delay, Mr. Mason (President of the Institute) was unable to take the chair, and Mr. W. Hargreaves was prevailed on to preside.

The Wesleyan Choir having sung "The foe behind," the chairman in a few words called on the Rev. R. W. Starr, of Liverpool, to deliver his lecture.

Mr. Starr, in commencing his address stated his belief that the world is growing better, and that each year brings us nearer the millenium, notwithstanding the groans of some who are constantly bemoaning its increasing wickedness. Oliver Cromwell, the warrior, statesman, and Lord High Protector of England, had been the object of a large amount of vituperation and prejudice, but he was now having fair play, and it was unnecessary to go very much into all crimes with which he was charged, seeing that such men as Macaulay, Carlyle and D'Aubigne, had undertaken his vindication. Going back to the causes which led to the Great Rebellion, a discription was given of the political and religious state of the country. Amid such circumstances Oliver Cromwell was born on April 25th, 1599, at Hinchinbrook, in Huntingdonshire, and a descendant of the Earl of Essex. With his cutting sarcasm, the lecturer made strong hits against the pride of ancestry, and also humorously dismissed the many school tales which Cromwell's enemies liked to tell. In 1616 Oliver went to Cambridge University, but after a year's stay his father died, and he went home to comfort his widowed mother He afterwards studied at Lincoln's Inn, where he gained some knowledge of law. In 1620 he married the daughter of Sir John Boshier, and settled down for the next ten years at the farm at Hinchinbrook. During this period, he became a thorough christian man, and warmly embraced, and believed in the simple doctrines of the gospel. In 1629, Cromwell entered Parliament and things got worse and worse, till in 1641, civil war commenced. Narrating the several battles fought at Edgehill, Naseby, Marston Moor, &c., the lecturer passed to the trial and execution of Charles 1., in January, 1648. In 1653, Oliver Cromwell refused the offered crown, and he became Lord High Protector of England, gathering around men of thought and wisdom,—Milton, Marvell, Usher, and others. In August, 1658, this wonderful man was attacked with fever, and eventually succumbed to death at Whitehall, on September 3rd, 1658, in the midst of a fearful thunder storm, leaving behind him, an assurance of his peace and trust in Christ as his Saviour, his last words being "I love God and he loves me."

The lecture was listened to with marked attention and pleasure, and the eloquent speaker frequently applauded. There were several appropriate poetic selections recited, and occasional hits at prevailing "shams." Though Mr. Starr had evidently not seen his M.S. for some time, and was therefore under some disadvantage, there was all the old fun and fire that used to charm his audiences in former days, and those who heard him on Monday night were evidently pleased.

The chairman expressed the pleasure and profit he had experienced from the lecture, and called on Mr. J. R. Seanor to propose a vote of thanks to the Rev. R. W. Starr. In doing so, Mr. Seanor was sure they were all very pleased to see and hear Mr. Starr once more, and he believed that, Roman Catholicism was increasing in England, they needed more of the stern Protestantism of Oliver Cromwell in these days to make a more decided stand. The Rev. G. Renton seconded the vote, and was pleased with the way in which Mr. Starr had handled his subject, while his own heart beat in sympathy with the kind of man they had been hearing about; he had no liking for milk-and-water men.

In responding, Mr. Starr apologised for not being so thoroughly acquainted with his lecture as he should have liked, but he had been so constantly engaged in revival work with the Rev. C. Garrett, he had not had time. After a few pleasing remarks on his past connections with Rothwell, he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Hargreaves for taking the chair, which Mr. Seanor seconded, expressing a wish, on behalf of the Institute that other Ministers, Church or Dissenting would give lectures in that hall.

The doxology was then sung and the meeting concluded.

WOODLESFORD CHORAL SOCIETY

In order to place this newly-formed society on a good financial basis a few members, to the number of 17 or 18, undertook to give a musical entertainment which should be separate from the regular work and objects of the society itself. This preliminary remark is perhaps necessary to prevent any misapprehension as regards the society and its character and purposes, as possibly Tuesday's concert may have been taken to represent the style of music which the society is met to promote. It desirable, therefore, to state the above facts, and we may further mention that the society was established a few months ago for the practice and promotion of glee and part singing, the president being the Rev. A. J. Irvin, vicar of Woodlesford; Messrs. C. F. Hoyle and W. Flockton, vice-presidents; Mr. R. J Smith, treasurer; Mr. W. Lockwood, secretary and pianist; while the committee consist of Messrs. J. Craven, T. West, W. H. Little, J. Prime, and C. A. Lockwood.

Returning to the concert itself, which took place on Tuesday evening in the large room adjoining the Two Pointers Inn, Woodlesford, it was certainly a complete success, the room being crowded, and while nothing was said or done at all coarse or improper, those present had the pleasure of enjoying a hearty laugh, and having some capital singing. The musical company were all got up in the approved "Christy" style, with black suits, white ties, and enormous white gauntlets, while Mr. Walter Lockwood ably and agreeably presided at the pianoforte. Where each one did so well, it would be difficult and perhaps unnecessary to select any particular performer for special commendation. Most of the songs which constituted the first part were followed by a chorus, and whatever may be said of the individuals, or of the solo singing, the effect and mellowness of the combination of talent was charming, and one drank in the soft cadences of those simple choruses with a comfortable pleasure. The programme opened with "God bless the Prince of Wales," by Mr. Towler, following which came Mr. Smith with "Little Sister's Gone to Sleep," and Mr. Jackson in the comic "What an Afternoon." Master Hudson then touchingly sang "Close the shutters," while Mr. Flockton (who seems to be the moving spirit in the affair, and took the most prominent part in it) gave "Go and put your bonnet on, Betsy." Mr. Towler continued the pleasing round of songs with "The moon is out to-night;" Mr. Smith plaintively telling how "Nellie's gone for ever." The "tic" of "My Grandfather's Clock," solo by Mr. Little was so good, especially the pianissimo chorus, that every body would hear it again, while "The Vacant Chair," by Mr. C. West, was followed by the laughable "Chillingowullubadorie," by Mr. Jackson, which was also re-demanded. Mr. Prime next came with "Rosa Lee," and T West with "Still I love thee," and concluding with the comic "Dashing through the snow," by Mr. Flockton. Between each song there was a series of puns, jokes and riddles of the orthodox Minstrel description, some of which were made to suit present company and present facts, notably the effect of the introduction of the electric light into Woodlesford by the Rothwell Electric Light Company, Unlimited, and others which will be remembered by those present.

After an interval, Mr. Flockton appeared with a Banjo song, evidently original, and describing most amusingly the various items of gossip and scene in Oulton and Woodlesford. A Stump Oration was next down, and while our nameless friend, the orator, made a tall impression with his property got up suit, his gingham umbrella, his literature filled carpet bag, his white hat and impressive attitude as he "posed" behind his table, yet after the first few sentences he got a little bit muddled, and though hitting out a few lugubrious mixtures, he was rather unceremoniously led out by two of his dark friends, who were anxious to get on with the last portion of the programme, for fear of time. The curtain being again drawn to, a few minutes sufficed to prepare the 'scene' of the drama "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The story enacted, was pretty much as follows. Miss Betsy Snowflake, (accompanied by her confidential friend Miss Kitty, both of whom acted their parts well) is admired by Corporal Popshot, (Mr. Flockton) who, however has just received "service" orders, and visits his lady love for a farewell. He is however, rather doubtful about the attentions of three other young gentlemen, and desires Miss Betsy and her "papa" to keep a watch against their intentions, unfortunately for the gallant Popshot, on being pressed his own fidelity was found to be scarcely up to the mark and on his departure, Betsy confided to her parent (Mr. Jefreys) her intention of playing a prank on each of the would be admirers. She wrote a letter to each one, inviting his company at a certain time, so arranged that they should follow in quick succession, instructing her servant Buttons (Mr Little) to admit them as the bell rang. Accordingly Pumpkin, a gardener (Mr. T. West) has an interview, and is in the act of declaring his love, when the bell rings, and hiding behind a large arm chair, Swelldown, a railway clerk (Mr. Smith) is admitted, who in like manner was just nearing the serious point, when the bell rang, and pushing him behind the piano, Turnup, the farmer's son (Mr. Lockwood) appeared on the scene and after assuring himself that there were no listeners, began "The old, old story" when Popshot returned and a general fracas ensued ending up with an explanation and the quartett "Here's to the Maiden."

The proceeds are to be devoted to the furtherance of the society's objects, the gross amount being £11 10s. 0d.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Friday, Feb 21st present— Mr. W. Hargreaves (chairman) Messrs. Seanor, James Hargreaves, Batty, the clerk and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Board considered the applications for remission of fees, some of which were allowed, others to be summoned if their fees are not paid; several complaints of irregular attendance were also received.

The Clerk announced that the Treasurer had received the Government grant earned by Rothwell Haigh Schools amounting to £186 9s 10d, also by Waterloo, £26 3s 0d.

Miss Louisa Rawe was appointed to the Rothwell Haigh Girls' School, and Mr. E. Barrett is placed on the Rothwell staff, as pupil-teachers. The want-lists were agreed to, and cheques signed for teachers' salaries and several accounts.

LOFTHOUSE with CARLTON SCHOOL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Robin Hood School on Thursday last, when Messrs Thos Hargreaves (who was temporary chairman) Thos. Thorp, and H. Ward, were present.

The arrears, and the School Fees for a limited time to come, of several children were remitted. But in the case of two orphans the Board thought that the guardians might pay their fees, and the Clerk was instructed to ascertain if this could not be done.

On account of continuous irregularity and gross neglect of repeated visits and notices from the attendance officer, the Board felt reluctantly compelled to summon two of the worst, though several others are to be written to by the Clerk as a last caution before taking out more summonses.

The applications for the situation of pupil teacher were considered, and it was finally decided to give Samuel Hartley, of Robin Hood, a month's trial, preparatory to a permanent engagement.

Mr. Moorhouse asked for a harmonium for the Robin Hood School, as he knew of a suitable one which could be bought, worth the money, but this, as well as a proposition put forward by Mr. Throp,—That the meetings be held alternately at Carlton and Robin Hood,—was postponed until the sitting of a full Board.

Cheques to the amount of £41 0s 6d., for salaries, &c., were signed. The school fees for the month ending Jany. 31st last, were for Carlton, £10 6s. 8d., and Robin Hood £9 0s. 11d.

A CURIOUS SIGHT has been witnessed on a Thursday forenoon during the last few weeks at the bottom end of Butcher Lane. A motley crowd of women and children with shawls on head and poorly shod, each holding a pitcher, pot, or tin vessel, are waiting to be served, or departing smiling over a jug of hot soup. Upwards of twenty were served yesterday forenoon with a quart of soup, a light suet dumpling and a good sized cake of plain bread, altogether forty poor families were cheered by steaming hot soup, and those who were too late for the bread and dumpling with the soup, seemed glad to get the savoury liquid by itself. Mrs Newsome is the donor, and we understand the weekly donations will be continued.

CARLTON WESLEYAN CHOIR.

On Saturday evening the members of the Carlton Wesleyan Choir together with a few elder scholars gave a Service of song, entitled, "Children's Saviour" Mr. W. Hargreaves occupied the chair, and the connective readings were given by the Rev. Gregory Renton. The pieces, which were more numerous than usual, were exceedingly well sung and did great credit to those who took part in them, though there was not near such a large attendance as the performance merited. A public tea was provided previous to the service.

IF YOU
Want a Servant,
Want an Apprentice,
Want a Good Situation,
Want to Sell a Harmonium,
Want to Buy or Sell a Horse,
Want to Let or Sell your Cottages,
Want a House or Comfortable Apartments,
Want to increase your Business connection,
Want to LET People know You're STILL ALIVE,
ADVERTISE IN THE
"ROTHWELL TIMES"
The only Local Paper in the District.
Advertising invigorates and keeps Old Customers,
Advertising pleases and gains New Customers,
Advertising a Good Article Pays Well,
Advertising secures at least one Trial,
Advertising makes Success Easy,
Advertising Shows Energy,
Advertise then At Once,
Advertise WELL,
ADVERTISE
NOW!

POLICE NEWS.

Before T. H. HOLDSWORTH, Esq., and COL. MACKIE.

REFUSING TO QUIT AT LOFTHOUSE.—William Burton, Joshua Burton and William Hartly, miners, Lofthouse Gate, were charged with refusing to quit the Waggon and Horses Inn, Lofthouse, on the 15th ult—Harriet Morton, landlady, stated that the three defendants came into her house on the day in question, and, after drinking a quart of beer amongst them, began to quarrel, and caused great annoyance to other people in the house. Joshua Burton was the worst at first, but after a while Hartley became very enraged about something connected with a bet between himself and another man, and he threatened to knock anyone down who came near him, with a stool which he held above his head, and, on the landlady trying to get him out, he pushed her down with the stool, in the passage.—The daughter of the landlady gave corroborative evidence, and stated that the defendants were requested to go several times, but would not do until she sent for a policeman.—After a short consultation, the Bench decided to dismiss the case against William Burton, and imposed a fine of 10s. and 5s. costs on Joshua Burton and Wm Hartley.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL NATIONAL SCHOOL v. THWAITE GATE BOARD SCHOOL.

The above match was played on Saturday last at Rothwell. The captain of the home team won the toss, and chose to play from the top end. The ball, after being set in motion, was kept in their opponent's territory until a goal was obtained by A. Ward. The ball was once more brought out, and play recommenced, another goal being soon added to the Rothwell score. The Thwaite Gate party now put on a spurt, and seemed likely to score, but a splendid kick by M. Fowler sent the ball back into neutral ground. Again it was brought into Rothwell quarters; a six yards kick, however, landed the ball near the opposite goal, through which it was soon passed by Seanor.

At the call of half time, Rothwell had done all the scoring, but on the change of ends, the Thwaite Gaters, by a determined effort succeeded in making their first goal, which also proved to be their last. Both teams played well, each striving to out-do the other, but the home team proved too strong, and were declared victors by 4 goals to 1.

Rothwell Team:—F. Seanor (captain), A. Green, H. Braime, T. Turton, M. Wade H Greenwood, I Taylor, J. Rawling, E. Newbould, N. Bennet, W. Bennet, S. Dobson, M. Fowler, A. Ward, J. W Wright,

DEATHS.

YOUNG.—Feb. 20th, aged 67 years, Jane Young, of Rothwell.

BROWN.—Feb. 23rd, aged 73 years, Ruth Brown, of Royds Green.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific" Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

LIFE IN DEATH

"Gone!" exclaimed Jean at the highest pitch of his voice; "and you aware of it! gone! then holy mother pray for us!" Thus saying, he started from his chair and hurriedly paced the apartment:—Dubois"—he said at length suddenly pausing in his agitated walk "what are we to do?—what course are we to follow?—shall we—we, the house of St. Valois and Dubois,—we, whose very word but yesterday passed current for thousands, shall we, I say, be forced to see our far-famed credit crushed before our eyes, and our hard earned reputation fade into dishonor! by the sacred name of God the very thought of such a blighting prospect, is enough to turn the heart—the blood—the brain—of any man!" and pressing his hand closely to his forehead the distressed merchant again resumed his disturbed and rapid walk across the room.

"'Twould be indeed a lamentable downfall," said Dubois "truly lamentable:—but we must think on the best method to avert the doom which threatens us,—let us reflect dispassionately, and see.—"

"Reflect dispassionately!" interrupted Jean St. Valois. "Can the sufferer on the wheel smile amid his torture? can the famished pauper speak of his content? can the drowning swimmer calmly beckon for assistance?—or, worse than all, can the broken merchant reflect dispassionately! No, Dubois, no—the knowledge of the truth, and burning shame for all its dreaded consequence, are driving me too near the verge of madness, to leave me aught of temperance! It is too—too much for me to bear!" and St. Volais, first throwing himself into a seat, and then covering his face with both his hands, threw his head upon a table near him, and burst into tears.

Dubois rose from off his chair and approaching Jean, observed,

"My brother, this overflow of feeling will but weaken your powers in aiding me:—let us consider the best course we can pursue. It would seem that by this day week we must be in receipt of money to the amount of one million, or we are lost! has aught suggested itself to your imagination?—have you not thought of any mode by which our reputation may be saved?"

"I have, replied St Valois," and this it is—but stay—has nought occoured to you?"

"Nothing—indeed I have barely had a moment's thought upon the point—advise me therefore."

Jean paused for some seconds as if in doubt, and then proceeded thus: "I will not perface my suggestion, Henri, by a statement of the abject misery into which we sink should our situation once be known: how hurled from our exalted seat of fancied wealth, and certain influence, we shall inevitably fall upon the cold, hard bed of poverty and contempt. I shall not do that—it is too apparent—too palpably obvious; but I shall proceed at once to state the only mode I have in view of surmounting the difficulties which encompass us:—I—you—" St. Valois raised his eyes, and on encountering the firm mild gaze of his friend's, his voice appeared unconsciously to falter, while a sudden sensation in his throat caused him once again to pause abruptly.

"Well, brother?" said Dubois, "proceed"

The agitated workings of St. Valois' features passed into a stern compression, as he continued with a bitter smile:—

"Aye—and why should I not? when your good - my good—and the good of all is the stake to be won! Listen to me then.—The Count Lavaisse seeks Adelaide in marriage, and has proposed to settle an independent fortune on her! Your daughter, then, possessed thereof, might be the means of dispersing the impending storm above our heads, which, should it burst in torrents will sweep us off for ever!" A slight flush clouded the features of Dubois, though it was but transient. Whatever might have been the feelings in his breast which gave rise to it they were effectually smothered, as, in a quiet tone, he said:

"And your son, to whom she is engaged?"

"Must sacrifice his feelings as I do mine! must, or disclaim all kindred and connexion with me! What! costingly as he may love your child, think you his feelings can approach in agony to mine? I, who for eighteen years have watched—have nursed his growing love! I, who through life have made his future marriage with your daughter the goal of all my earthly wishes—and have now, by one mighty effort, dispelled my dreamy and infatuated hopes—refused the boon I had so long prayed for—and tearing from my heart its nearest—dearest wish, have thrown it to the winds! I say are his feelings to be placed in competition with my own? But he cannot—will not—dare not hesitate!"

"It were hardly fair, Jean, to put his duty to so severe a test. Indeed I think it better that our bankrupty should be at once proclaimed than that we should seek to prop our falling credit at a sacrifice far heavier. Indeed, brother, we had best dismiss the thought."

"Look you, Henri!" said St. Valois striking his hand energetically on the table. "Point out a better—a better did I say! another mode of saving our name from dishonor, and be the penalty required extended to my life, it shall not be withheld Slight my advice, painful as it is—and what is the result? This day week—this very day week, we are proclaimed bankrupts and throughout France, England, Spain, and Holland! Our late respected names held out to the stigma of the world, and derision of our enemies—and ourselves the alternate theme of pity, scorn, or reprobation! these are the immediate consequence attendant on our fall—and what see we in perspective? the prison house! And what as a relief from that? death! Aye, Henri, death! for, were we even less involved, could I—could you, survive disgrace like this? Henri! Henri! we stand upon the very verge of a stupendous precipice—our brain is dizzy with the fearful depth below—and if some strong and friendly hand should fail to snatch us from our perilous position, we loose our balance, and are gone!"

To be continued.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus arrest all diseased action, whether internal or external

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

PRAYERS, Hymn Books, Church Services, both cheap and handsome at A. MARSHALL, Picture Framer, Rothwell.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S CLEARING SALE

OF

Winter Jackets and Ulsters,

ALSO.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards).

A few REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand—regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price.

All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.

ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD

PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SEASONABLE
GIRLS AND BOY'S
REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
THE "TIMES" HATTER,
24. BRIGGATE. LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

NOTICE

For the earliest and best answer to the following Riddle, a PRIZE is offered of a Beautifully-Coloured Picture in Gilt Frame, entitled:—

"The Start for the ST. LEGER."

Replies should be addressed to Mr. Marshall, Rothwell, and endorsed on the Envelope "RIDDLE". Each reply will be numbered when received by Mr. M. and also have the time of receipt written on it. The replies will be opened on Thursday afternoon, the 6th. March, at three o'clock, in the presence of the first and last Competitors.

RIDDLE

The very best salesman in this district is now living in this locality; he has special attractions to offer ladies who desire to make good and economical purchases and being acquainted with several firms in other lines of business. he is able to recommend one where to go for the best and cheapest commodities. Unlike most "commercials he is well up in medicine, and if any friends are sick or injured he is sure to have some simple remedy to suggest. His conversation is extremely agreeable, and, possessed of a retentive memory is ready to impart information on most subjects; his wit and humour put his customers into good temper, while his stories delight the children. He is the most generous fellow imaginable ever ready to lend money to his friends, while his heart is quickly touched by recitals of oppression or affliction. He not only calls on people at their shops and offices but is also a welcome visitor in the homes of his friends; in fact, his love of company is so great that if nobody else proposed going to bed, he would remain up all night entertaining his host with instructive and amusing conversation. while no opportunity is lost of doing business. His dress is inexpensive and his food very simple, and he will rest as comfortably on the uncarpetted floor as on the downiest pillow. His mode of getting from place to place is peculiar to himself—sometimes entering a house unawares, and sometimes his visit is eagerly anticipated. Though specially interested at present in working this locality, he also pays visits to various other parts of the world, having customers in America, Australia, New Zealand, India and certain towns in the British Isles and on the continent. He is always ready to make new acquaintances, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Whoever is he?

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,

LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Seidlitz and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Ærated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 15s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 72, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,

GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN

Castle 1 Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)

Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old	3 3	39

GINS.

Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)

Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.

Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).

Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.

Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,

GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S BRONCHIAL ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d, and 2s.9d.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons desirous of Tendering for the various works required to be done in the Erection and Completion of Three Houses and Shops, Stables, Slaughter House, &c., in Albion Street, Castleford, for Mr. Henry Rhodes, may see the Plans and Specifications and obtain Bills of Quantities at my Office in Pontefract, from Thursday, February 27th, to Friday, March 7th, 1879.

Tenders to be sent to the Architect not later than 10. a.m on Saturday, March 8th, 1879.

WM RICHARDSON,
Architect
Rothwell; and
Market Place, Pontefract.

Francis Henry Braithwaite, deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty. cap. 35 entituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Francis Henry Braithwaite, formerly of Rothwell near Leeds, in the county of York, manager of gas works, but lately of 20, Vicar Lane, Leeds, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of December last, and Letters of Administration to whose personal estate and effects were on the 18th of January last, granted by the Registrar of the District Registry at Wakefield attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to John Henry Braithwaite, 20, Vicar Lane, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the said John Henry Braithwaite on or before the first day of July next. And Notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Twenty-sixth day of February, 1879.

JOHN TENNANT,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
18, Albion Street, Leeds.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

FOR SALE.—Handsome Walnut Piano, full compass, cheap, £26.—Apply, Post Office, Rothwell.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

FRAMED PICTURES left unclaimed for twelve months will be offered for sale at low rates.
A. MARSHALL, Stationer, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879

REV. R. W. STARR'S LECTURE ON "OLIVER CROMWELL."

On Monday evening, the Large Hall of the Rothwell Mechanics' Institute was pretty nearly filled with an attentive and enthusiastic audience, met together for the purpose of hearing this popular and clever lecturer on "Oliver Cromwell."

Owing to unexpected business delay, Mr. Mason (President of the Institute) was unable to take the chair, and Mr. W. Hargreaves was prevailed on to preside.

The Wesleyan Choir having sung "The foe behind," the chairman in a few words called on the Rev. R. W. Starr, of Liverpool, to deliver his lecture.

Mr. Starr, in commencing his address stated his belief that the world is growing better, and that each year brings us nearer the millenium, notwithstanding the groans of some who are constantly bemoaning its increasing wickedness. Oliver Cromwell, the warrior, statesman, and Lord High Protector of England, had been the object of a large amount of vituperation and prejudice, but he was now having fair play, and it was unnecessary to go very much into all crimes with which he was charged, seeing that such men as Macaulay, Carlyle and D'Aubigne, had undertaken his vindication. Going back to the causes which led to the Great Rebellion, a discription was given of the political and religious state of the country. Amid such circumstances Oliver Cromwell was born on April 25th, 1599, at Hinchinbrook, in Huntingdonshire, and a decendant of the Earl of Essex. With his cutting sarcasm, the lecturer made strong hits against the pride of ancestry, and also humorously dismissed the many school tales which Cromwell's enemies liked to tell. In 1616 Oliver went to Cambridge University, but after a year's stay his father died, and he went home to comfort his widowed mother. He afterwards studied at Lincoln's Inn, where he gained some knowledge of law. In 1620 he married the daughter of Sir John Boshier, and settled down for the next ten years at the farm at Hinchinbrook. During this period, he became a thorough christian man, and warmly embraced, and believed in the simple doctrines of the gospel. In 1629, Cromwell entered Parliament and things got worse and worse, till in 1641, civil war commenced. Narrating the several battles fought at Edgehill, Naseby, Marston Moor, &c., the lecturer passed to the trial and execution of Charles I., in January, 1648. In 1653, Oliver Cromwell refused the offered crown, and he became Lord High Protector of England, gathering around men of thought and wisdom,—Milton, Marvell, Usher, and others. In August, 1658, this wonderful man was attacked with fever, and eventually succumbed to death at Whitehall, on September 3rd, 1658, in the midst of a fearful thunder storm, leaving behind him, an assurance of his peace and trust in Christ as his Saviour, his last words being "I love God and he loves me."

The lecture was listened to with marked attention and pleasure, and the eloquent speaker frequently applauded. There were several appropriate poetic selections recited, and occasional hits at prevailing "shams." Though Mr. Starr had evidently not seen his M.S. for some time, and was therefore under some disadvantage, there was all the old fun and fire that used to charm his audiences in former days, and those who heard him on Monday night were evidently pleased.

The chairman expressed the pleasure and profit he had experienced from the lecture, and called on Mr. J. R. Seanor to propose a vote of thanks to the Rev. R. W. Starr. In doing so, Mr. Seanor was sure they were all very pleased to see and hear Mr. Starr once more, and he believed that, Roman Catholicism was increasing in England, they needed more of the stern Protestantism of Oliver Cromwell in these days to make a more decided stand. The Rev. G. Renton seconded the vote, and was pleased with the way in which Mr. Starr had handled his subject, while his own heart beat in sympathy with the kind of man they had been hearing about; he had no liking for milk-and-water men.

In responding, Mr. Starr apologised for not being so thoroughly acquainted with his lecture as he should have liked, but he had been so constantly engaged in revival work with the Rev. C. Garrett, he had not had time. After a few pleasing remarks on his past connections with Rothwell, he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Hargreaves for taking the chair, which Mr. Seanor seconded, expressing a wish, on behalf of the Institute that other Ministers, Church or Dissenting would give lectures in that hall.

The doxology was then sung and the meeting concluded.

WOODLESFORD CHORAL SOCIETY.

In order to place this newly-formed society on a good financial basis a few members, to the number of 17 or 18, undertook to give a musical entertainment which should be separate from the regular work and objects of the society itself. This preliminary remark is perhaps necessary to prevent any misapprehension as regards the society and its character and purposes, as possibly Tuesday's concert may have been taken to represent the style of music which the society is met to promote. It desirable, therefore, to state the above facts, and we may further mention that the society was established a few months ago for the practice and promotion of glee and part singing, the president being the Rev. A. J. Irvin, vicar of Woodlesford; Messrs. C. F. Hoyle and W. Flockton, vice-presidents; Mr. R. J Smith, treasurer; Mr. W. Lockwood, secretary and pianist; while the committee consist of Messrs. J. Craven, T. West, W. H. Little, J. Prime, and C. A. Lockwood.

Returning to the concert itself, which took place on Tuesday evening in the large room adjoining the Two Pointers Inn, Woodlesford, it was certainly a complete success, the room being crowded, and while nothing was said or done at all coarse or improper, those present had the pleasure of enjoying a hearty laugh, and having some capital singing. The musical company were all got up in the approved "Christy" style, with black suits, white ties, and enormous white gauntlets, while Mr. Walter Lockwood ably and agreeably presided at the pianoforte. Where each one did so well, it would be difficult and perhaps unnecessary to select any particular performer for special commendation. Most of the songs which constituted the first part were followed by a chorus, and whatever may be said of the individuals, or of the solo singing, the effect and mellowness of the combination of talent was charming, and one drank in the soft cadences of those simple choruses with a comfortable pleasure. The programme opened with "God bless the Prince of Wales," by Mr. Towler, following which came Mr. Smith with "Little Sister's Gone to Sleep," and Mr. Jackson in the comic "What an Afternoon." Master Hudson then touchingly sang "Close the shutters," while Mr. Flockton (who seems to be the moving spirit in the affair, and took the most prominent part in it) gave "Go and put your bonnet on, Betsy." Mr. Towler continued the pleasing round of songs with "The moon is out to-night;" Mr. Smith plaintively telling how "Nellie's gone for ever." The "tic" of "My Grandfather's Clock," solo by Mr. Little was so good, especially the pianissimo chorus, that every body would hear it again, while "The Vacant Chair," by Mr. C. West, was followed by the laughable "Chillingowullubadorie," by Mr. Jackson, which was also re-demanded. Mr. Prime next came with "Rosa Lee," and T West with "Still I love thee," and concluding with the comic "Dashing through the snow," by Mr. Flockton. Between each song there was a series of puns, jokes and riddles of the orthodox Minstrel description, some of which were made to suit present company and present facts, notably the effect of the introduction of the electric light into Woodlesford by the Rothwell Electric Light Company, Unlimited, and others which will be remembered by those present.

After at interval, Mr. Flockton appeared with a Banjo song, evidently original, and describing most amusingly the various items of gossip and scene in Oulton and Woodlesford. A Stump Oration was next down, and while our nameless friend, the orator, made a tall impression with his properly got up suit, his gingham umbrella, his literature filled carpet bag, his white hat and impressive attitude as he "posed" behind his table, yet after the first few sentences he got a little bit muddled, and though hitting out a few lugubrious mixtures, he was rather unceremoniously led out by two of his dark friends, who were anxious to get on with the last portion of the programme, for fear of time. The curtain being again drawn to, a few minutes sufficed to prepare the "scene" of the drama "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The story enacted, was pretty much as follows. Miss Betsy Snowflake, (accompanied by her confidential friend Miss Kitty, both of whom acted their parts well) is admired by Corporal Popshot, (Mr. Flockton) who, however has just received "service" orders, and visits his lady love for a farewell. He is however, rather doubtful about the attentions of three other young gentlemen, and desires Miss Betsy and her "papa" to keep a watch against their intentions, unfortunately for the gallant Popshot, on being pressed his own fidelity was found to be scarcely up to the mark and on his departure, Betsy confided to her parent (Mr. Jeffreys) her intention of playing a prank on each of the would be admirers. She wrote a letter to each one, inviting his company at a certain time, so arranged that they should follow in quick succession, instructing her servant Buttons (Mr. Little) to admit them as the bell rang. Accordingly Pumpkin, a gardener (Mr. T. West) has an interview, and is in the act of declaring his love, when the bell rings, and hiding behind a large arm chair, Swelldown, a railway clerk (Mr. Smith) is admitted, who in like manner was just nearing the serious point, when the bell rang, and pushing him behind the piano, Turnup, the farmer's son (Mr. Lockwood) appeared on the scene and after assuring himself that there were no listeners, began "The old, old story" when Popshot returned and a general fracas ensued ending up with an explanation and the quartett "Here's to the Maiden."

The proceeds are to be devoted to the furtherance of the society's objects, the gross amount being £11 10s. 0d.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Friday, Feb 21st present—Mr. W. Hargreaves (chairman) Messrs. Seanor, James Hargreaves, Batty, the clerk and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Board considered the applications for remission of fees, some of which were allowed, others to be summoned if their fees are not paid; several complaints of irregular attendance were also received.

The Clerk announced that the Treasurer had received the Government grant earned by Rothwell Haigh Schools amounting to £186 9s 10d, also by Waterloo, £26 3s 0d.

Miss Louisa Rawe was appointed to the Rothwell Haigh Girls' School, and Mr. E. Barrett is placed on the Rothwell staff, as pupil-teachers. The want-lists were agreed to, and cheques signed for teachers' salaries and several accounts.

LOFTHOUSE with CARLTON SCHOOL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Robin Hood School on Thursday last, when Messrs Thos Hargreaves (who was temporary chairman) Thos. Thorp, and H. Ward, were present.

The arrears, and the School Fees for a limited time to come, of several children were remitted. But in the case of two orphans the Board thought that the guardians might pay their fees, and the Clerk was instructed to ascertain if this could not be done.

On account of continuous irregularity and gross neglect of repeated visits and notices from the attendance officer, the Board felt reluctantly compelled to summon two of the worst, though several others are to be written to by the Clerk as a last caution before taking out more summonses.

The applications for the situation of pupil teacher were considered, and it was finally decided to give Samuel Hartley, of Robin Hood, a month's trial, preparatory to a permanent engagement.

Mr. Moorhouse asked for a harmonium for the Robin Hood School, as he knew of a suitable one which could be bought, worth the money, but this, as well as a proposition put forward by Mr. Throp,—That the meetings be held alternately at Carlton and Robin Hood,—was postponed until the sitting of a full Board.

Cheques to the amount of £41 0s 6d., for salaries, &c., were signed. The school fees for the month ending Jany. 31st last, were for Carlton. £10 6s. 8d., and Robin Hood £9 0s. 11d.

A CURIOUS SIGHT has been witnessed on a Thursday forenoon during the last few weeks at the bottom end of Butcher Lane. A motley crowd of women and children with shawls on head and poorly shod, each holding a pitcher, pot, or tin vessel, are waiting to be served, or departing smiling over a jug of hot soup. Upwards of twenty were served yesterday forenoon with a quart of soup, a light suet dumpling and a good sized cake of plain bread, altogether forty poor families were cheered by steaming hot soup, and those who were too late for the bread and dumpling with the soup, seemed glad to get the savoury liquid by itself. Mrs Newsome is the donor, and we understand the weekly donations will be continued.

CARLTON WESLEYAN CHOIR.

On Saturday evening the members of the Carlton Wesleyan Choir, together with a few elder scholars, gave a Service of song, entitled, "Children's Saviour" Mr. W. Hargreaves occupied the chair, and the connective readings were given by the Rev. Gregory Renton. The pieces, which were more numerous than usual, were exceedingly well sung and did great credit to those who took part in them, though there was not near such a large attendance as the performance merited. A public tea was provided previous to the service.

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POLICE NEWS.

Before T. H. HOLDSWORTH, ESQ., and COL. MACKIE.

REFUSING TO QUIT AT LOFTHOUSE.—William Burton, Joshua Burton, and William Hartly, miners, Lofthouse Gate, were charged with refusing to quit the Waggon and Horses Inn, Lofthouse, on the 15th ult—Harriet Morton, landlady, stated that the three defendants came into her house on the day in question, and, after drinking a quart of beer amongst them, began to quarrel, and caused great annoyance to other people in the house. Joshua Burton was the worst at first, but after a while Hartley became very enraged about something connected with a bet between himself and another man, and he threatened to knock anyone down who came near him, with a stool which he held above his head, and, on the landlady trying to get him out, he pushed her down with the stool, in the passage.—The daughter of the landlady gave corroborative evidence, and stated that the defendants were requested to go several times, but would not do until she sent for a policeman.—After a short consultation, the Bench decided to dismiss the case against William Burton, and imposed a fine of 10s. and 5s. costs on Joshua Burton and Wm Hartley.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL NATIONAL SCHOOL v. THWAITE GATE BOARD SCHOOL.

The above match was played on Saturday last at Rothwell. The captain of the home team won the toss, and chose to play from the top end. The ball, after being set in motion, was kept in their opponent's territory until a goal was obtained by A. Ward. The ball was once more brought out, and play recommenced, another goal being soon added to the Rothwell score. The Thwaite Gate party now put on a spurt, and seemed likely to score, but a splendid kick by M. Fowler sent the ball back into neutral ground Again it was brought into Rothwell quarters; a six yards kick, however, landed the ball near the opposite goal, through which it was soon passed by Seanor.

At the call of half-time, Rothwell had done all the scoring, but on the change of ends, the Thwaite Gaters, by a determined effort succeeded in making their first goal, which also proved to be their last. Both teams played well, each striving to out-do the other, but the home team proved too strong, and were declared victors by 4 goals to 1.

Rothwell Team:—F, Seanor (captain), A. Green, H. Braime, T. Turton, M. Wade H. Greenwood. I Taylor, J. Rawling, E. Newbould. N. Bennet, W. Bennet, S. Dobson, M. Fowler, A. Ward. J. W Wright,

DEATHS.

YOUNG.—Feb. 20th, aged 67 years, Jane Young, of Rothwell.

BROWN.—Feb. 23rd, aged 73 years, Ruth Brown, of Royds Green.

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LIFE IN DEATH.

"Gone!" exclaimed Jean at the highest pitch of his voice; "and you aware of it! gone! then holy mother pray for us!" Thus saying, he started from his chair and hurriedly paced the apartment:—Dubois"—he said at length suddenly pausing in his agitated walk "what are we to do?—what course are we to follow?—shall we—we, the house of St. Valois and Dubois,—we, whose very word but yesterday passed current for thousands, shall we, I say, be forced to see our far-famed credit crushed before our eyes, and our hard earned reputation fade into dishonor! by the sacred name of God the very thought of such a blighting prospect, is enough to turn the heart—the blood—the brain—of any man!" and pressing his hand closely to his forehead the distressed merchant again resumed his disturbed and rapid walk across the room.

"'Twould be indeed a lamentable downfall," said Dubois "truly lamentable:—but we must think on the best method to avert the doom which threatens us,—let us reflect dispassionately, and see,—"

"Reflect dispassionately!" interrupted Jean St. Valois. "Can the sufferer on the wheel smile amid his torture? can the famished pauper speak of his content? can the drowning swimmer calmly beckon for assistance?—or, worse than all, can the broken merchant reflect dispassionately! No, Dubois, no—the knowledge of the truth, and burning shame for all its dreaded consequence, are driving me too near the verge of madness to leave me aught of temperance! It is too—too much for me to bear!" and St. Volais, first throwing himself into a seat, and then covering his face with both his hands, threw his head upon a table near him, and burst into tears.

Dubois rose from off his chair and approaching Jean, observed,

"My brother, this overflow of feeling will but weaken your powers in aiding me:—let us consider the best course we can pursue, It would seem that by this day week we must be in receipt of money to the amount of one million, or we are lost! has aught suggested itself to your imagination?—have you not thought of any mode by which our reputation may be saved?"

"I have, replied St Valois, "and this it is—but stay—has nought occoured to you?"

"Nothing—indeed I have barely had a momest's thought upon the point—advise me therefore."

Jean paused for some seconds as if in doubt, and then proceeded thus: "I will not perface my suggestion, Henri, by a statement of the abject misery into which we sink should our situation once be known: how hurled from our exalted seat of fancied wealth, and certain influence, we shall inevitably fall upon the cold, hard bed of poverty and contempt. I shall not do that—it is too apparent—too palpably obvious; but I shall proceed at once to state the only mode I have in view of surmounting the difficulties which encompass us:—I—you—" St. Valois raised his eyes, and on encountering the firm mild gaze of his friend's, his voice appeared unconsciously to falter, while a sudden sensation in his throat caused him once again to pause abruptly.

"Well, brother?" said Dubois, "proceed"

The agitated workings of St. Valois' features passed into a stern compression, as he continued with a bitter smile:—

"Aye—and why should I not? when your good—my good—and the good of all is the stake to be won! Listen to me then.—The Count Lavaisse seeks Adelaide in marriage, and has proposed to settle an independent fortune on her! Your daughter, then, possessed thereof, might be the means of dispersing the impending storm above our heads, which, should it burst in torrents will sweep us off for ever!" A slight flush clouded the features of Dubois, though it was but transient. Whatever might have been the feelings in his breast which gave rise to it they were effectually smothered, as, in a quiet tone, he said:

"And your son, to whom she is engaged?"

"Must sacrifice his feelings as I do mine! must, or disclaim all kindred and connexion with me! What! costingly as he may love your child, think you his feelings can approach in agony to mine? I, who for eighteen years have watched—have nursed his growing love! I, who through life have made his future marriage with your daughter the goal of all my earthly wishes—and have now, by one mighty effort, dispelled my dreamy and infatuated hopes—refused the boon I had so long prayed for—and tearing from my heart its nearest—dearest wish, have thrown it to the winds! I say are his feelings to be placed in competition with my own? But he cannot—will not—dare not hesitate!"

"It were hardly fair, Jean, to put his duty to so severe a test. Indeed I think it better that our bankrupty should be at once proclaimed than that we should seek to prop our falling credit at a sacrifice far heavier. Indeed, brother, we had best dismiss the thought."

"Look you, Henri!" said St. Valois striking his hand energetically on the table. "Point out a better—a better did I say! another mode of saving our name from dishonor, and be the penalty required extended to my life, it shall not be withheld. Slight my advice, painful as it is—and what is the result? This day week—this very day week, we are proclaimed bankrupts throughout France, England, Spain, and Holland! Our late respected names held out to the stigma of the world, and derision of our enemies—and ourselves the alternate theme of pity, scorn, or reprobation! these are the immediate consequence attendant on our fall—and what see we in perspective? the prison house! And what as a relief from that? death! Aye, Henri, death! for, were we even less involved, could I—could you, survive disgrace like this? Henri! Henri! we stand upon the very verge of a stupendous precipice—our brain is dizzy with the fearful depth below—and if some strong and friendly hand should fail to snatch us from our perilous position, we loose our balance, and are gone!"

To be continued.

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FAILURES in the TEA TRADE. Over 10,000 Packages (20 lb. to 90 lb. each) of fine TEAS, all sorts, for SALE, to shopkeepers or private families, 1/- to 1 6 per lb. in bond; 1 6 to 2/- duty paid; much below their cost in China. Delivered direct from H.M. Customs' warehouses on receipt of cash by G. T. PARSONS & Co., Tea Importers' Agents, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C. Far cheaper than Co-operative Stores.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, YOUNG CHILDREN AND INVALIDS; MOST NOURISHING. SOLD BY CHEMISTS and GROCERS at home and abroad.

THE EYES! THE EYES!!—Spectacles no longer needed—All diseases of the eyes cured by using DR. BALL'S IVORY EYE CUPS. Dimness of vision, weak eyes, near sight, cataract, &c. For particulars enclose stamped envelope to J Fletcher, Richmond Villa, Chichester, Sussex.

DEAFNESS! Diet! Health! The REV. E. J. SILVERTON. Sees deaf patients and persons of ill-health every Saturday from 10 till 5, except the Month of July; or will send his *Health Advocate* (free to any person) containing a form with questions for patients to answer. E. J. SILVERTON, Albert House, Park Street, Nottingham (Pastor of Exeter Hall Church).

MRS. WILSON's FEMALE PILLS Quickly Cure all irregularities & obstructions, thoroughly recruit the system, and restore body and mind to a healthy condition. Sold in boxes at 1/1½ & 2/9 each by Chemists, &c., or post free for 14 or 34 Stamps, 60, Blackwell St., Kidderminster.

THE NEW INDIA-RUBBER STAMP, FOR MARKING LINEN, STATIONERY, &c. A GOOD INCOME EASILY REALIZED BY SELLING THE ABOVE. For Terms apply H. B. SALE, Stamp Maker, CONSTITUTION HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

IRON ROOFING & CAST IRON BORINGS for Sale; large or small quantities. Samuel Hayward, New Park Street, Southwark Bridge, London, S.E.

LAND FOR SALE in the ORANGE FREE STATE REPUBLIC and in the Colonies of NATAL and TRANSVAAL. Large and small Estates and Farms. For particulars apply to the Orange Free State Consulate, 17, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

£40,000. Agents Wanted for *Pure Teas.* Profit 10d. per lb. Write for terms to William Alderson & Co., Tea Dealers, 35, Walbrook, City, London, E.C. 1d. Stamp.

2s. 6d.—SPLENDID SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING, selected Paris brilliant of great lustre, claw setting, 18 carat gold cased mount, equal to one costing 20 guineas. P.O.O. 2 6, or stamps, 2/7.—D. L. LESTER, 3, Snowden Terrace, Kilburn, London, W.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. From our own machinery, 3 yds. long, 4 6 to 5 3 per Pair; 3½ yds. 6 6 to 9 4; 4 yds. 10 9 to 18 6. All double borders. Carriage Paid. If not approved cash returned, or exchanged. P.O.Os. (not stamps) To J. JONES, LARKDALE ST, NOTTINGHAM.

MR. RIVERS, AUCTIONEER, HOTEL and TAVERN VALUER, may be consulted as to Sale and Purchase of Properties any day before 3 o'clock. Country Proprietors waited upon, no charge unless Sale is effected. Offices, 27A, Finsbury Square, London.

BERTHON's PORTABLE BOATS, extensively used in all parts of the world, are invaluable for YACHTS, FISHING, SHOOTING and EXPLORATION purposes. The new BERTHON CANOE, 2ft. 6in. beam, and only 3in. wide when shut can be carried as easily as a Carpet Bag. Price from £6. Apply Berthon Boat Company, Limited, Romsey, Hants.

AGENTS WANTED. Either whole or spare time. From 5s. to 20s. per day easily and respectably earned.—Send stamped addressed envelope for terms to X.Y.Z., care of Powell and Co., Hexham-on-Tyne. As this Advertisement is genuine and new, all who have spare time should apply.

WATCHES FOR NOTHING. The Co-operative Pure Tea Association, of 22, Lawrence Pountney Lane, London, are now sending out their unrivalled Family Tea in 14 lb. parcels, carriage paid for 37 shillings, and as an inducement for all to try it who have not already done so, they will present to every NEW PURCHASER a Handsome Watch (warranted a good timekeeper).

WATCH VOUCHER.

As this handsome present is only made to bona fide new Customers, the above voucher must be cut out and sent with the P.O.O., payable to G. HILL, together with name and address in full. Unless this voucher is sent the watch cannot be forwarded. Apply at once as the number is limited.

TO AMERICANS RESIDENT IN ENGLAND, & OTHERS. MR. E. HARRISON Begs to give notice that he has been appointed Sole Agent for the Sale, in this Country, of the Celebrated

AMERICAN MISSISQUOI WATER, believed to be an INFALLIBLE REMEDY in DISEASES of the KIDNEYS & CANCER. 3, Copthall Buildings, Bank, London.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT. CERTAIN CURE. IZARD's "SPECIFIC." And for LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, and NEURALGIA, [illegible] 30 YEARS NOT KNOWN TO FAIL. Testimonials from several eminent Ministers, and others. In Bottles, 2/9 and 4/6, from most Chemists or post free for stamps from the Proprietor, 233, Junction Road London, N.

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WIND PILLS

GOOD for the cure of WIND ON THE STOMACH.
GOOD for the cure of INDIGESTION.
GOOD for the cure of SICK HEADACHE.
GOOD for the cure of HEARTBURN.
GOOD for the cure of BILIOUSNESS.
GOOD for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT.
GOOD for the cure of ALL COMPLAINTS arising from a disordered state of the STOMACH, BOWELS, or LIVER.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each; or free for 14, 33, or 54 Stamps, from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, CALVERT STREET, NORWICH.

[illegible] USE—LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE, and use [illegible]. This is the *True* antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, [illegible] Bilious Sickness, Small-pox and Headache; having peculiar and exclusive merits. Use no substitute. See perpetual injunction against imitators; also the unanimous judgment of the Lords Justices Bramwell, Brett, and Cotton, 22nd January, 1878, against the Government, in favour of its free sale by all retailers. 113, Holborn-hill, London.

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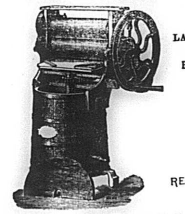

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF BRASS & IRON BEDSTEADS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

W. I. DOUGILL,
MILL HILL, (off BOAR LANE) LEEDS,
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

G. HALL & CO.,
3, DUNCAN STREET, LEEDS.

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NEW SEASON TEA

VERY FINE TEA, 2s. 6d. per Lb.
BLACK OR MIXED.
VERY SUPERIOR TEA, 2s. per Lb.
FINEST BROKEN TEA,
1s, 7d. per lb.

WHY PAY MORE?

G. HALL & CO., 3, DUNCAN STREET,

LEEDS

C. J. MUDIE AND CO.,
'GOLDEN OSTRICH,'
55 & 56, BOAR LANE, LEEDS

OSTRICH FEATHERS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
CHIPS, STRAWS, FELTS AND MILLINERY MATERIALS
IN EVERY VARIETY

The only Ostrich Feather Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the Cheapest House in the Trade.

A Comparison of Prices Solicited. Feathers Dyed in all the New Shades

ONLY TWO MINUTES WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATIONS

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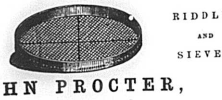
WINDOW GUARDS



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AND
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JOHN PROCTER,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
WIRE WORKER AND WEAVER,

Leeds Wire Works, 2, Call Lane, Leeds, (Near the Corn Exchange)

Wire Blinds
Window Guards
Riddles and Sieves
Pea Guards
Nursery Fenders
Lime Screens
Malt Screens
Coal Screens
Wire Netting
Drapers Window Work
Corn Screen Wire
Flour Machine Wire
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Perforated Zinc
Garden Wire Work

Any kind of Wire Work made to order. Old Blinds Re-Wired and Painted.

CHRISTOPHER HAWKSHAW,
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Bed, Mattress, and Upholsterers' Flock
MANUFACTURER,
HAIR, FLOCK, AND STRAW MATTRESS MAKER,
Wholesale Dealer in Live Goose and Poultry Feathers,
BED TICKING, COTS, CHAIRS.
Washing and Wringing Machines, and Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS.
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CHEAP PAPER HANGING WAREHOUSE,
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The Largest Stock of Paper Hangings in Leeds.

MILLING & PARTNERS'

GREAT SALE
OF
WINDOW CURTAINS AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MILLING & PARTNERS have succeeded in obtaining FOR PROMPT CASH,

TWO MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Underclothing
AND
Baby Linen,
AND
Long and Short Window Curtains.

These Goods being perfectly NEW and FASHIONABLE are specially worthy of attention, and more particularly so, as they will be sold at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

Sale to commence on Monday, March 10th.

THE TWO STOCKS WILL BE ON VIEW

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

None of which, however, will be sold before Monday, March 10th, as advertised.

We specially invite an Inspection of these Goods.

The following are a few quotations by way of giving an idea of their value:—

Lot 1. UNDERCLOTHING, &c.

Ladies' Night Dresses, all full size, well made and good cloth, rich and elaborate designs in the trimmings 1s 9½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 7s 6d 8s 11d, usually sold from 2s 6d to 12 9d

Ladies' Chemises, to match the above, 10½d., 1s 2½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, usually sold from 1s 3d to 9s 6d

Drawers, tucked and trimmed, 8¾d., 11½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11½d, 3s 11d, usually sold from 1s 3d to 6s 9d

Most of the lot are handsomely trimmed with good Swiss and Scotch Hand Work, and Madeira Embroidery.

A most important item in the Stock is the quantity of best Hand made Underclothing.

Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises Drawers, Camisoles, &c. The Finest Goods of the Class made.

Ladies' Bodices and Camisoles, 1s 0½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 11d

The Stock of Children's Underclothing is too vast and varied to attempt a description of it here

Ladies' will find in the Stock all sizes in Night Dresses, Chemises, and Drawers, plain and trimmed, at such low prices as we have never before had an opportunity of offering.

Ladies' White Skirts, rich Scotch embroidered, deep flounces, 2s 11d, 5s 11d, 9s 11d, undoubtedly the cheapest lot of Embroideerd Skirts ever offered Full size Tuck Skirts, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 11d

Full size Tuck Skirts, trimmed Needlework Flounces, 1s 11½d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11 to 10s 6d

Two lots of best quality Flannel Skirts, richly embroideerd by hand, 8s 11d, 11s 9d, worth 12s 6d, 18s 6d

Ladies' French Twilled Flannel Dressing Gowns, in Cardinal, Sultan, Pink, and Blue, 9s 11d, worth 16s 9d

Ladies' Flannel Dressing Jackets, in all colours, richly embroidered, 5s 11d, 7s 11d, 9s 11d, worth 10s 6d to 21s

Ladies' Night Caps 9½d., 11½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 9d

Infants' Gowns, well made, neatly trimmed, 9½d., 1s 0½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d

Infants' Skirts, 2½d., 1s 6½d

Infants' Bibs (sold only in half-dozens), 11½d., 1s 6d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d the half-dozen. These are great bargains

Infants' Robes, elaborate designs, 2s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d, 8s 9d, 12s 6d

Infants' Merino Cloaks, in all colours, quilted silk, 3s 9d, 4s 11d

Children's Hol and Pelisses, hand embroidered, 4s 6d, 4s 11d 5s 11d, 6s 11d, usual price 7s 11d, to 15s 9d

Children's Tunics and Costumes, richly embroidered, 3s 11d 4s 11d, 5s 11d

White Pique Tunics and Costumes, richly embroidered 3s 11d 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 7s 9d, 10s 6d, rare value

250 doz. Children's Pinafores, in great variety of shapes, in Disper, Holland, and Muslin, 4½d., 6½d., 9½d. 1s 0½d, to 2s 6d.

Lot 2. WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.

In this Lot will be found an immense variety of designs, and anyone requiring New Curtains or Blinds, should not loose such an opportunity of procuring HIGH-CLASS GOODS at NOMINAL PRICES. The following are a few quotations:

From 1s 11d to 80s.

600	pairs Lace Curtains, 3 yards long		2s 3½d per pair
500	"	"	3s 3d "
250	"	3½ yards long	4s 6d "
250	"	"	4s 11d "
200	"	"	5s 9d "
200	"	"	6s 6d "
200	"	"	7s 6d "
150	"	4 yards long	8s 6d "
150	"	"	9s 6d "
100	"	"	10s 6d "
100	"	"	11s 6d "
100	"	"	12s 6d "
75	"	"	13 6d "
75	"	"	14s 6d "
50	"	"	15s 6d "
150	"	"	From 18s 6d to 35s "

120 pieces of Low Blinds, by the yard, from 2½d to 9d
25 pieces Lace Muslin, 45 to 70 inches wide, from 8½d to 1s 6d
120 " 18 to 27 " from 2½d to 8½d
200 dozen Antimacassars, "Special to Order," 2½d to 1s. 6d

WE SHALL OFFER WITH THE ABOVE, A

STOCK OF BOOTS,

Recently purchased at a large Discount off Cost, from a London Manufacturer, consisting of upwards of a Thousand Pairs of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS, the whole of which will be marked in Lots at Prices that must command an immediate clearance.

Lots 1 to 4 consist chiefly of Children's Buttons, Elastic Sides, and Lace Boots, sizes 1 to 7, at 8½d, 1s 0½d 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d.
Lot 5. Ladies' Slippers, in Patent Calf, Felt, and Cashmere, 1s 11½d, per pair, worth from 2s 11d to 4s 6d
Lots 6 and 7. Ladies' Cashmere and Kid Elastic Side Boots and Fancy Shoes, 2s 6d and 2s 11d
Lot 8. Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes, 4s 11d, worth 6s 11d
Lot 9. Several styles in Ladies' Kid, Levant, and Sateen Walking Boots, all at 3s 11d, worth 7s
Lot 10. Ladies' High Leg, Kid Button, and Elastic Side Boots, a real bargain, 5s 11d, worth 8s 11d
Lots 11 and 12 contain all the best class of goods, various styles in Button, Elastic, and Lace Boots 7s 11d and 9s 11d, usual price from 10s 6d to 21s

MILLING & PARTNERS,
BOAR LANE, TRINITY STREET,
AND
BANK STREET, LEEDS.

TETLEYS
CELEBRATED
SMOKING MIXTURE
ONLY AT
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NOW READY
Price Twopence

MARCH NUMBER
OF THE
PARISH MAGAZINE
FOR
ROTHWELL, OULTON, WOODLESFORD, LOFTHOUSE and MIDDLETON.

ATTRACTIVE COVER
WELL PRINTED,
INTERESTING NEWS,
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Silk and Woollen Dyer, and French Cleaner,

80, Hunslet Road, 4, Wade Lane, bottom of Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

MONEY TO BE LENT, IN TOWN or Country to Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen, or others from Fifty Pounds and upwards, upon personal security. Interest five per cent per annum from one to seven years. No commission or charges made. Also sums from One Thousand Pounds on Mortgage, at three and a half per cent. on Freehold or Leasehold property, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years. —Apply to WM. HOLLAND, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, 11, Euston-square, London.

£25,715,000. NEXT OF KIN and HEIRS WANTED to UNCLAIMED MONEY and PROPERTY in England, America, and the Colonies.—Address J. S ROGERS, Esq., B.A., near St. Neots. Particulars of any Name in the Collection of Persons wanted 5s. 3d. Property recovered on Commission. MISSING FRIENDS TRACED.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address:—MR. WILLIAMS, 10 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

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WANTING SITUATIONS in any capacity should apply at
Mrs. Allanson's Servants' Registry,
OPPOSITE THE DISPENSARY, NEW BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
NOTE THE ADDRESS.

THE LEEDS ESTATE, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

OFFICES, ALBION STREET, LEEDS DEPOSITS received daily from 10 to 4 INTEREST at 4½ per cent.

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CASH ADVANCED in sums from £50 and upwards from 1 to 5 years on the BORROWER'S PERSONAL SECURITY, at 6 and 5 per cent, per annum Other securities less.

Applicants are required to send full particulars as to amount, &c., also how repaid (in confidence,) when the terms will be at once submitted to parties, either private, mercantile, or agricultural, also members of firms (individually.)

Apply, with stamp, to Mr. Coleman, of No. 219, Fort Road, St. James, London. S. E. Distance no object.

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GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. The BEST and MOST AGREEABLE Tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility and loss of Appetite, it is INVALUABLE. Recommended for its Purity by the "Food Journal," Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S.A., &c. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen and Chemists, in large Bottles, at 1s, 1s 1½d, 2s and 2s 3d each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and Co., Leeds

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YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most DELICIOUS SAUCE in the World to CHOPS, STEAKS, FISH, &c. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen in Bottles, 6d, 1s and 2s each. Trade Mark, Willow-Pattern Plate. Proprietors GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and CO.,

DUNNILLS'
DINING ROOMS,
(Next Door to the Old George Inn,
BRIGGATE,
LEEDS.
GOOD BEDS.
DINNERS, 1/- FROM THE JOINT.

GEORGE WADDINGTON,
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DOCK STREET,
LEEDS.
CHOICE WINES AND SPIRITS.
GOOD BEDS.
Good Stabling Accommodation.

E. W. BATLEY, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,
THE BOROUGH AUCTION MART,
35, ALBION STREET, LEEDS,
Repository—KING CHARLES'S CROFT,
Valuations made for Probate, Wills, Public-Houses Trade Disputes, &c. Possession taken under Assignments, Bills of Sale, Distraint, &c. Prompt Payments.

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Manufacture all kinds of American Clocks for Household and Office Use. They are well made of the best materials. Every Clock is tested before leaving the factory.
THEY RUN WELL, WEAR WELL, AND KEEP GOOD TIME.
To be had of all respectable Watch and Clock Manufacturers.
Sole Wholesale Agent for Great Britain—
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KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE. Purify the Blood. Cleanse the system. Go to the root of disease, and restore health. Established 50 years. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

DR. FAR[illegible]
LIME JUICE [illegible]NE

THIS UNRIVALLED REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION and all Stomach Disorders has stood the test of time, and is more than ever in public favour.

TESTIMONIAL—"2, Roslyn-terrace, Hampstead, "London, 20th September, 1878.

"My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I have used it with the utmost success in the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative. "Believe me, yours faithfully, "CHARLES J. F. RENTON, Surgeon, "Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H.M. Ship Dreadnought."

In bottles 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 & 11/- each. Of Chemists, or of Royle & Co., 67 Barbican, London, E.C. Sent free to any part of Great Britain on receipt of 33 or 54 stamps.

Our London Correspondent.

(We deem it right to state that we do not at all times identify ourselves with our Correspondent's opinions.)

It is a long time since foreign intelligence was awaited with so much anxiety and interest as that which is now brought to us over thousands of miles of ocean from the far-off Continent of Africa. Perhaps the circumstances of the Indian Mutiny, two-and-twenty years ago, are the nearest approach to the present position. Then, as now, there was no electric telegraph communicating with the scene of disaster directly from England; the intelligence of the calamity took some time to reach us; and while reinforcements were on their way the suspense respecting the fate of our brave countrymen and countrywomen who were in danger was of a very painful character. Many of us remember the prominent incidents of that exciting time—how Lord Palmerston, who was then Prime Minister, on receiving the grave intelligence from India, sent for Sir Colin Campbell, who had done such splendid service in the Crimea, and told him he wished him to take the command of the Indian army. When could he start? "To-morrow morning," was the reply of the stout old soldier. And away he went; and as time went on so as to allow news to come from our great Eastern dependency, events told clearly enough of the turning to flight of the armies of the aliens. Now, as in 1857, there is the utmost activity in the despatch of reinforcements, and there is as little doubt of the ultimate result; but, equally, some time must elapse before we can know what these reinforcements have been doing. In each case a small number of Europeans are face to face with an overpowering force of dusky and merciless savages; and the Zulus have shown that, like the Sepoys, they can turn to a fearful account the knowledge which they possess of the art of war.

One very obvious result of the exciting news from Africa is the total extinction of public interest in that which is passing upon the adjoining continent. Only three months ago the deeds of our soldiers in forcing their way through the passes of Afghanistan in the face of enormous obstacles was the theme of congratulation in household, in street, in mart, and senate. The victory of General Roberts in the Peiwar Pass, in the early days of December, was announced in both Houses of Parliament on the first night of the winter session, amid the warm and cordial cheers of all parties. But, as the campaign advanced, it was found that there was no fight in the Afghans, and that the British columns were constantly marching against an invisible foe. There was no glory about such a business as this, and great was the disappointment on the part of enterprising managers of those daily newspapers who had at great expense sent out special correspondents to chronicle the incidents of a war which from past history promised to be full of interest and excitement. In the meantime, it scarcely entered the imagination to conceive of the catastrophe which was in store for us at the Cape of Good Hope; and, so far as that part of the country was concerned, it was left comparatively unattended to. This hiatus has, however, now been supplied. Many of the specials have shaken the dust off their feet in Afghanistan, and have made their way towards the land of the Zulus. Therefore, although at present we have chiefly to depend upon extracts from the Cape newspapers for our knowledge of what is going on, it will not be long before the public get from Africa some of those graphic descriptions which are familiar to those who followed the incidents of the wars between France and Germany, and Russia and Turkey.

Country visitors to London who take an interest in political affairs generally spend an hour or two in the lobby of the House of Commons, and get the public men pointed out to them as they pass in and out of that assembly. The intelligent members of the A Division of police, who are told off for duty in the Palace of Westminster, are all courtesy and information to a stranger, who is pleased with the one, and asks for the other. The animation of the lobby is a reflex of the life of the Parliament, and consequently of the nation. In times of great political excitement there is much moving to and fro in the lobby—members in and out consulting the Whips, peers strolling about arm-in-arm with commoners, eager faces all around you. Occasionally the word "Division!" shouted in a stentorian tone, followed by the tinkle of the electric bells all over the building, has called members to vote in the rise and fall of administrations, and to give a decision which for years will settle the fate of a political party. But we get nothing of such exciting fights now. As a matter of fact no decision has expelled a Government from power since that which took place on the 18th June, 1866, when Lord Russell's Ministry resigned on being placed in a minority of 11—namely, 315 to 304. Since that time the verdicts given by the people at the polls at the general elections of 1868 and 1874 have decided the fate of parties. As to the lobby of the House of Commons now, it is cheerless and deserted. The business before Parliament is principally devoted to the carrying on of administrative routine; there are no burning subjects to agitate the constituencies; no overpowering number of applications for admission to the lobby and the galleries. All is quiet, as befits the closing days of a long-lived but now expiring Parliament.

In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that the fifth of this month makes the Parliament five years old. The writs dissolving its predecessor and summoning a new one, were returnable on the 5th March, 1874, on which day the two Houses assembled at Westminster. "Mighty changes have come o'er us" since that afternoon in the early spring half a decade ago, when the lords spiritual and temporal, the knights, citizens and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs in the House of Commons—to quote the language of the Royal proclamation—met for the first time in Sir Charles Barry's Legislative Palace. The *personnel* of the Assembly has been materially changed, 54 members of the House of Commons having died in the five years—a proportion equal to about one-twelfth of the whole. It is a curious fact, and one illustrating in a remarkable degree the working of inevitable and unalterable laws, that the mortality in this House corresponds exactly with that in the representative chamber which preceded it. When it was dissolved, on the 26th January, 1874, it had been in existence five years, one month, and sixteen days, and in that time 55 of its members had died. By the time the present House has lived another six weeks, possibly another of its members will have been gathered to his fathers. The removals by death are on an average eleven every year. Some members are caught away after only two or three years of Parliamentary life; others go on from one Parliament to another as though panting Time toiled after them in vain. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, has sat in eleven Parliaments, extending over a period of forty-seven years. Lord Palmerston was a member of the House of Commons for the amazing term of sixty years; Lord John Russell forty-eight years, then going to the Upper House, where he sat another seventeen.

The fact that Weston, the American pedestrian, at the call of "Time," was only 22½ miles from accomplishing his herculean task, and that he still struggled on so as to make up the distance, is a striking testimony to the pluck and perseverance of the Anglo-Saxon race. After all, a score of miles upon 2,000 in six weeks, although it causes him technically to lose his wager, does not count for very much when the accessories of the feat are examined. Two thousand miles were to be done on foot in one thousand hours, but from the time Sundays were excepted, so that the actual number of hours available were reduced to 856. In that time he covered 1,977½ miles—a marvellous performance. He has done this, too, in six weeks of the most bitter winter weather. He began by journeying through the night over one of the most famous and historic roads in England—that lying between London and Dover. Then he made along the entire south coast, all the way to far-off Penzance. Arrived at the extremity of Cornwall, the persevering pedestrian turned, and walked north-eastwards, going, however, from Tiverton to Bristol by rail, in order to keep some of his lecturing engagements. Then he went through the midlands and the bordering counties, to the great manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, hastened due north to the very frontiers of Scotland, and completed his wanderings along the eastern coast, with a final twist, so as to take in Oxford and Windsor. He passed through thirty-one English counties, at an average rate of 56 miles a day. Nothing like this has ever been attempted before, and it must be admitted that it was a great feat of indomitable endurance.

The repugnance of the British public to slavery in any form is a matter of history. Clarkson and Wilberforce, in the last century, laid the foundation of the work which Brougham helped to complete in the first generation of this, and that distinguished man was a member of a Cabinet—that of Earl Grey—which abolished slavery throughout the British dominions, principally in our West Indian possessions. Long before that, however, Lord Mansfield, whose statue holding with even hand the scales of justice now stands in St. Stephen's Hall, had laid down the famous and irreversible dictum that a slave on touching the soil of England was free; and to this day, wherever the Union Jack flings out its folds upon the breeze, whether in the island of Cyprus, or in the distant territories of the Transvaal, no slavery can exist. Still it takes a long time to kill a rooted evil. Slavery in the United States was extinguished only after a great war, and to this day it flourishes under Spanish rule. Only a few days ago, a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society waited upon Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, and asked our Government to use its efforts with the Spanish authorities for the extinction of this plague-spot upon the escutcheon of the hidalgos. The Foreign Secretary thought that public opinion might do something, pointing out how susceptible the Spanish were to anything like interference with their domestic institutions; but at the same time promised to do what he consistently could to further the views of the deputation. It is well that the public should know this, and to feel assured that the last is being done to extinguish so dark a shadow upon the fame of a people.

March seems to be a favourite month in connection with Royal marriages. On the 10th March, 1863, the Prince of Wales was married; on the 21st of that month in the year 1871, the wedding of the Princess Louise took place; on the 12th March 1874, the Duchess of Edinburgh first entered London in state, after her marriage to the second son of the Queen; and on the 13th of this month the union of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Louise Margherite of Prussia is to be solemnised in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. This will make the seventh of her Majesty's children to enter the holy state of matrimony; and the weddings have thus far extended over a period of more than 21 years, the Princess Royal having been married on the 25th of January, 1858. Prince Leopold, who is the next in point of age to the royal bridegroom expectant, will complete his 26th year on the 7th April, and Princess Beatrice will be 22 on the 14th of the same month. Prince Leopold has followed up his speech in favour of extended University teaching, which he lately delivered at the Mansion House, by an address at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, on the occasion of its fifty-fifth anniversary. The Birkbeck has had some very eminent presidents in its time, and Lord Brougham was one of its most energetic promoters. The Prince, therefore, had a difficult task in following so many distinguished men, but there is no doubt that he acquitted himself very well. The Crown Princess of Germany, who has been over here on a visit to her Majesty, has in these two public appearances of her youngest brother been presented with the strongest possible contrast between her new and her old home. Prussia being itself an armed camp, and the nation one vast body of soldiers, the royal princes are brought up strictly to the military art; the Emperor of Germany himself is seldom seen out of a soldier's tunic, and at the sounds of battle the Emperor and the princes issue forth from the palace to take the command of the German armies. In this country the studies of the children of the sovereign are not, fortunately for us, of an exclusively military character. Of her Majesty's four sons, excluding the Heir to the Throne, one is a sailor, another is a soldier, while the youngest devotes himself to those subjects which in all ages have conduced to the civilisation of humanity by peaceful and ennobling means.

DEATH OF THE AMEER, SHERE ALI.

The following has been sent to the papers from the India Office for publication :—

(From Viceroy, March 1, 1879.)

"Following letter received from Yakoob Khan, dated 26th of February :—

"'Since despatch of my last letter, news reached Cabul on the 26th February, of the death of my father on the 21st of February. As my father was an old friend of the British Government, I send this information out of friendship.' Letter ends.

"Bearer of the letter was urged to convey it as speedily as possible. He was only two days on the road, and is nephew of Shaghasi Sherdil Khan."

In a leader on the above, *The Times* remarks :—

"The death of Shere Ali is a most important piece of intelligence, affecting our future relations with Afghanistan. The evidence before us seems to leave no room for doubt as to the fact. It comes, in its most authentic form, in a letter sent direct from Yakoob Khan to the Indian Viceroy, and communicated to us from the India Office. We may proceed, therefore, to consider its probable results. There is abundant room for speculation where so little can be as yet certainly known. Who will succeed to the throne which Shere Ali's removal has left vacant? What extent of power is he likely to possess? What policy will he adopt towards ourselves? These are some of the most obvious questions which suggest themselves, and we cannot be sure about the answer which should be given to any of them. Opinion points to Yakoob Khan as the probable successor to his father. He has the advantage of present possession, and in the absence of any formidable rival it seems likely that he will retain it. The degree of goodwill with which he is regarded by the Afghan chiefs is, however, somewhat doubtful. In Oriental governments a successor is not always to be found. Kingdoms not unfrequently break up with the disappearance of the strong hand that has united them and held them together. That this will happen in the case of Afghanistan is, of course, possible, but it is a result which we should not desire to see, and which we should rather endeavour to avert in the interests of future peace. If Yakoob Khan can succeed in establishing himself on the Afghan throne, it would be the policy of the Indian Government to recognize him as the *de facto* ruler, and to meet favourably any advances he may make with a view to the termination of the war. His letter to the Viceroy announcing his father's death seems at first sight to give proof of a disposition to come to terms. It may possibly be nothing more than a bare act of courtesy, and insignificant as such. But Yakoob Khan is said to have been a good deal disturbed by the fear that some other claimant than himself might be placed in power under the protection of England, and he may be desirous, therefore, to thrust himself forward as a candidate for England's goodwill, and not to allow himself to be supplanted by Wali Mahomed, or any other rival who may be raised up. Another conjecture is that the Afghan people are desirous that the war should continue, and this under Yakoob Khan's leadership, their motive being one of hostility to Shere Ali's whole family, and their hope being that in this way they may be most certain to get rid of the detested house. On the other hand, the Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, reporting a conversation he has had with the Afghan Grand Vizier, gives an entirely different view of Yakoob Khan and of his policy. The Grand Vizier, it would appear, accepts him as his father's successor, and looks forward to his bringing the war with England to a triumphant close.

"We cannot be indifferent to the course taken by the internal history of Afghanistan, but we are a good deal less concerned with it then we were before our late military successes. English troops are now in possession of the strong places which are the keys of the north-western frontier of India. There is no reason to doubt that they can maintain themselves at all points, and can remain quiet or advance at their own time. The main objects of the war with Afghanistan have thus already been secured. The affront given at Ali Masjid has been signally and sufficiently punished. The north-western frontier line is safe against attack in a sense in which it was never safe before. This done, England can afford to wait, and need not embarrass herself by premature meddling in affairs in which she has ceased to have her old concern. The thing most to be desired is that some friendly ruler should establish himself beyond our borders, and should conclude a formal peace on terms which we could agree to accept. If Yakoob Khan will do this, England will be ready to acknowledge him and to aid him with moral support. But she will not again try to force on Afghanistan a ruler whom the country dislikes, and whom she would be compelled, therefore, to maintain on the throne or to abandon with some discredit. It will be necessary before we attempt to enter into negotiations with any new Afghan Sovereign to have some assurance as to his probable tenure of power. A treaty is no perfect security in any case, but it would be less than valueless if it were concluded with a phantom monarch, who could speak for nobody but himself. Our position is at the present moment so far safe that we ought not to depart from it without good cause shown. Even to advance further into the country, however successful it might be as a military operation, would be politically a very doubtful step. The English standard will not be permanently planted beyond the posts at which it now rests. Its temporary presence might lead to embarrassing engagements with friendly local chiefs, whom its subsequent withdrawal would leave exposed to the resentment of their unfriendly fellows. For the present, therefore, a waiting game is marked out for us by the force of circumstances. The first advances in the direction of permanent peace ought to come, and may be expected to come, from the other side. Some time must be allowed for the course of events to clear itself, and we shall do well not to interfere as principals in matters which we are not disposed to carry through with a high hand.

"The death of Shere Ali increases the chance of a settlement of the Afghan difficulty. Whoever may be his successor, he will come to the throne not necessarily committed to a hostile policy, not inflamed with the memory of fancied wrongs; he will also have no room for doubt as to the reality of the power which Shere Ali ventured ignorantly to defy. Shere Ali allowed himself to be guided by Russian advice, but the reward given to his easy confidence has not been such as to dispose his successor to imitate it. There are, on the whole, good reasons for concluding that Yakoob Khan, if he comes to his father's throne, will see the wisdom of reversing his father's policy. A letter to the Viceroy is mentioned, written before his father's death, and conveying overtures for the renewal of friendly relations. Whether these were made on his own account or at his father's bidding is not certain. They prove, in either case, the effect produced by the successes of the English troops, and the recognised uselessness of prolonging a resistance which had been completely beaten down at every point. The next news may be that Yakoob Khan has renewed his application from his new place as *de facto* ruler, and when this comes the end of the war is not likely to be far distant. Shere Ali has paid dearly for his last and greatest mistake. The account of his life which we give to-day shows that he had many of the proper qualities of a ruler of men, and that he held his place by virtue of them. His energy, his personal courage, his persistence, and his general sagacity were beyond all question. It was in an evil hour that he lent himself to the designs of Russia, and to the suspicions of England which it was the aim of Russia to foster. His fault has been sufficiently punished. His chequered career has been most unhappy at its close. He has gone to his grave broken-hearted with the misfortunes which have gathered around him and have darkened his concluding days. He has left a memory and a warning. If Afghanistan is to be governed, it must be by a hand not less strong than his, but by a brain which knows better to make choice of enemies and of friends."

The morning papers of Monday publish the following, which they had received from the London office of the *New York Herald* :—

TASHKEND, Feb. 28 (8.30 p.m.)

I have this evening had an interview with the Grand Vizier of the Ameer. It was a very difficult affair, as it was necessary to employ three interpreters; but I can guarantee as exact the following replies to my questions relating to the intentions of the Afghan officials :—

Correspondent : May I ask what are the intentions of your Embassy?—Vizier : We have come here to solicit the advice of Russia, which the Ameer will follow implicitly.

Correspondent : But the Ameer is probably dead, and if so are you not without power to act?—Vizier : Yakoob Khan will be Shere Ali's successor. He is perfectly acquainted with the object of our mission, and will through respect for the memory of his father, adhere to the encouragements we may contract.

Correspondent : What do you propose to do in the event of Russia's advising peace at any price?—Vizier : We shall make peace.

Correspondent : And should Russia refuse to give you any advice on the subject?—Vizier : Then we shall continue the war.

Correspondent : Will the English be able to hold the points they have occupied?—Vizier : No ; they will be obliged to evacuate them. Forced occupation is not possible in territories purchased, not conquered ; and this is especially true of Afghanistan. The English have up to the present time advanced by means of the money which they have given to the mountaineers, and the latter will attack them at the first signal from Yakoob Khan.

Correspondent : But, by means of money, may not the English occupy the whole of Afghanistan?—Vizier : No ; even that would not enable them to permanently conquer the land. The more territory the English occupy the more the Afghans will concentrate while falling back, and the further the English advance from India the more they will compromise and render difficult their lines of communication. When the favourable opportunity arrives we shall begin the war in earnest.

Correspondent : Do you expect to be successful?—Vizier : We certainly do, but it will take time

The following has been forwarded to the papers for publication from the India Office :—

From Viceroy, March 3, 1879.

Stewart reports that, on return march from Girishk, Biddulph's rearguard, 3rd Scind Horse, was attacked at Kushk-i-Nakhud by 1,500 to 2,000 Alizai Duranis. Enemy were driven off, with estimated loss 150 killed, and pursued till nightfall. Our loss, Major Reynolds and five sowars killed, Colonel Malcolmson and eleven sowars wounded.

THE QUEEN'S INTENDED VISIT TO ITALY.

The Times of Monday says :—"We have reason to believe that the various announcements which have appeared in the Press relative to the Queen's proposed visit to the Continent are inaccurate. It is the Queen's intention, after the marriage of the Duke of Connaught, to pass a short time at the Italian lakes in strict privacy."

The Correspondent of *The Times* writing from Rome says :—"Great pleasure is expressed by the Roman Press in anticipation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's intended visit to Italy. Although travelling strictly *incognita*, under the title of the Countess of Kent, Her Majesty will be received at the frontier by the Duke of Aosta, who will escort her to Baveno, on the Lago Maggiore, and King Humbert will go to Baveno to visit Her Majesty during her residence there. The *Opinione* in a leader on the subject says :—

'Although Queen Victoria comes to Italy in strict *incognita*, nevertheless, while respecting Her august will, Italy, by her respectful bearing, will know how to manifest her delight and the honour she will feel at the presence of the illustrious Sovereign of the United Kingdom. England has reached that degree of power and greatness that the name of her Queen will live in history as one of the most glorious. We Italians must not forget the sympathy England showed us during the most difficult period of our national resurrection. The reverence we feel for Queen Victoria is not less than the consideration and affection we entertain towards England, for she has ever been the example of all the private and public virtues which should adorn thrones.'"

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE "THUNDERER."

The full text of the report of the Joint Committee appointed by the Admiralty and the War Office to inquire into the causes of the bursting of the 38-ton gun on board the Thunderer has now been issued. The committee are unanimously convinced that the gun having missed fire at the time of the electrical broadside, and this mis-fire not having been noticed, it was presented to receive the full charge, and empty common shell for the independent firing, and did receive this charge and shell while the battering charge and the Palliser shell were still in the gun.

CANON BARRY ON SELF-DENIAL AND SELF-DISCIPLINE.

At Westminster Abbey on Sunday morning Canon Barry, D.D., preached a sermon having reference to the necessity for the exercise of self-denial and self-discipline, especially during Lent. He took as his text the words "I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection," from the 1st Corinthians 9, verse 27.

The preacher first repudiated the idea that what was laid down in the Bible for observance at this season of the year had become in any way obsolete, and argued that self-denial was the alpha and the omega of Christian life. At the present time no greater fallacy could be advocated than that the body had no influence over the soul; the soul and body together constituted the man, and the latter should be the instrument of the former in its service of God. With reference to drink, for instance, it was generally conceded that temperance was better than abstinence, but on account of the terrible evils of which they were all too well aware, abstinence was more frequently contended for. What abstinence taught them in regard to one sin Lent taught them in regard to all. There was one most important way of maintaining the supremacy of the spirit, and that was by the power of habit, and that power of habit the power of self-discipline would greatly strengthen.

THE HERALDRY OF THE SEA.

In London, the other evening, at the Royal United Service Institution, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., presiding, Mr. J. R. Laughton, Lecturer on Naval History at the Royal Naval College, read a most interesting paper on the above subject, illustrating the lecture with historical anecdotes of much interest.

The lecturer stated that in their earlier use at sea flags appear to have been merely signals, or rather the means of emphasizing signals. A bit of cloth on the end of a staff waved up or down, right or left, could be seen from a distance and give effect to some simple telegraphic code. Difference of colour was afterwards called in to assist. Among the later Greeks a red flag is said to have been the signal for battle; but the emblem of nationality or party was till a comparatively late period a carved image or ornament in wood or metal, partaking thus rather of the nature of a figure-head than of a flag. Thus the Samian ships are described as marked by the figure of the wild boar, which the Eginetans, on defeating them, sawed off and deposited in their temple of Minerva; and the Latin word *rostra*, which has passed down into modern languages, reminds us that the Romans, in the same way, carried off the beaks or figure heads of captured ships as the trophy of war. On shore the usage was similar. The standard of the Roman legions was, as is well known, the solid figure of an eagle. It was not till the time of the Empire that flags began to accompany the eagle, and gradually, as being better seen from a distance, to supersede it. But at that time, when the whole known world was Roman, the art of naval war, died out and any flags carried by ships then or for long after were probably as mere ornaments, emblems of religion or superstition, of personal vanity or party triumph. In their modern accepted use, the origin of flags comes out of the dark ages following the break-up of the Empire. How or when it is impossible to determine. The gaudy colours caught the fancy of the rude tribes from the north, and with a force till then unknown gradually shaped themselves into alike the pomp of war or the pageantry of civil life. They were adopted by Kings and leaders as personal distinctions, and were worn by them or their followers both as liveries and flags. It was long, however, before the use hardened down into anything more than this. In our earlier glimpses of military organization, every chieftain or knight, whether serving in the field or on board a ship, had his own distinguishing flag, which, as cognizances were reduced to order and restricted by the laws of heraldry, was of the same colour and bore the same device as his surcoat or his shield. If several knights were embarked in one ship, that ship carried the flags of all—emblems of individual presence rather than of nationality; and though when engaged in any active service she would seem to have carried also the flag of the leader or admiral, her own particular flag bore the emblem of her patron saint, depending thus on the caprice, or piety, or superstition of her owner. In addition to these, she wore the flag of her port—a usage which, as far as merchantships are concerned, still holds among us in the form of what are known as "house flags," though now and for centuries past strictly subordinated to that of carrying the national ensign. The earliest forms of national flags were the cognizances of the chieftains or kings, as the white horse of the Saxons (the present Kentish sign), the raven of the Danes, and later the leopard or lions of the Norman Kings of England, the lions being quartered with the lilies of France when Edward III. laid claim to the French Crown.

The lecturer then exhibited sketches of the various flags of all nations, and gave at length their various histories, legends, and uses, and at the conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was accorded him.

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS AND THE ZULU WAR.

Mr. Frank Buckland publishes the following recommendation in *Land and Water* :—

"Among the many important questions of practical natural history which have been lately before the public, that which just now mostly engages general attention is the utilisation of the indigenous elephants of Africa for carrying out the operations, whether civil or military, of Europeans on that Continent. The utilisation of these powerful brutes would be of the greatest importance in the construction of roads and telegraphs, while for the purpose of transport during the Zulu war, especially in places where horses cannot go on account of the tetse fly, their employment would be of advantage. It seems strange that we English have never thought of domesticating the African elephant. It is probable that in ancient times these animals were more or less domesticated. The late Mr. Broderip seems to think that the Romans brought back African elephants to figure in a triumph in Scipio's time, and it is possible that the animals used by the Carthagenians were of African origin. In modern times no attempt seems to have been made to turn these powerful animals to account. The African elephant at present is valuable only for its ivory, and vast quantities of ivory are imported to London. This ivory is used principally by manufacturers for handles of knives and forks, piano keys, billiard balls, and many ornamental and useful objects. The idea is now seriously entertained of domesticating this animal instead of as hitherto encouraging its extermination.

"The African differs much from the Asiatic elephant. The most remarkable characteristic of the African elephant is its enormous ears and altogether different cast of countenance from the Indian animal. In the African elephant the grasping organ at the extremity of the trunk consists of two prehensile lips opposable to each other; the Asiatic elephant has only one finger at the end of his proboscis; the pattern of the molar teeth and the quality of the ivory is also different. The largest African elephant in England is now at the Zoological Gardens, and stands, I believe, about ten feet six. There are also two African elephants at the Alexandra Palace that were brought over by the Nubians for their caravan exhibition last year.

"As regards the taming of elephants, I am informed by a gentleman lately returned from the Sudan that he has seen elephants quite tame at Kasala. They were not made to do any hard work, but the boys used to ride them about the streets. The Arabs catch calf elephants, not full grown, but they have as yet no idea of taming them, Gordon Pasha is trying the experiment of taming African elephants with the help of some Indians mahouts. My friend think that it would be advisable to get from India experienced elephant tamers to teach the Arabs how to make them docile, and doubtless Mr. Sanderson, the Government inspector of elephants in India, with whom I lately had an interview, and who has published an excellent work on elephants, could doubtless nominate experienced elephant drivers. As regards local hunters who would carry out the training lessons taught them my friend names Barhard Kohn, dealer in animals, Kassala, and Abou Do, an Aggahr sword hunter, who was with Sir Samuel Baker, to be found at Hannan village; also Idris Mohammed Agheab, a keen sportsman, to be found at Machrab, on the Settik. I have consulted my friend Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens. He seems to think that, although the African elephant is good-tempered, intelligent—even more so than the Indian—and tractable, yet he is of a very restless and fidgety disposition. He considers that the natives of Africa have not been able to domesticate this animal on account of want of proper appliances, but that if the proper means can be found to subdue him he may be made as tractable and useful as the Indian species. Here then, we have a problem before us which may be of the greatest advantage to the British troops and engineers in Africa. At the same time the employment of native elephants could not fail to give a great blow to the African slave trade, because the ivory trade is now a cloak for the slave trade, and because African elephants might eventually supersede slaves as beasts of burden.

"I am glad to find that influential and useful paper the *Colonies* has taken up the idea of utilizing African elephants, and is calling the attention of those who know best about the subject to this novel and important advance in the attempt to promote civilization in Africa, through the means of the largest and most powerful of mammalia which the Creator has placed in this country, and which we human beings have hitherto not attempted to utilise."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON DUTY.

On Sunday afternoon the Archbishop of York preached the sermon at the services in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. His grace, taking as his text the 16th chapter of St. Matthew, 24th verse, observed that at this season the thoughts of all Christian people were recalled to the duty of self-denial. The Church of England was not in this respect forgetful of her duty towards her children, but if they were to look to her with regard to directions in food and drink, or her dispensing power respecting the additional meal which weakness of body or any other cause might call for, they might feel disappointed at her silence. It was not, however, the silence of neglect, for she educated by freedom in this as in other respects. The right of access to the Holy Communion and the self judgment preparatory to it was left by the Church to the individual conscience, and the question of what a man ate or drank was treated by her in the same way. She set her mark upon the vigil and the fast, as she enjoined the approach to the Holy Communion; but in one case as well as the other she desired each to be his own spiritual judge and guide. She looked upon over-interference as a peril to that freedom into which she desired to bring her children.

Having explained the various phases and views of this point, his grace remarked that in our language there was one word whose scope was as wide as life itself, and that word was duty. To obey its calling was the glorious desire of youth—to have attained it the proudest satisfaction of old age. It was the nearest approach to true liberty. The word denoted something above us and beyond us, entitled to control our actions, though the general power might be of a higher or a lower mind. But a few days ago thousands of people, undeterred by the biting frost and severity of the weather, went forth to see England's soldiers embark from their native shore to serve the interests of the mother land. So deep was the spring of patriotism in England that whenever her honour was hurt or her interests injured, or she believed such to be the case, then she expected, as they did before, that every man would do his duty. Man finding his part in the general scheme ought to manfully do it. While he was free his choice should still be to work diligently in his place, just as the instinct of the animal caused it to work in its own position. The world was ruled by God, and the call of duty meant for man that he should work as He would have him work, and thus bring his will into harmony with the Creator's. Duty told the man to do the work appointed by God. The motive to begin could not be fear, for fear was not consistent with freedom, with love, with God. The causes why men failed in their duty, continued his grace, were pride and sensuality—a summary of all the evils of the world. Each of them was a picture of ruin, and either of them was enough to hinder the love of duty.

WHY SO DEPRESSING?

Unwonted depression and uneasiness, accompanied with loss of appetite and inability to sleep, are the prevalent causes of complaint just now among the "tolerably well" section of the community; and, with a large measure of accuracy, the condition, modified as it is by individual peculiarities of state and idiosyncrasies, is attributed to the weather. The relations which subsist between such mental depression as constitute melancholia and the defective discharge of its functions by the skin may help to explain the phenomenon. The connection of cause and effect may not be clearly made out, and the part which the nerve-centres play in the production of the result may be as obscure as that which they exercise in the control of occasional pigmentary deposits; but the broad fact remains. When the skin does not act freely, when its functions are seriously impeded or arrested, melancholy broods over the mind, just as in the case of a subject of melancholia, as a formulated disease, the skin becomes dense and inactive. It is not a random conjecture, therefore, that the intense and prolonged, albeit unaccustomed and unexpected, cold and damp work their depressing influences mainly through the skin. This is a trite remark, but it is one that may with advantage be made just now, because, in the interests of health-preservation, especial pains need to be taken to secure the freest possible action of the great surface system of excretory glands and the transuding apparatus generally. Warmer clothing, especially at night, frequent ablutions, with sufficient friction, and the promotion of skin activity by every legitimate form of exercise, are obvious measures of health which everybody ought to understand and all should practice.—*Lancet*.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has waited on Lord Salisbury, at the Foreign Office, to present a petition urging the Government to bring diplomatic pressure to bear on the Spanish Government with a view to the abolition of the slave trade in Cuba.

Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and a number of other members of Parliament formed part of the deputation, who represented to his Lordship that Spain had entered into treaty engagements on the subject and had promised to take measures for the suppression of slavery immediately the pacification of Cuba had been secured.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said the strongest representations of a friendly character would be made to the Spanish Government with reference to the promises which had been made to England, but the question was not one to be settled by ironclads, and every care must be taken to avoid using language which a susceptible people might regard as an attempt to force upon them a course which they might not consider for the benefit of their country.

FISH CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A very important advance has lately been made by the United States Fish Commission in the direction of practical fish culture, which opens a new channel for the exercise of this art, with the promise at the same time time of being of great industrial value. The application of steam, as first devised by Major T. B. Ferguson, fish commissioner of Maryland, for the purpose of securing the agitation of the water required for the proper development of the eggs and of the young fish, represented an advance of the utmost moment, rendering it possible to do, in a wholesale and practical manner, what might otherwise, unless in very exceptional circumstances, be regarded as little more than a laboratory experiment. From a paper before us we learn that prior to the use of steam machinery, a yield of five millions of young shad was considered very satisfactory; but during the season of 1878, when the new method was tried on a sufficient scale, the same opportunities and facilities developed 21 millions. In winter, the cod fish which are captured at a long distance from the shores of the United States come directly on the shores of New England and as far south as Sandy Hook to spawn. This opportunity is eagerly embraced by the fishermen. The fish make their appearance in November, but it is not until December that the eggs are ready to be deposited. A single fish yields a great number of eggs, as many as nine millions having been estimated in a single female, the average being somewhere about two millions. Heretofore these eggs have been thrown away, or salted and barrelled for shipment to the Mediterranean as bait for the anchovies; but it is expected that hereafter a very different application will be made of them.

Careful consideration was given to the possibility of hatching codfish artificially by the apparatus of the Fish Commission, and the necessary inquiries were prosecuted at Gloucester in the summer of 1878. It was determined to try the experiment on a small scale during the present winter. A building was fitted with all necessary machinery; as completed, it consisted essentially of a steam-pump for drawing the water from the harbour, with tanks of about 600 gallons capacity, and a series of boxes of suitable shape, into which the water was allowed to enter and then come into contact with the eggs. It was found that the most feasible and practical way was to take the fish that were near maturity and bring them in alive, keeping them in floating boxes in the wharf until ripe enough to be stripped. By this method a quantity of eggs was secured and the experiment prosecuted. After varying success the proper method of treatment was ascertained, and for some weeks past the work has been carried on. Many millions of fish have thus been hatched and deposited in the outer harbour of Gloucester. The bearing of this experiment on the future of American fisheries is likely to be of a very great importance. Of course, if the eggs that would otherwise be wasted be converted into young fish it cannot fail to produce a marked influence upon the supply. The entire number of codfish caught off the North American coasts in a year is only 150 millions—the progeny of only from 20 to 50 large cod. If now, in addition to what is done by natural production, the work is supplemented by hatching and turning into the water the eggs of a thousand parent fish we can readily imagine what must be the effect upon the future fisheries of the coast.

Another important consideration is the possibility of establishing winter cod fisheries where they do not now occur. The same methods and machinery available and actually successful in the case of the cod can also be used for hatching the mackerel. The commission even anticipates the possibility of the successful treatment of the eggs of the halibut, a fish of very great industrial value and of which the supply is rapidly becoming exhausted.—*The Times*.

SENDING ANIMALS BY POST.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* gives some interesting details concerning the extraordinary number and nature of members of the brute creation which during the course of one single year have been transmitted from one spot to another in the German dominions by post. No fewer than 40,000 boxes containing one or more living animals passed through the hands of the postal administration during last year, and this figure, says our Berlin contemporary, does not include crabs, frogs, bees, and other smaller insects, which would swell the total to millions. The Post Office authorities are invested with the right of refusing such animals as may be deemed either dangerous or disagreeable, but that they rarely use this right is proved by the fact that within the last six months only thirty-nine packages of living animals were refused, amongst which figured an alligator, "done up in a box considered as too fragile;" a lot of dogs, "whose persistent barking could not be quieted;" and a number of pigeons loosely tied up in a sack. On the other hand, during the same six months, a crocodile, scores of birds of prey, monkeys, serpents, a leopard, and four living bear cubs were transmitted to their respective destinations by the medium of the post! A Hamburg postmaster remarks on this subject that some means should be taken to force the public to use some discernment in the manner in which they profit by the complaisance of the postal administration; for, says he, "the screaming and chattering of parrots, the singing and chirping of myriads of birds, the shrill cries of monkeys or whining of puppies disconsolate at the absence of the maternal bitch, forms at times a discordant concert which is more suited to the precincts of a zoological garden than to the interior of a post office."—*Evening Standard*.

SHARKS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

A correspondent (D.M.) in *Land and Water* says :—Sharks appear to be very odd creatures. Sometimes they appear to be so voracious, and sometimes the reverse, and from what I have seen and heard of them it does not follow that their indifferent fits result from being satiated with food. On the West Coast of Africa sharks of the same age appear in some cases to herd together. I have seen a shoal of little sharks not more than eighteen inches long, and I saw one of the little fellows follow an old tin, that had been thrown overboard, as far as I could see, biting at it. On another occasion my attention was called to a shoal of sharks that had been passing the ship for some time before I saw them. They were swimming from two to three fathoms under water, and were all apparently the same size (about six feet long), and young sharks. I watched them for about half an hour, and how far they extended laterally I cannot tell. We had a shark line and hook towing astern baited with a 4lb. piece of pork. Several in whose track it was came and smelt it, but none offered to take it. They were evidently on a voyage, steering a course, and going about four knots an hour; we were going about two knots. One day two sharks about eight feet long came near the ship. In clear water we put over a shark hook and a 4lb. piece of pork. One of them, after playing about for some time, took it. Now we have him, we said, and began hauling in. He made a desperate struggle; but just as we had him apparently all right, off he went with every scrap of the pork very cleverly. He never could have been hooked, but must have held the pork between his teeth, the hook lying flatways in his mouth. Lagos is a very bad place for sharks. Woe betide the man who is capsized on Lagos bar! It used to be a great slaving port, and loads of dead slaves were committed to the deep; so that, no doubt, the sharks became familiarised with human food, but there is no doubt that the natives believe that sharks are more dangerous in some parts than others. When at Sierra Leone, a shark, judged to be eighteen feet long, was seen near our ship; yet, I was told, by undoubted authority, that a Frenchman at one time was swimming about the harbour for a couple of hours, and that an English naval officer, now dead, had often jumped overboard from his boat and swam on shore. On one occasion a coxswain of one of our man-of-war's cutters tipped overboard near St. Thomas's, West Coast of Africa, and before the boat could pick him up there was nothing left but his hat. At Fellah Coffee, West Coast of Africa, a most plucky thing was done by a Krooman belonging to one of our gunboats. The ship's company were bathing overboard in a sail alongside; a Krooman jumped out of the sail, and a large shark that probably had been watching under the sail soon had his leg off. Another Krooman jumped overboard to his assistance, and succeeded in getting him to the side of the ship, where he was hauled on board. The shark was all the time swimming about in an excited manner, as if he wanted another leg. The Krooman died, of course, from hæmorrhage.

THE COST OF GROWING WHEAT IN AMERICA.

A calculation of the cost of growing wheat in America has just been published, and the conclusion to which it arrives cannot but be very satisfactory to the British farmer. Hitherto there has appeared no limit whatever to the power of his competitors across the Atlantic to undersell him in the British markets, but it now seems not only that a minimum price does exist at which the American and Canadian farmers can only sell at a loss, but that the minimum was passed at the prices which have lately been prevailing in England. Including all expenses, the interest of cost price of land, planting, and harvesting, the cost of the crop is calculated at 42s. 10d. per acre. The cost of carrying the produce to a British market, less two bushels retained as seed, is 16s. 6d.; total for the produce of an acre, 59s. 4d. This will appear a fabulously small sum to the English farmer, but the American produce only averages thirteen bushels per acre, and deducting two for seed, eleven only remain to be sold. These, at the present price of 5s. per bushel, would fetch 55s. only, or 4s. 4d. below the cost per acre. We observe, however, an error in the calculation, as seed is charged for at 3s. 7½d. per acre; but if the two bushels are deducted for seed, it is evident that this charge should not have been made. But even with this allowance it is evident that the American farmer cannot send wheat to our markets with a profit to himself when the price here is less than 5s. per bushel. It will be a matter of some little satisfaction to the sorely tried British farmer to know that there is a figure, however low, below which wheat cannot fall, and that even his transatlantic rivals cannot produce and supply corn under the price at which it is at present selling here.—*Evening Standard*.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE IN BRAZIL.

A Brazilian correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives an appalling account of a series of terrible visitations which have afflicted a large tract of Brazil since March, 1877. The scene of these disasters is the region known as the Sertao, which stretches away inland towards the south, behind the coast ranges, as far down as the latitude of Rio. It comes down to the sea in the neighbourhood of Fortaleza, a roadstead on the northern Brazilian coast, about 350 miles east of the mouths of the Amazon. The portion of this region which seems to have suffered most is the maritime province of Ceara. The population of this province was 900,000 at the end of 1876, but by the end of last year it was reduced to 400,000, and was being still further diminished by disease. In the other portions of the Sertao the correspondent estimates the number of deaths from famine and consequent diseases at over 300,000. The rainy season is ordinarily from January to June; but early in 1877 a drought set in, and already in March of that year people were dying of hunger. Things became worse, and a regular exodus ensued from the interior to the coast. Thousands perished by the way. Over 150,000 strangers were at one time bivouacked outside Fortaleza, whose usual population is about 25,000. Over 200 a day were dying among these last May. Then came pernicious fevers, cholera, yellow fever, and at last small-pox. Over 1,000 died on December 10. Finally, a mysterious black spotted disease has appeared, from which people die in a few hours. The correspondent ends his tale thus—"There is nothing in history that will compare with it. God grant that there never may be again."

A FEMALE CRUSOE.

The San Francisco *Call* contains an interesting account of an Indian woman who was accidentally abandoned on San Nicolas Island, off the coast of Southern California, and spent eighteen years alone there before she was rescued. The fact of her existence was discovered by a man who went from the mainland to hunt for otters and who found footprints sunk deeply in the ground. He was unable to follow up these indications till nearly three years, when one of a party who accompanied him suddenly came upon the object of their search. She was in a small circular enclosure made of brushwood, about 5ft. high and 6ft. in diameter, with a small opening on one side. She was clothed with a garment made of skins of the shag, a species of duck that can neither walk nor fly. This garment reached almost to her ancles when she stood erect. She was sitting cross-legged, skinning seal-blubber with a rude knife made of a piece of hoop iron driven into a piece of wood. There was no covering on her head, except a thick matted mass of hair, of yellowish brown colour, probably owing to exposure to the sun and the weather; it was short, as if the ends had rotted off. There were some wild dogs on the island, a few of which kept near her, and seemed to regard her as a mistress. She had lived on a plant resembling cabbage, called by Californians *palo santo*, and a root known by the name of *corcomite*, also blubber of the various kind of seals, &c. She had a rude apparatus for catching shellfish, and strong fishing lines made of seal sinews, which seemed to indicate that she fished in the ocean. The expression of her face was pleasing, her features were regular, her complexion much fairer and her form more symmetrical than that of the Indian women on the adjoining mainland. Some suspect that she belonged to a tribe much further north. She could not understand anything said to her in any of the Indian dialects of South California, but she had a wonderful capacity for conversing by signs. She retained all her teeth, but they were worn low, supposed to be due to her chewing tough and hard articles of food. Her age appeared to be about fifty years. She bowed to all who came near her, greeting them with a smile. She freely accompanied her discoverers to their vessel, but her conduct at once convinced them that she retained the virtue of female modesty. She showed singular dexterity in making water-vessels from grass and asphaltum, a substance which is plentiful both on the island and the mainland. She seemed to recognize various appliances of civilization. She died about seven weeks after reaching the mainland, partly from the effects of a fall, partly from dysentery, brought on by eating fruits and vegetables.

Padre Gonzalez, the superior of the mission of Santa Barbara, has sent her dress of shag-skins, her basket and implements to Rome, to the Museum of the Propaganda.

THE PRINCESS ALICE DISASTER.

In London, on Monday evening, a numerously attended meeting of the survivors and sufferers by this disaster was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the presidency of Mr. Joshua Barrett, for the purpose of thanking the contributors to the relief fund, and those who had nobly helped to rescue the drowning passengers.

The Chairman said that out of the fund raised, amounting to £38,246, 212 orphans, 43 widows, 79 widowers, 310 relatives, and 59 survivors, altogether 703 persons had been provided for. For this substantial token of public sympathy the sufferers were deeply grateful. Hearty thanks were accorded to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the public generally for their contributions; to those who had rescued the survivors; to the inhabitants of Barking Creek, Beckton, Erith, Plumstead, and Woolwich for their hospitality towards those who providentially escaped; to the clergy and others who assisted at the burial of the dead; to the coroner's jury for so patiently fulfilling their arduous duties; to the South Eastern Railway and Steamboat Companies for gratuitously conveying the bodies; also to the civil, military, and police authorities, and to the press for faithfully and sympathisingly recording the events of the disaster.

Thanks were also given to the present and past Lord Mayor, to Alderman Sir Benjamin Phillips, and the Relief and Orphans Committees for distributing the funds. A special vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, the almoner of the relief fund at Woolwich, for the great sympathy and unwearied exertions he displayed towards the sufferers; and it was decided to present a resolution to the Queen, calling her attention to the services rendered by the vicar of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, and requesting her consideration on his behalf.

DEATH OF TWO CENTENARIANS.

Mr. Jonathan Pavior, the oldest inhabitant of Oxford, and reputed to be in his 101st year, died in that city on Friday in last week. Mr. Pavior was formerly a bellhanger at Oxford.

On Monday the Rev. Dr. James Ingram, minister of the Free Church at Unst, Shetland, died within a month of the completion of his 103rd year, having been born in Aberdeenshire on the 3rd of April, 1776. He was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1800, and he was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland in 1803. At the disruption he became a minister of the Free Church. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow in 1844. His son, the Rev. John Ingram, who is upwards of 70 years of age, and was ordained a minister in 1818, has been his assistant for a considerable time. The deceased's father lived to the age of 100, and his grandfather to the age of 105.

CUTTINGS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

A dog has been exhibited with great success in Indiana, whose skin is perfectly smooth, the hair growing on the inside—at least the exhibitor says so, and any one who doubts the statement is welcome to pay 2,000 dollars for the privilege of killing the animal to find out.

An editor says that the north pole is now returning the compliments which have hitherto been paid to it by expeditions in search of it, "and is now searching for us, and by the indications of our thermometer we think it won't be long before it will find us."

A young lady in California broke her neck while resisting the attempts of a young man to kiss her. Young ladies should be very careful not to resist such attempts. It is extremely dangerous.

A Missouri editor printed a two column editorial on the Best Breed of Hogs and a contemporary took him to task for devoting so much space to his family affairs.

Edison is working on an infernal machine to regulate the man who is careful to shut the door after him all summer, and invariably leaves it wide open just as soon as the mercury leaves freezing point.

And still the missionary cause waxes stronger. New Bedford has a clever young lady worth a million dollars, and of a "rather pious turn of mind," who made up that mind that she would be a missionary. Could anything be more beautiful? The Church accepted her services, and when asked what field of labour she had in view, she pensively looked down at her lavender gloves and replied—'I think I will go to Paris!'

Those newspaper editors who are too proud or too obstinate to retract any unjust or improper language which they have admitted to their columns should profit by the example of an editor who gives notice as follows:—"If any subscriber finds a line in his paper that he does not like and cannot agree with, if he will bring his paper to the office and point out the offending line, the editor will take his scissors and cut it out for him."

Humorists are not encouraged in China. When a paragrapher gets off a joke on a slant-eyed Emperor, the alleged humorist has his pig-tail cut off. The loss of this hirsute appendage is bad enough, but when they amputate it without removing it from his head it becomes painful, and the paragrapher's propensity for joking is cured for ever.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HOME, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

A Waste Product Utilised.—The beet-sugar industry in France has received a great stimulus in the shape of the utilisation of a waste product. After the sugar has been extracted from the beet roots, the pulp, or molasse, is fermented and distilled to obtain a raw spirit, the refuse being calcined in furnaces to recover the salts of potash. This latter process destroys a quantity of organic matter which was known to contain valuable matter. M. Vincent, chemist to a large distillery at Courrière, has succeeded in obtaining from the refuse large quantities of a valuable liquid known as chloride of methyl, which is of great utility in the arts for the purposes of refrigeration, and also for the production of some of the finest aniline colours. The new process will necessarily increase the value of the "molasse," and will thus cheapen the production of beet-sugar, bringing the latter into stronger competition with the product of the sugar-cane.

The Cultivation of Timber.—At a time when landlords are asking how they are to reduce rentals bearing no greater profit than 3 per cent. it may be worth while to calculate every possible means of increasing such rentals, especially in districts where the soil does not suit the principal cereal crops. The profits to be made from timber are beginning to be considered, and American authorities with a vast and varied experience are generally in favour of forest culture. Unlike corn, timber seems to yield equally well with successive series of growths, while the demand for firewood, for shipbuilding, for posts, for telegraph poles, for railroad sleepers, and for a multiplicity of other purposes is materially increasing. The bulkiness of timber as an article of transport gives home cultivation a special advantage over foreign production.

A Beaver Settlement.—The Beaver settlement in Rothesay pinewoods, established some time since by the Marquis of Bute, has been considerably disturbed in its equanimity by the severe winter. A complete change occurred in the creatures' habits, according to the *Live Stock Journal*, and never were they known to remain so idle as during the late violent storms. When the deep snow was on the ground they appeared perfectly dazed, and the swollen torrents, rushing down upon their habitations, half swept them away. Now, however, the beavers are busy putting their houses in order, and as they seem quite happy in their present quarters and have bred there, the Marquis proposes to introduce more beavers in another part of his estate.

From Aldershot.—When the British fleet was at anchor in the Black Sea, contributions of periodicals and newspapers were invited for the benefit of our sailors. But in the ships which take our soldiers to the Cape, things are different. They carry their magazines with them. One literary venture they are compelled to omit—the Duke of Cambridge's review.—*Judy*.

A Strange Discovery.—A strange discovery is reported from the Lake of Geneva (says the *Court Journal*). A tourist having lost his trunk, two divers were employed to search for it. While they were below water they found what they supposed to be a village, since covered by the lake. Their statements led to an investigation of the spot by the municipal authorities, who took measures to ascertain the truth of the extraordinary account of the divers. On covering the placid surface with oil, they were able to distinguish the plan of the town, streets, squares, and detached houses, making the bed of the lake. The ruddy hue which characterised them led the observers to suppose that the buildings had been covered with the famous vermillion cement which was used by the Celts, Cimbri, and the early Gauls. There are about 200 houses arranged over an oblong surface, near the middle of which is a space more open, supposed to have been used for public assemblages. At the eastern extremity lies a large square tower, which was taken for a rock. A superficial investigation seems to indicate that the construction of these buildings dates from some centuries before our era. The Council of Vaud has decided to have the site of the dwellings enclosed by a jetty stretching out from the land, and to drain off the water, so as to bring to light what promises to be one of the most interesting archæological discoveries of our day.

An Affecting Scene.—One day last week, a female deer, with its calf, was observed moving slowly along the side of Cairnlechtrach, a mountain in the Ben Aven range. It was thought by her walk that the mother was far spent, and it was so, she lay down and died. The poor calf could not understand why its mother lay so long. It went up to her, and bent over her, and struck her several light blows with the fore feet, but the mother moved not. It then went away for a little distance and lay down. Bye and bye a fox made its appearance, and went round and round the calf, and then moved slowly away, casting occasional glances behind. The calf was still lying when darkness closed over the scene. When morning broke only the dead mother remained.

Special.—At the annual meeting of the North Staffordshire Railway, it was stated that one-fifth of the proprietors (or proprietoresses) were ladies. If this be the case, of course every lady has a train of her own and supports it herself.—*Judy*.

A Wish Gratified.—The Governor-General of Canada and the Princess Louise recently paid a visit to the Gloucester-street Convent, in Ottawa. The main hall was beautifully decorated, and the pupils were dressed in white. After verses had been read and hymns sung, the young ladies asked among themselves what would be the best method of receiving the visitors, and one gave expression to the wish that some good fairies would bring them Scottish thistles, English roses, and maple leaves. Scarcely was the wish uttered when fourteen little girls, attired as fairies, bearing floral tributes and wearing glittering crowns, entered the room, presented the Princess with a beautiful floral sceptre, and scattered flowers at her feet. A second company of fairies presented a floral wreath, and strewed flowers on the throne. The same honours were paid to the Marquis of Lorne. Two young ladies next approached the throne, and one addressed the Princess in French and presented her with a bouquet, and a second young lady concluded by saying that, in the name of her Royal mother, she presented a bouquet of violets, roses, and heartsease, to Albion's daughter, fair Louise.

The Hungarian Forests.—Hungary possesses some 9,050,140 hectares of forests, comprising about twenty-eight per cent. of the whole territorial area of the kingdom. The most prevalent species of the forest-trees are: the oak, the beech, the yoke-elm, the birch-tree, the elm, the long-haired oak, the pine, the fir tree, and the larch, the latter species being the most abundant among the conical trees. The oak reaches a remarkable height in certain districts; the beech thrives best in the mountainous regions, where it is found in great abundance. The greater portion of the Hungarian forests are the property of the Crown, the revenues derived from the occasional sale of large tracts being very considerable. The activity of the commerce in wood in Hungary has necessitated the multiplication of the means of transport, the construction of additional roads, canals, and even railway tracks, in order to facilitate the removal of timber, both for building and domestic purposes. During the period of the last four years the Hungarian forests have produced 1,751,580 cubic metres of timber; of this amount the oak alone contributed 116,200 cubic metres, the remainder of 1,635,380 cubic metres being furnished by the other species mentioned above. The sum derived from the sale of this timber, and the wood used as fuel, amounts to 6,358,977 florins, the net produce—upon deducting from this amount three millions of florins for expenses and maintenance—being 3,358,977 florins.—*Land and Water*.

The Proposed Telegraph through Central Africa.—With regard to the proposed telegraph through Central Africa, the *Electrician* remarks:—The engineering difficulties in the way of such a work are enormous, and when these have been surmounted, as they can be at a cost, electrical difficulties must be encountered, and how these are to be overcome has not yet been satisfactorily explained. According to Captain Mayes, for hundreds of miles over part of the proposed tract the tropical vegetation holds sway, and if a road of twenty feet in width be cut and the roots of the trees grubbed up, in a few months, unless there is a constant stream of traffic, the whole is again covered with an impenetrable jungle. Then all the materials, posts, wires, insulators, tools, and even the food or merchandise wherewith to obtain food, must be carried in some parts by the aid of coolies. Electrically, the insulation of the line would be about as bad as one can suppose a line to be. Portions of its course being in two tropics, there would be a double rainy season to guard against; and be it remembered that rain in England is one thing and rain in the tropics another. It would be extremely difficult to send messages during a tropical downpour over long lengths of land line—and, if we consider the effect of the luxuriant vegetation probably coming into contact with the wires, we should say almost impossible.

Struggle Between an Angler Fish and Gull.—Two weeks ago, when on a shooting expedition with two boatmen, a peculiar incident occurred which I think worthy of ventilating in your columns—to wit, a bird, seemingly dead and floating on the water, appeared in the distance. Out of curiosity, and thinking that, if recently killed, by picking it up it might make a repast for my pet peregrine falcon, I ordered the men to bear down upon it, and to my surprise found it struggling in the water. I then instructed one of them to lay hold of it, and was astonished to see a struggle ensue, Boatman v. Bird, which ended in favour of the former by getting the bird in over the boat, and its opponent, which, so far as could be recognised, was nothing more or less than a fish locally termed "magoose," scientifically, "Angler," which had seized the bird by the head. The said fish, to all appearance, was about 5ft. long; the bird, all but drowned, was a large black-back gull, apparently three years old, measuring 5ft. 3in. from tip to tip. So much having been written about starving birds in your columns, could this have been a case of a starving fish?—A. G. (Lerwick), in *Land and Water*.

The Paris Press.—The Parisian Press now numbers 1,190 journals—daily, weekly, and other periodicals—and including 49 daily political newspapers. Of these 153 are devoted to commerce and finance, 139 to light literature, 134 are technological and industrial, 104 legal, 90 literary and biographical, 71 religious, 59 medical, 45 scientific, while 31 are generally amusing, 23 sporting, 18 artistic, 7 belong to the fashions, including 3 occupied by hairdressing, 17 theatrical, 15 musical, and the rest belong to military and naval, agricultural and miscellaneous subjects. Last year the Exhibition produced 11 periodical publications.

American Meat.—At a time of widespread distress and trade depression when the use of American meat has been highly recommended, it may be of general interest to mention that the entire quantity of American meat imported into Great Britain during the year 1876 was 16,165,632lbs., the money value of which amounted to £389,395. In 1878 53,661,218lbs. were imported, with a money value of £1,[illegible]. The total money value of dead meat from Europe was only £66,535. The value of the imports of all classes of live stock into Great Britain last year from America and the continent was £7,454,482, and, with dead meat added, £8,785,781. Of that sum nearly £4,000,000 was from America.

Quite Right, Too.—(His Lordship, wanting to catch train, gets up at eight, and puts out the servants.)—His Lordship: Bless me, how very damp the paper is! What does it mean?—New Footman: Well, Mr. Binns—(the butler)—have it warmed before he begin on to it, my lord; but he said it needn't be this morning, you'd do it yourself.—*Judy*.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.—The *London Gazette* contains an Order in Council under this Act, to the effect that henceforth in Great Britain "a person who carries on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cowkeeper or dairyman within Article 5 of the Dairies, Cow Sheds, and Milk Shops Order of 1879."

The Duke of Connaught's Marriage.—Among the presents made to the bride of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is a souvenir, received by her a few days ago from the "Prussian Society of Matrons and Maidens," consisting of a large basket in gold-bronze, lined with purple velvet, and supported by three golden claws upon a massive metal frame. Three medallions adorn the exterior of this resplendent basket; and upon the central medallion are embroidered in flat-stitch the Royal bride's initials, "L." in myrtle-blossoms and "M." in daisies, surmounted by a princely coronet embroidered in gold and oriental pearls; while the other two medallions exhibit bunches of daisies and delicate grasses in hand embroidery. The outside of the cover is composed of a highly-polished mirror; and upon its inside surface are framed the portraits of all the members of the Princess's family, enwreathed in garlands of wild roses and myrtle-blossoms. Each garland encircles a portrait, which looks, as it were, out of the very heart of a full-blown rose. The three central roses enshrine the counterfeit presentments of the Prince and Princess Frederic Charles and of Prince Frederic Leopold, their only son. In the two roses on the right hand side of the cover nestle the likenesses of the Princess Marie of the Netherlands and her late husband, Prince Henry of Orange; in those to the left are set the portraits of the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Oldenburg—Princess Elizabeth of Prussia—and of her youthful consort, the Hereditary Grand Duke Frederic Augustus. The embroideries are pronounced by all who have seen this *chef-d'œuvre* of needlework to be masterpieces, and have all been executed by members of the association since the announcement of the Princess's betrothal to the Duke of Connaught was made public in Berlin.—*Court Journal*.

Parliamentary Birthday.—The present Parliament was elected and summoned to meet on the 5th of March, 1874, and the 5th is therefore the 5th anniversary of its creation. On that day it entered upon the sixth year of its age.

Theory.—A well-known periodical, devoted to the interests of the fair sex, tells its readers during the cold weather that they should keep their mouths shut. Is not this a little unreasonable? Perhaps the contemporary will explain how it is to be done—especially when a fellow sufferer goes by with a new bonnet on.—*Judy*.

Hall-Marking.—Parliamentary returns have been issued of the sums received at the goldsmiths' halls at London, Birmingham, Chester, Dublin, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Sheffield, and Exeter, for duty and hall-marking in each year from 1867 to 1877 inclusive, showing also what moneys were paid into the Treasury out of the receipts during each year, what the amount of working expenses, and what was the appropriation of the surplus fund, if any. The returns show also the weight of gold and silver respectively that was hall-marked in each of the above years at each of the halls before named. In London the duty on marking amounted to £535,182, of which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue received £452,601. The total weight of metal marked was—gold, 70,317lb., and silver 840,171lb. The receipts during the same period were £77,273 and the disbursements £74,157. The surplus was carried to an accumulation fund. In Birmingham the sum received for duty amounted to £171,389; 967,451 ounces of gold wares and 1,355,288 ounces of silver wares were assayed and marked, and £37,464 was received for hall-marking.

Our Go-Ahead Cousins.—The *Court Journal* says:—"It has often been remarked by English travellers in America that our Yankee cousins appear to labour under the amusing delusion that the business of life in their country is carried on with a rush and impetuosity that must necessarily be very bewildering to slow people who have never seen anything less dull and drowsy than the Strand or Cheapside. If the *Philadelphia Record* is not mistaken in the signs of the times, the truth of this transatlantic notion will shortly be conspicuously illustrated. This authority has expressed a confident opinion that at no very distant day "the whole city will be upon wheels," and pedestrians will be everywhere skimming through the streets at the rate of ten miles an hour. This would certainly be lively work, and might well impress the stranger with that sense of Brother Jonathan's "rush" and "go" of which he is himself so profoundly conscious. Somebody, we are told, has just brought out a "pedometer" compared with which, for all practical purposes, the ridiculous little wings at Mercury's heels would have been laughable. The new machine is not precisely a roller skate, though it seems to be a modification of the idea. Four tough light wooden wheels with an india-rubber rim are strapped to the feet, and by means of them a pedestrian who has a natural stride of thirty-two inches will, without additional effort, be enabled to cover forty-eight inches in an ordinary stride and a half. The wheels are not under the feet but at the side, thus affording good firm footing, and the hind wheels being slightly larger than those in front, incline the body forward and accelerate the speed. There is a brass wheel behind intended to serve as a guide and a brake, and there is a contrivance called the "pusher," which comes into play when going up a steep incline. The whole machine, it is added, weighs scarcely a pound. The most signal illustration of its use has hitherto been by a newspaper carrier at the permanent Exhibition building, who goes his rounds at the rate of twelve miles an hour; but Philadelphia would appear to be rapidly taking wheels to its feet, and we may shortly expect to hear of a series of alarming collisions and some sort of legislation against such furious locomotion."

A Compromise.—Archie, playing with your toys? Do you remember what day it is?—Oh, it's all right, ma! Don't you see I'm building a church!—*Judy*.

A Canine Contributor to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.—The cashier of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary acknowledges receipt of the sum of £4, being a donation from "The Dog Purvis." This animal is a brown retriever belonging to Mr. James Ferguson, a wine and spirit merchant in the city. Purvis is a wonderful dog of his kind, and he has been so thoroughly trained by his owner that he responds to orders given him either in Gaelic or English. The animal is a great favourite with all his master's customers, who delight to see him put through his performances. At the word of command he will fetch coals from the cellar, close doors, pull bell ropes, brush boots with his paws, and when the name of Professor Blackie is mentioned he mounts a chair and sits with patience till he is decorated with a white paper choker, and spectacles are placed across his nose. Purvis has always had an eye to coppers, which he has a knack of extracting from the pockets of customers when they permit him, and exchanging them for biscuits or "baps" at the nearest pastry shop. Some time ago it occurred to his master that instead of allowing him to spend his gratuities on luxuries it would be better to save up the coppers and gather a respectable sum in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary. A cash-box was accordingly procured, and Purvis received instructions to collect for the Infirmary. This the animal had taken delight in doing, and instead of going to the pastry shop, the coppers were dropped into the box, to the infinite amusement of the donors. In this way, within a brief period, the coin accumulated to the sum—a handsome one under the circumstances—of £4, which Mr. Ferguson has handed over to the cashier of the institution.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 28, Earl Fortescue called attention to the report of the Joint Committee of the War Office and the Civil Service Commissioners appointed to consider whether the present literary examinations for the army should be supplemented by physical competition. He desired to obtain not merely the men most skilled in book learning, but the best men all round.

Viscount Bury said the best men at physical exercises were usually those who stood highest in the literary examination; and it was undesirable without serious consideration to make any change in a system which worked exceedingly well.

Lord Hampton regretted that the report of the committee had not been adopted by the War Department.

The Duke of Cambridge said it would be impossible to combine the two classes of qualification in the giving of marks.

Lord Hardinge considered that stricter system of medical examinations should be adopted if the recommendations of the committee were not carried out.

After some further conversation, in which Lord Cardwell approved the decision arrived at by the War Office, the subject was allowed to drop, and their lordships rose at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Thames River (Prevention of Floods) Bill was read a second time, and on the motion of Colonel Beresford it was ordered to be referred to a hybrid Committee, with power to hear counsel and witnesses in all petitions presented before the 8th of March.

On going into Supply, Mr. Fawcett called attention to the inadequate control now exercised over the expenditure of the revenues of India, and moved for a committee to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Government of India Act, 1858. In support of it he dilated on the unsatisfactory position of the Indian Finances, which he predicted would speedily bring about a serious crisis unless something were done; and, tracing the history and effect of the legislation of 1858 and of 1869, he contrasted the inadequate control now exercised by the Indian Council with that possessed by the Court of Directors under the old system. Among other evil results of placing uncontrolled power in the hands of the Secretary of State, he pointed to the great increase in the cost of administration, which rose from £14,900,000 in 1856 to £23,300,000 in 1876. Another argument on which Mr. Fawcett laid much stress as justifying inquiry was the divergent opinions entertained by Lord Chancellors and Secretaries of State as to the exact nature of the financial control of the Council, and he mentioned that Lord Cairns, the Lord Chancellor in the Cabinet which had ordered the Afghan War without consulting the Council, in 1869 had laid it down that such a step, even to meet a Russian advance, would be illegal. If a committee were granted, members of the Council would tell it that they would prefer its entire abolition to leaving it in its present impotent position.

Mr. A. Mills admitted that there were difficulties in reconciling different sections of the Act of 1858 relating to the financial control of the Council, and sooner or later the Act would require amendment.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Grant Duff for the reason, among others, that it was a question which a new Parliament was better able to deal with.

The debate was continued by Mr. Onslow, Mr. Laing, Mr. Newdegate (who supported the resolution), and Mr. Stanhope, who, on behalf of the Government, offered an unyielding opposition to the motion.

Sir G. Campbell supported the motion. Appealing to his experience as a member of the Council, he declared that its power of control was utterly ineffectual, and made some general remarks on the details of Indian administration both at home and in India.

After some remarks from Mr. O'Donnell,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the present relations between the Secretary of State and the Council, though he admitted that for some purposes the old Company was a more independent check. For the secondary purposes of finances the Council had the power of controlling the Secretary of State, but in Imperial matters of policy the Imperial Government must have supremacy and the Council must not be allowed to stand in the way. There might be inconsistencies in the clauses of the Act of 1858, but its overruling intention was clear—that there should be a division of authority; but that the Secretary of State, being responsible for Imperial policy, should be supreme. This view he believed, had been carried out in practice. If opportunity arose for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the general administration of Indian affairs, such an enquiry he thought, might be advantageous, but he could not consent to an enquiry on the basis of the motion.

Mr. Bright regretted the decision of the Government not to grant the committee, inasmuch as the condition of Indian affairs, pressing for the attention of the House and the Government, had been shown to be of the most serious character. The words of the motion, as he understood them, referred not merely to finance, but to the whole government of India, and the sooner the committee was appointed the better. The difficulties of the position in India had been aggravated by the recent policy of the Government, and he was surprised that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should ever have consented to it. Whatever changes it might be found necessary to introduce into the administration of India, he believed that reforms in India would be of more consequence than any changes which could be made in the form of the Home Government. He continued of the opinion, which he expressed many years ago, that it was impossible that a Viceroy, with half a dozen councillors, could govern the whole of India, and the country ought to be divided into half a dozen independent Governments, each directly responsible to the Secretary of State at home. Though he did not agree with Mr. Fawcett as to the value of the Council, he voted for the motion because he understood it to apply to the whole of Indian administration.

On a division the motion was negatived by 139 to 100.

The Valuation Bill was read a second time, and, some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at three o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, March 3, Lord Beaconsfield was present for the first time since his recent indisposition, and was congratulated on recovery by a number of the Peers.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill,

Lord Hatherley said he did not wish to offer any obstruction to the measure. On the contrary, he thought it ought to be sent down to the other House of Parliament. He contended, however, that the system established by the Act of 1869—that of giving the creditors the realization of the estate of their debtor—had not worked unsatisfactorily. The principle of leaving the creditors to work their own estate was a right one. It was because that principle had not been properly carried out that the Act of 1869 had not fulfilled the intentions of its framers; and if any remedy could be devised for that evil it would deserve the support of the Legislature. The supineness of creditors in omitting to take an active personal interest in realizing bankrupt estates had been a great encouragement to fraudulent debtors.

Lord Selborne said people were beginning almost to despair of the whole subject of bankruptcy, but this was not so much due to the law as to the feeling among creditors themselves. He objected, so far as this Bill was concerned, to the power given a debtor to make a bankrupt of himself. He also objected to the change which it was proposed to make in the order of discharge. At present the Act required that before a debtor was entitled to his discharge he must have paid a dividend of 10s. in the pound, or obtained a resolution of the creditors giving the discharge. The present Bill, he believed, would make a retrogressive change, for it would allow a debtor to obtain his discharge without paying any dividend whatever, or without any claim being secured on property afterwards acquired by the debtor.

The Earl of Powis complained that even under this Bill proxies would be allowed.

The Lord Chancellor said, having been allowed on a former occasion to give a very full explanation of the provisions of this Bill, he should be inexcusable now if he did more than trouble their lordships with a few sentences. He need hardly reply to all the points raised by his noble friend (Lord Hatherley), because he quite agreed with a great deal that he said. There was no doubt whatever that there was no system of bankruptcy which could be introduced which if the creditors did not watch over their interests could work properly. He also agreed that a great deal of the evil of the present system had arisen from the indifference and supineness of the creditors themselves, and the impossibility of getting them to look after their own interests. They must look at things as they were, and, while they very much regretted that such was the case, they must, as far as possible, see that such changes in legislation were made as the experience of those engaged in the administration of the law had discovered to be necessary. He must say a word about proxies. It was quite true that proxies were not abolished by the Bill. They must be necessary in many cases; in fact, it was almost impossible to abolish them. The object of the provisions of this Bill was to remove the difficulties found, by experience, to be connected with proxies. There was a provision with regard to the refusal of the remuneration of the trustees. There were various things which it would be necessary to do in reference to the use of proxies, but he thought it would be better to allow them to be made the subject of "rules" from time to time, as experience might suggest, than to put them in the rigid form of an Act of Parliament. It was, therefore, proposed by a clause in the Bill to enable the Chief Judge to make such rules as might be found advisable. His noble and learned friends who had spoken first and second in the conversation seemed to object to the power which it was proposed to be given to debtors to make themselves bankrupt on finding that they could not meet their liabilities. But had his noble and learned friends considered this point very fully? As the law at present stood, a trader who found himself in difficulties might do one or two things. He might either go on trading or by losing further money from day to day diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors when one of them had procured an adjudication in bankruptcy; or he might go to some distant place of his own choosing, and, after trading there for a week, file a petition for liquidation, which could be supported by a few friendly creditors, also of his own choosing, and so the general body of his creditors would suffer. It was, therefore, proposed to enable men who found themselves in difficulty to display their state of affairs to the Court, and so to obtain an adjudication under which their estates would be administered under the supervision and for the benefit of their creditors. He could not help thinking it infinitely better that a bankrupt should be able to choose his own liquidation court than that he should be debarred from the power of making himself bankrupt. (Hear, hear.) With regard to orders of discharge under bankruptcy, it had been the rule up to the present that a bankrupt should not get his discharge until he had paid 10s. in the pound or obtained a resolution from a certain proportion of his creditors to the effect that he was to be discharged without having made such payment. Under the present Bill it was proposed to modify this system, and to leave it ultimately to the Court, and not for the creditors, to say whether the discharge should issue. This was thought to be an improvement on the present system, for the reason mainly that there would always be an appeal against the decision of a Judge. (Hear, hear.)

The Bill was then read a second time, as was also the Debtors Act, 1869, Amendment Bill.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Sir A. Gordon, Colonel Stanley said that the detail of regimental establishments at home and abroad, which had been omitted from the Army Estimates for the year 1879-80, would probably be printed as a separate paper, and might be obtained at the War Office by such hon. members as desired to see it.

In reply to Mr. J. Barclay, Lord G. Hamilton said,—So long as contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in the United States the Government cannot, consistently with Part 4 of the fifth schedule of the Act of 1878, exempt cattle from the United States from the provision of the Act relating to slaughter at the port of debarcation.

In reply to Mr. Rylands, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if the negotiations that were going on between Her Majesty's Government and the Corporation of London for the acquisition by the former of a portion of the Victoria Embankment for the erection of a new mint should come to a satisfactory conclusion, full particulars relating to the subject would be laid before Parliament.

In answer to a question from Mr. Anderson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had noticed with regret that the House had counted-out seven times since its reassembling, and he could only attribute it to exhaustion or a lack of interesting business. To record the names of the member at whose instance a "count" occurred would be a very questionable proceeding, and the only remedy he could suggest was that members should put down business which would attract and keep a House.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, answering a question from Mr. Chamberlain, said that since the last despatches from South Africa were laid on the table on Friday others had arrived which the House ought to see—two especially—before arriving at an opinion as to the causes of the Zulu War, and in his opinion, therefore, the time had not arrived when the subject could properly be discussed.

In answer to Mr. Onslow, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the statement as to the death of Shere Ali was authentic; and Mr. Onslow gave notice that on next Monday he would ask whether the Government have any information that Yakoob Khan is likely to be accepted by the people as his successor, and whether they are prepared to recognise him as the *de facto* Ruler of Afghanistan.

On going into Supply on the Army Estimates for the first time under the new Rule, there were only three preliminary motions on the paper, one of which was not brought forward, and the House was able to go into Committee at seven o'clock. Colonel Arbuthnot first called attention to the regulations by which officers were precluded from counting towards voluntary retirement services performed under twenty years of age, and moved a resolution, which he did not press on Colonel Stanley promising to look into the matter. Mr. Holms next moved a resolution calling on the War Office to pass 10,000 men of the Army into the Reserve Forces with a view to reduce the Army Estimates. Colonel Stanley opposed the suggestion on the ground that the time was inopportune for reducing the Army. Mr. Campbell Bannerman and Sir H. Havelock also spoke against the motion, which, in the end, was withdrawn. The House having gone into Committee,

Colonel Stanley explained the Army Estimates for the year. He commenced by stating that it had been his hope to respond to the generosity with which the House granted all the demands of the Government last year by a considerable reduction; but at the last moment it was found impossible to diminish the numbers of the Army, and to some extent the Estimates had been recast. Passing at once to details, he said the recruiting for the year had been most satisfactory both in numbers and quality, and the desertions had cost the Army about 2,750 men. Next he touched briefly on measures contemplated for the improvement of the Army Pay Department and the creation of a Reserve of Officers, and went at length into various shortcomings which experience has disclosed in Lord Cardwell's Localization Scheme, and in the Short Service system. The chief of these is the necessity which still exists of transferring men from one regiment to another; and in illustration of this he mentioned that in the expedition just sent to South Africa, the 91st Regiment was obliged to receive 374 men from 11 regiments; the 21st, 396 from eight regiments; the 58th, 197 from four regiments; and the 94th, 346 from nine regiments. The remedial measures were for the present confined to an expansion of the Depôts, and the changes in the Mutiny Act, by which greater elasticity is given to the Reserves; but it is also contemplated to appoint a small commission or committee. Dealing next with the health of the Army, which he said had been very good, speaking generally, he went at length into the statistics of the sickness among the troops at Cyprus, showing, by comparison with other stations, that it was not so exceptionally unhealthy as had been supposed, and that a considerable improvement might be expected with increased attention to sanitary precautions. The position of the Medical Officers he discussed at some length, pointing out the impossibility of returning to the regimental system, and promising a new Medical Warrant. With regard to the Reserve Forces he mentioned that the improvements effected in the recruiting for the Militia had been most successful, and justified his decision to shorten the period of training for the Militia and the Yeomanry, by the exceptional circumstances of the year, which made it necessary to take every legitimate means of keeping the Estimates within reasonable limits. The Volunteer Force now amounted to 203,213 men, and though the War Office reserves its opinion on most of the recommendations of the recent Committee, an increased vote will be taken at once for camp instruction. On the controverted matter of limitation of establishment, Colonel Stanley said that, though he should approach it with great caution, he could foresee that the time might come when it would be desirable, with a view to keeping the expenditure within bounds. With regard to the transport service, the changes had worked most satisfactorily, and other improvements were being effected. Touching briefly on the remaining vote, he said that the Clothing Estimate shows a decrease of £30,000, and as a proof of the efficiency of the Department he mentioned that on the late emergency 17,000 garments had been made up in one week. He described next the amount of work to be got through in a year, and mentioned that the Martini-Henry has now been distributed to all the Cavalry and a great part of the Artillery. Under the Army Localization Act 62 Depôts have now been established, but in regard to works none have been sanctioned this year which cannot be interrupted without injury to the public service, and the Estimate has been brought within the lowest possible dimensions.

In the course of the discursive conversation which ensued, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman commented on the inconsistency of the Government in having meditated a reduction of the Army when they must have known in November that a Zulu war was all but inevitable; and Sir W. Harcourt contrasted in a sarcastic vein the estimates for Cyprus, with the magnificent rôle in our Eastern policy which had been attributed to the island in Ministerial declarations. Sir W. Bartielot, replying to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, said it would have been absurd for the Government to prepare for a rupture which the despatches showed they had not contemplated. Colonel Mure, Colonel Colthurst, Sir H. Havelock, Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. Ritchie, Sir A. Gordon, Major Parker, Mr. O'Donnell, and Mr. Parnell also spoke, and the vote for the number of men was then agreed to.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House was counted out at 20 minutes to two o'clock.

THE ZULU COUNTRY.

The Intelligence Department of the Army has prepared and is issuing to the officers of the Cape expedition, a "Précis of Information concerning the Zulu Country," collected from reports made by officers, who have served in South Africa, and from other sources. Recent reports from Colonel Pearson and the late Colonel Durnford, R.E., are quoted, and the following general *résumé* of the pamphlet will be of interest to the public:—

THE ZULU MODE OF FIGHTING.

Although the Zulus will often meet their enemy in a fair fight in the open, like all savages they are fond of ambuscades and other ruses. In going through bush remember that the natives will often lie down to let you pass, and then rise and fire on you. Advance and rear guards and flanking parties are necessary. They should look well under the bushes, and notice all footmarks and sounds, and note whether the twigs have been lately bent or broken, or the grass trodden down. When the bush is too thick for flanking parties, the leading file should turn to the right and enter the bush as far as he can kneel, and look well under the bushes; the next file, after about five paces, turn to his left, and the next to his right, and so on. The whole body may do this, or only the advanced guard, according to circumstances. When waylaying or surprising an enemy, make no noise until the enemy finds you out; and move, not along the path, but just inside the bush. If the path be along the side of a hill, choose the lower side for your party, because an up-shot is best, especially at night, and because, if you are on the upper side, the enemy has an easy retreat down the hill. When moving near an enemy or reconnoitring, do not return to the camp by the route you left it. A common ruse with the natives is to hide a large force in the bush and show a few solitary individuals, to invite an attack. A herd of cattle may be seen feeding with only a small guard, which runs as soon as our troops appear. The mounted men rush in to capture the cattle, and, when they are well separated, the natives, who are hidden in the bush, rise and cut them off. Native advanced guards and flanking parties cannot be trusted; the former will cluster together, and the latter often lie down. Natives always know when an enemy is in the bush, but often forget to report it, thinking the white man knows as well as themselves. The Zulus' method of attack is to advance in a thick line, and when pretty close to their enemy they pretend to retreat, the central third going straight to the rear, the two other thirds retiring towards the flanks. When they have drawn him on they return, the outer portions attacking the flanks and rear, the central one his front. (A diagram is given, to illustrate this horseshoe formation) The remedy plainly is to echelon the flanks of the attacking force somewhat to the rear, thus turning the tables on him. The Zulus cannot stand repeated cavalry attacks on the flanks. When the waggons of a force are parked at night, if the Zulus attack they always try to make the cattle within the park stampede in order to break a hole in the line of defence. The same applies to cavalry, who should take every precaution against their horses being stampeded by a sudden attack.

THE ZULU ARMY.

The Zulu army has been estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000 men. It has been said that there are corps of unmarried women, but there appears to be no reliable information on the point. At intervals of from two to five years all the young men who have attained the age of 14 or 15 years are formed into a regiment, which, after a year's probation, is placed in a military kraal or headquarters, being either incorporated with an older regiment or composing a new one. Corps are thus formed occasionally some thousands strong. The Zulu army now consists of twelve such corps and two regiments, each with its own military kraal. Five corps consist of single regiments; the others are composed of several regiments. They contain men of all ages, married and unmarried, old men scarcely able to walk, and boys. The regiments are divided into wings and subdivided into companies of an average strength of 50 men. Each corps or regiment has one commanding officer, one second in command, and two wing officers. There are likewise company officers, consisting of a captain and from one to three juniors. The uniform of the Zulu army differs in each corps. The great distinction is between the married and unmarried regiments, the former being obliged to shave the crown of the head; they also carry white shields, whereas the unmarried regiments wear their hair naturally, and have coloured shields. The Zulu army requires but little commissariat or transport. Three or four day's provisions in the shape of maize or millet, and a herd of cattle proportionate to the distance to be traversed, accompanies each regiment. The provisions, sleeping mats, and blankets are carried by lads who follow each regiment, and assist in driving the cattle. The Zulu method of crossing a river is remarkable. When they come to a stream in flood, not exceeding ten or fifteen yards in width, but out of their depth, they plunge into it in a dense mass, holding on to one another, those behind forcing the others forward, and thus they succeed in crossing with only a few losses. The officers march immediately in rear of their men, and constant communication is kept up by runners. During an engagement a large body of troops are kept as a reserve, being usually seated with their backs to the enemy. The commanders and staff retire to some eminence, and retain one or two of the older regiments as extra reserves. From all accounts the native weapon, the assegai, has not been entirely discarded, since, in addition to firearms, four or five are usually carried by each man. One short and heavy-bladed one is used solely for stabbing, and is never parted with; the others are lighter, and are sometimes thrown. The Zulus have no cavalry, and possess but few horses. They are better armed, better disciplined, and more warlike than any other race in South Africa.

BARTER.

The Zulus do not understand money. Cattle, the best railway rugs (for the chief), coloured blankets, cotton sheets, coloured handkerchiefs, butchers' knives, beads, brass boxes, wire, lead, and Kaffir picks are articles most in demand. Guns and ammunition are eagerly requested, but are contraband.

INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

Cetewayo, the King, is an irresponsible despot. The least disobedience or supposed disregard of his word mostly costs the offender his life. He is very superstitious, and has made it a crime punishable with death for any Zulu to become a Christian. He holds that a Zulu converted is a Zulu spoilt, and that each mission station is a centre of disaffection. His authority is based on terror, and if he should meet with a single reverse he would probably be swept away by the prompt insurrection of his own people. He never allows his warriors to marry until they are well advanced in years, and then whole regiments are married off at once. The regiment which obtained this permission last year averaged 40 years of age. It is customary to decree that a regiment shall take in marriage the daughters of a married regiment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are no roads, properly so called, in Zululand. The tracks are made by traders taking their waggons into the country. The march of troops through the country would, on account of its broken nature, be chiefly confined to these tracks. Good strong horses can be swum over all the rivers at all times by experienced riders. (Details of the various routes and rivers are given.)

TOWNS, &c.

The kraals of the king, princes, and great chiefs, are all protected with high wooden stockades, pierced here and there with small low entrances, large enough to admit one person at a time. The inner enclosure, where the chief huts are situated, is guarded by zig-zag stockade work, very strongly built. There are about twenty kraals, with from 400 to 2,000 huts in each, and each garrisoned by some 2,000 men. There is a military kraal about three miles north of Rorke's Drift, and a large military border kraal to the south-west of Isaleso, in the direction of the lower drift of the Tugela. Military kraals are only barracks, and not fortified. The king's kraal at Ulundi is 500 yards in diameter, and shut in by hills and bush. The king has had a new magazine built fifteen miles from Ulandi, at the junction of the Black and White Umvolosi Rivers. It is called Amanzekanza, and is surrounded by dense bush, into which the Zulus would probably retire in case of defeat.

In London, on Monday night, a "torchlight meeting" was held in Trafalgar-square, when resolutions and a petition to the House of Commons were adopted against the labour tests and the breaking up of homes in administering relief, and asking that public works should be instituted for the benefit of the distressed.

Lord Elcho, in addressing the London Scottish Volunteers at their prize distribution in Westminster Hall, on Saturday night, in referring to the recommendations contained in the report of the War Office Committee, deprecated the placing of any limit to the force. In his opinion, the greater the number of men who passed through the training of volunteers the better would it be for the country. He did not think there should be any increase in the compulsory drills, and he objected strongly to the abolition of the grey uniform, which afforded less of a mark to an enemy than the scarlet uniform.

MINNESOTA a FIELD for EMIGRANTS.

The Times of Monday publishes a letter respecting trade in the United States, and after having given several explanations (from an American point of view) as to the reasons why trade is reviving in America, whilst it is declining in England, the writer (H. O. N.) says:—

Such, Sir, are some of the American arguments; and if they be as sound as the American lands, every man out of work had better pack up his trunk and start at once for the Western States. In Minnesota, for instance, he will find a country, not exactly flowing with milk and honey, but rich beyond his most extravagant hopes.

In the vale of the Red River, though the soil is more fertile than in the Tropics, the air is more exhilarating than champagne. The rotation of crops is an art unknown. For upwards of 40 years crops of wheat averaging 20 to 25 bushels per acre have been gathered off the same fields. Manure is never used, for the natural soil is richer than manure. Nor does the land need clearing. No forests encumber that varied expanse of prairie and of lake. The settler may arrive in March, plough his land in April, and reap his harvest in July. The wheat is the highest priced in Chicago, and in two years' time, with ordinary good fortune, he should have replaced his original outlay.

Until this autumn, there being no cheap means of transport, much of the commoner kinds of grain was burnt where it grew. But a railway has now been opened throughout the whole length of the valley, and young farmers from Ontario and the Eastern States are pouring in by hundreds. Land is selling freely for less than a pound an acre, and while to every healthy labourer Minnesota offers good wages for hard work, to every farmer owning £300 or £400 she offers affluence if not fortune, and a certain future for his children. There, as elsewhere, the settler's life is not fitted for the weak or sickly, but for the industrious and the robust it is a life full of promise.

In those life-giving Western States an energetic man may easily become in turn farmer, storekeeper, banker, or, if he will, senator. He grows with the people, and the growth of the people is almost miraculous. Ten years since the population of Minneapolis might have been counted by hundreds; to-day it numbers upwards of 40,000. Within three years all the available land in the Red River valley will probably be settled on and sold. So if any man thinks of going he had best delay no longer. Minnesota is no Castle of Indolence. Some hardships every emigrant must expect to undergo. His labour for the first two years will probably be more severe than in England. But, his ties to home once severed, he will never regret his choice. He will have exchanged despondency for hope, he will be working not only for bare life, but for prosperity in the future, and with hope of the future those troubles which might otherwise have seemed unendurable will appear to him as trifles unworthy of complaint.

A LECTURE ON DWELLING-HOUSES.

In London, on Monday evening, Professor Corfield gave the third lecture of his course at the Society of Arts on Dwelling-houses: their Sanitary Construction and Arrangements." He commenced by an account of the systems of warming and lighting which aided ventilation, this part of the subject having been left over from want of time in the last lecture. Contrivances such as Galton's stoves and Saxon Snell's apparatus, which provided for the admission of warmed air into the room, and so utilized a great deal of the heat that would be lost with the ordinary fireplace, were, he said, much to be recommended. Slow combustion stoves made of cast iron in which coke is consumed are not suitable for dwelling rooms even when air is admitted into the room through them. They dry the air too much, and also cause an unpleasant smell from the partial burning of the organic matter in the air. Although the products of combustion of most lights must be allowed to escape into the air of a room those of gas should be conveyed away by pipes made for the purpose, which may also be made to serve as extractors of air. Gas should be much more used for heating and cooking purposes than it is at present, and gas companies would do well to let out cooking stoves, at any rate on hire, in the same way that they do meters. This is the practice in some Continental cities. The way in which we use coal in our fireplaces, thus destroying all the valuable substances—tar, carbolic acid, ammonia, the analine colours, &c., that are prepared from the residues of the manufacture of gas—is obviously absurd. Where several gas-stoves are used, however, it is necessary to have a special supply pipe. The main part of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of water supply. Sources of water were described, and it was insisted that we ought to go to the pure sources and have water to drink "which has not been first polluted with sewage and then filtered." The system of constant service, which is now gradually being adopted, is preferable in every way to that of intermittent service. But it is necessary to have duplicate reservoirs in order that the water may not be supplied intermittently while the reservoirs are being cleaned out, as serious results may ensue, as was the case at Croydon. With the intermittent service galvanized iron cisterns, or, for cottages and basement floors, the new stoneware cisterns are the best, and in every case the waste or overflow pipe should discharge in the open air. Domestic filters ought not to be required, but as for a number of reasons we must have them, a variety were shown and explained, among which were the silicated carbon and spongy iron filters, and the aerating filter, in which the water as it passes through is made to force air through the filtering material.

The lecture was illustrated by a large number of specimens from the Park Museum of Hygiene at University College.

THE DISASTER AT ISANDULA.

In connection with the above disaster, *The Times* publishes the following letter, which we have no doubt will be heartily responded to:—

Sir,—If the public considers that the Spartan bravery evinced by my gallant old regiment at the late engagement in Zululand constitutes a claim to their country's gratitude, I feel confident that the appeal which I now make will not be a vain one. Thirteen years ago I had the honour to receive the colours, which it afforded me infinite satisfaction to hear were never lost. Their defence will ever be looked upon as a glorious romance in the annals of warfare, and it is now on behalf of the wives and families of the devoted band who fell around them I ask for contributions. Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, and Messrs. Vesey, Holt, and Co., 17, Whitehall-place, have kindly consented to receive them, and in the meantime a committee will be formed to carry out the desired object.—Yours faithfully, EDMOND WODEHOUSE, Major-General, late Colonel Commanding 1st Battalion 24th Regiment. Bramdean, Alresford, Hants, March 2.

A NEW AMERICAN STATE.

The number of the United States is about to be augmented by one. A Bill has been submitted to Congress for organizing as a State the present territory of Dakota, and if it does not pass during the present Session it is sure to do so soon. Dakota lies to the west of the States of Minnesota and Iowa, and north of Nebraska. It is traversed from corner to corner by the Missouri. Its area is set down in the surveys at 150,932 square miles, or nearly one-fifth larger than the whole area of the British Isles. But the population at the census of 1870 was only 14,000. It has, however, increased very much since, having at present considerably more than the 60,000 requisite for its organization as a State, and its friends insist that its rate of development is so rapid that it will certainly have 150,000 inhabitants by the time the Bill passes. It is at present badly off for roads of all kinds. The Northern Pacific Railroad runs through its northern districts; but the construction of this line has been arrested at the town of Bismarck, on the Missouri, which is its temporary western terminus. Other lines are projected; some have been actually surveyed. At the western frontier, extending into the adjoining territory of Wyoming, are the Black Hills, the scene of the massacre by Sioux in 1875 of General Custer and many soldiers of the United States' Army. Gold mines have been lately discovered among those mountains and miners are already flocking thither. Two promising towns, Custer City and Deadwood have sprung up in the district. The soil of Dakota is reported to be very suitable for the cultivation of wheat, and near the rivers for pasture—the two great staples of the farmers of the interior. There is a small patch of comparatively sterile land near the north-western corner of the same character as much of the soil of the neighbouring Montana. The Republican party reckon on an addition to the number of their Senators upon the admission of Dakota as a State, the political views of a majority of the population being stated to be decidedly Republican.

THE "QUEEN'S SHILLING."

The *Daily Telegraph* in a leader says:—"There have been from time to time rumours that the military authorities intended to abolish the ceremonial custom of presenting a man who enlists in the Army with the sum of twelvepence sterling, the receipt of the coin known as the Queen's Shilling being held to bind the bargain between the person enlisting and the recruiting officer. It was not, however, until Thursday last that Colonel Stanley, in moving for leave to bring in the Army Discipline and Regulation Bill, definitely announced the intention of the framers of the measure to abrogate a curiously traditional practice. From time immemorial, the Secretary for War remarked, enlistment had been considered to be effected by the passage of pieces of money, usually a shilling, from the hand of the recruiter to that of the recruit, who, it was admitted, was very frequently, at the moment of his accepting the Royal bounty, not precisely either in a mental or physical condition to know what he was about. Benevolently bearing this contingency in mind, a clause in the Mutiny Act provided that a period of not less than twenty-four, but not more than ninety-six hours should be allowed for the recruit to think better of the bargain he had made. If he repented of it he might annul the compact he had entered into by paying to the recruiting officer the sum of twenty-one shillings as 'smart money,' together with the amount which had been laid out on his subsistence since the time of his enlisting; but if he was not provided with the necessary funds he was held to have duly enlisted, and was carried before a magistrate to be attested. If he refused—having received the enlisting money—to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity, he was liable to punishment. It is Colonel Stanley's opinion that in these days, our recruits are, for the most part, 'pretty wide awake' and that, as the attestation made the real enlistment and definitely effected the contract for service, he saw no reason why the enlistment shilling should not be done away with. He thought that this proposal would, if adopted, have the effect of preventing much that was discreditable at the very outset of the soldier's career, and which was the fault not so much of the men as of the system, which, as hitherto administered, left a recruit, after he had once taken the shilling, open to all kinds of degrading influences until the time arrived for him to be legally attested. As things stood at present, an attested recruit could only obtain release from his contract as an indulgence, and on payment to the Government of about twenty-one pounds; but the new Bill would give him the right, as distinguished from the privilege, to rescind his contract at any time within three months of his attestation on payment of about ten pounds, which, it was calculated, would practically cover the expense to which the country had been put on his account.

"Lovers of old fashions may regret the proximate disappearance of the Queen's Shilling, which is in substance only the old English 'earnest,' the French 'arrhes,' the Italian 'buonamano,' and the Greek 'arrabon.' The custom of binding a bargain by the payment of a small sum on account is as old as the hills; In Paris, on hiring an apartment, five francs is generally given to the concierge as the '*denier à Dieu*;' servants receive 'arrhes' on their wages when they are engaged; but in Italy, when a contract is made for hiring a carriage by the day or the week, the employed instead of the employer pays earnest money. The vetturino hands to the traveller a small sum, usually five lire, as an earnest that he, the driver, will furnish a proper vehicle and horse, and in all respects perform his agreement faithfully. As for the traveller, it is politely considered that his word is his bond. Foreigners, however, are generally sober when they make bargains, and that the receipt of the enlisting shilling should not be regarded as definitively binding in the case of an ignorant young fellow, who had possibly had the fatal coin slipped into his hand when more than half tipsy by a very 'wide-awake' sergeant, was virtually recognised by the enactment of the 89th or 'relief' clause of the Mutiny Act. The final abolition of the Queen's Shilling affords, on the other hand, a very gratifying proof that the Government desire to deal justly with the private soldier, and to ameliorate his condition. . . . Engagement to serve the Queen as a soldier will now become a thoroughly business transaction, into which the recruit will enter with his eyes open, and from which he can release himself within a reasonable lapse of time without a virtually ruinous penalty being exacted from him.'

THE BAYONET IN ZULULAND.

The Times publishes the following letter from "A Sergeant-Major":—

Sir,—We read that at Isandula "the bayonet was found to be no match for the shield and assegai." How was that? We have been led to believe that the bayonet has been generally relied upon to decide almost every engagement. What, then, has caused the change? Breechloaders taking the place of muzzleloaders? Not with regard to the case in point, for it is stated that the heroic, though luckless, 1st Battalion of the 24th, after having expended all their ammunition—viz., 70 rounds—had to depend solely upon the bayonet, which, however, was found to be no match for the shield and assegai of the Zulu warrior. How, then, is the falling off in the practical value of the bayonet to be accounted for in this particular instance? Easily enough, though it does not appear to have ever been pointed out to the authorities. Now, every soldier who has fired from his Martini-Henry (or, perhaps, any other breechloading rifle) only ten rounds, with any approach to rapidity, knows that the barrel is then so heated that he is unable to "grasp his rifle with his left hand round stock and barrel," to bring it to "the charge." If so, what could he do after having fired seventy rounds." At best he could only hold his rifle with his right hand round "the small," and allow the wood under the barrel to rest on his left, pinching it as hard as possible to keep it steady; but as to using his bayonet with any hope of effect, this is out of the question, for a child could almost knock it out of his hand. I think the noble 24th must have been in this unfortunate plight, for undoubtedly they expended their ammunition rapidly against the host of advancing Zulus.

It is easy to point out an evil, not so the remedy; however, the latter in this case appears simple. Have a concaved thin piece of wood (or other material) about 3in. long, fixed on the barrel between the back-sight and lower band, not too thick, so as to interfere with its point blank range; this would enable the soldier to grasp his rifle firmly, however hot the barrel, so as to be able to use the bayonet, with all its renowned deadly effect.

Were I not confident that the material across the barrel (where the hand grasps it) herein advocated is of great importance and urgently needed to be applied at once, I should not have written this letter.

February 27.

THE KEATS MEMORIAL IN ROME.

In Rome, on Friday in last week, a stone with an inscription commemorating the residence of the poet Keats in a house at the foot of Trinità de Monti Steps was unveiled in the presence of the English Ambassador and a large number of English and American residents and visitors. The stone, with its inscription in English and Italian, has been placed by the care of Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, who made a very effective speech on the occasion.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader noticing the event, gives an interesting sketch of the last days of the youthful poet, from which we make the following extract:—

. . . . In the early spring time of 1821 young Mr. Severn, a distinguished artist, who had just won the gold medal given by the Royal Academy for historical painting, devoted himself to the labour of love involved in daily attendance upon his dying friend. John Keats was gradually fading away when he was brought from England by slow stages to Rome, and rested at No. 24 in the Piazza di Spagna. The young poet's life had been one round of ceaseless anxiety and reverse. He lost his mother when he was only four years old, the mother at whose door he had stood as sentinel with a child's sword lest she should be disturbed, and at whose death he hid himself in a nook for days under his master's desk, and was "passionately inconsolable;" he was taken from school when he had begun to acquire a passion for reading, and was "bound" for five years to a surgeon at Edmonton. At the end of his apprenticeship, however, he broke away, and preferred the friendship of Leigh Hunt and the literary society of that time to the uncongenial drudgery of walking the hospitals. It is impossible to believe that so sensitive a youth could have been a successful surgeon, and certain it is that he soon put aside his instrument-case for ever. How he wrote, what he wrote, and the manner in which the first flowers of his youthful genius were treated, all the world knows. But he had other cares to suffer. To failure in ambition were added a bitter disappointment of the heart and an almost intolerable poverty. It has never yet been satisfactorily decided whether worldly embarrassments or a sensitive writhing under unjust and unmerited literary attack most hastened the end of John Keats. "'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle, Should let itself be snuffed out by an article," sang his friend Lord Byron; and both in prose and verse Shelley denounced the savage criticism passed upon the poems of his friend. The poet himself left behind him a record of a wiser and manlier spirit. "My own domestic criticism," he says, "has given me pain without comparison beyond what 'Blackwood' or the 'Quarterly' could possibly inflict. I will write independently. I have written independently, but without judgment. I may write independently and with judgment hereafter. I think I shall be among the English poets after my death, and even as a matter of present interest the attempt to crush me in the 'Quarterly' has only brought me more into notice. It does me not the least harm in society to make me appear little and ridiculous." Be all this as it may, the end was near. "There is death in that hand," whispered Coleridge to Leigh Hunt, as the three friends met in a lane near Highgate; and in the midst of his embarrassments one night at Hampstead he woke up after a fit of coughing and called for a light. He pointed to a deep stain on the pillow. "That is blood; I cannot be deceived in its colour; that drop is my death-warrant. I must die!" He would have died sooner had it not been for young Severn, who affectionately led him to Rome, and in whose arms he passed away, murmuring "Thank God it has come." His last injunctions were few and very simple. He earnestly desired that a letter from the woman he loved—about whom in his last journey to the South he had said, "I can bear to die. I cannot bear to leave her. My imagination is horribly vivid about her. I see her. I hear her"—should be placed on his coffin, together with a purse and a letter from his sister. All English visitors to Rome know where they buried John Keats. His grave is on a grassy hill amid the massive walls and towers, now broken, decayed, and desolate, that once formed the circuit of the ancient Capitol, under the pyramid which is the tomb of Caius Cestius, but which Petrarch ascribed to Remus. No poet was ever buried in a more romantic spot, for the cemetery is in an open space among the ruins, covered in winter with violets and daisies. Young Severn, who knew his friend so well, and had been the close confidant of his dying hours acted judiciously in selecting this favoured resting-place. Almost the last words of Keats had been about the Nature he so passionately loved, and the spring days, that seemed to him a resurrection of life and almost faded hope. He told his friends, in one of his last letters, that he did not "babble o' green fields," but he thought of them, that he mused on every flower he had known from infancy, that their shapes and colours were as new to him as if he had just created them, that he did not "care a straw" for foreign flowers in hothouses; as "the simple flowers of spring are what I want to see again." And then, just before the end came, he whispered to his friend, "I feel the flowers growing over me." Thus they buried the dead poet among the violets and daisies of the old Roman ruins, "making one in love with death," as Shelley said, "to think one should be buried in so sweet a place."

Doubtless many a pilgrimage has been made to the grave of John Keats this year by the migratory visitors who are passing from the South of France to attend the Easter ceremonies in the ancient city of Rome; and perchance many who are unaccustomed to this "hallowed ground" will leave during the next few weeks the poet's corner decked with early flowers. But within a few days of the anniversary of the poet's death there occurred this year in Rome an especially interesting and beautiful ceremonial. There was a scene of some moment on the Spanish steps, although the weather is reported to have been cheerless and inclement. Here had gathered a group of artistic and literary celebrities, and round it clustered crowds of English and American visitors. The Queen's Ambassador and her Consul, the familiar faces of Mr. Plowden and of Mr. Story, artist and novelist, Mr. T. A. Trollope, the romance writer, Dr. Steele, a journalist, General Hamley, and many more, at the windows or in the street, assembled to assist at a simple and touching ceremony. The friends and admirers of Keats had determined still further to perpetuate his memory by affixing to the house, 24, Piazza di Spagna, in which he died fifty-eight years ago, a marble memorial slab containing this simple record: "The young English poet John Keats died in this house on the 24th of February, 1821, aged 26." It fell to the lot of Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, to whose kindly efforts the erection of the tablet is due, to address the sympathetic crowd in a few well-chosen words. We can readily believe how touchingly the gallant officer recalled to those who had gathered round him the sad and simple story of the life of Keats, to whom justice has at last been done by time, and reminded his hearers of the profound bitterness and disappointment that dictated the familiar epitaph, "Here lies one whose name is writ in water." We can well understand what a tribute of thanks was accorded to the "Marchese Santestilia" for her gracious permission to erect the tablet on her property, and with what satisfaction the care of it was confided to the Roman authorities and the Roman people. It only remained for Dr. Nevin, on behalf of his American countrymen, to add, with characteristic generosity, that the name of Keats was written on their hearts. But one sad circumstance clouded the day's ceremonial. There dwells yet in Rome that young Academy student of eight-and-fifty years ago who gave up everything for the sake of his friend, who led the tired poet gently from the cold of England to the warmth of pleasant Italy, who tended him so affectionately at the last, who saw him die, and who chose his grave in the cemetery, the "place of rest and sleep." Mr. Severn still lives in Rome, and age and infirmities alone prevented his attendance the other afternoon amid the crowd on the Spanish steps. Yet though unavoidably absent he must have been present in spirit at a scene which proves that Shelley's thought has come true, and that the name of John Keats was ever "writ in water." Death, "the immortalising winter," has crystallized the record into imperishable fame.

DEATH OF MR. WM. HOWITT.

The announcement of the death of this veteran *littérateur* will be received with great regret by the many thousands whose convictions he assisted to form, and whose leisure hours he often amused. Mr. Howitt died on Monday in Rome, of bronchitis. At his bedside stood his wife Mary, their two daughters, and Mr. Watts, husband of the elder daughter. For some years the Howitts have made Rome their winter residence, passing the summer at Dietenheim, in the Tyrol.—*The Times*, in noticing Mr. Howitt's death, gives the following outline of his literary career:—

Nearly 60 years have passed away since the names of William and Mary Howitt first became known to the reading public of this country. The career of the Howitts, like that of most other members of the republic of letters, was not an eventful one. The father of William Howitt was one of the middle class of yeomen, who owned and tilled a few acres of land at Heanor, in Derbyshire, and who in middle life joined on conviction the "Society of Friends." William Howitt was one of a large family of brothers, and was born at Heanor in the year 1795, so that he was an octogenarian and something more. Educated in local schools belonging to the Quaker sect, as a boy he was fond of nature and of outdoor sports as well as of literature, and thus obtained that knowledge of rural life with which he subsequently made us familiar by his writings. In 1823 he married a Quaker lady, Miss Mary Botham, of tastes similar to his own, and in the same year appeared their first joint production, a little volume entitled "Forest Minstrelsy and other Poems." For the first few years of their married life they resided in Derbyshire and at Nottingham, and became constant, or at all events, frequent, contributors of verse and prose to the serial literature of the day. A selection of these, with a few additional poems, was published in 1827 under the title of "The Desolation of Eyam and other Poems." During the next 10 or 12 years the pens of the Howitts were chiefly employed in writing sundry works in prose, among which the best known are "The Book of the Seasons," "The History of Priestcraft," and "Tales of the Pantika, or Traditions of Ancient Times." The publication of his work on "priestcraft" led to the election of Mr. Howitt as an alderman of Nottingham and brought him into contact with most of the active Liberals of that day. In 1837 the Howitts moved to Esher in order to be nearer to the metropolis and its literary circles. Here Mr. Howitt wrote his "Rural Life of England," "Colonization and Christianity," "The Boys' Country Book," and the first series of "Visits to Remarkable Places." From 1840 to 1842 they resided at Heidelberg, in Germany, for the benefit of the education of their children; and in the two following years Mr. Howitt gave to the world his "Rural Life of Germany" and "German Experiences." About the same time he published a translation of "The Story of Peter Schlemihl," and in 1846 a political work on "The English Aristocracy." This was followed in 1847 by his "Homes and Haunts of the English Poets;" "The Hall and the Hamlet, or Scenes and Characters of Country Life;" "The Year-Book of the Country;" a three-volume novel, now well-nigh forgotten, "Madame Dorrington of the Dene;" and (in conjunction with his wife), "Stories of English and Foreign Life," in Bohn's Illustrated Library. From 1846 down to 1848 he edited the *People's Journal*, but differences arose between the editor and publisher, and Mr. Howitt published on his own account a rival serial, called *Howitt's Journal*, which did not run, however, to more than three or four volumes. In 1852 Mr. Howitt, accompanied by his two sons and a few friends, made a voyage to Australia, where he remained for upwards of two years, visiting Sydney, Melbourne (where he had a brother settled as a physician), and several of the "diggings," and undergoing many hardships, gleaning some practical experience as a digger and also in journeys through the wilds of the interior. While in that quarter of the globe, Mr. Howitt wrote "A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia," and shortly after his return to this country he gave to the world, in a more elaborate form, the results of his observation, on the Australian Colonies, in a work in two volumes, entitled, "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria, with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land."

After their return to England the Howitts settled at West-hill, Highgate, where they continued their indefatigable literary labours. The most important work on which they were employed was "The Illustrated History of England," which they wrote for Messrs. Cassell. This work was followed by another on "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," a volume on "The Cruelties of the Game Laws," a "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," and an antiquarian and topographical work on Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Holloway, Highbury, &c., entitled "The Northern Heights of London." About six or seven years ago the Howitts quitted Highgate and took up their residence abroad.

THE ZAMBESI DISTRICT.

Some interesting information reaches *Galignani* from Lisbon relative to the Zambesi district, to explore which an expedition is about to be sent from Portugal. The legends of former times represent it as producing gold in an abundance compared to which the richness of Australia is as nothing. The truth is, however, that many Europeans who went in search of the precious metal died without discovering it. The fertility of the soil and the great prosperity it presages for agricultural and commercial undertakings is, however, indisputable. The persons from whose reports this information is obtained are Portuguese officers belonging to the scientific branches of the service, and well qualified to judge of the importance of those regions as regard their relations with Europe. The sugar-cane grows there spontaneously, and all tropical plants flourish admirably. If the abundance of gold is doubtful that of iron and coal is beyond question. One difficulty to be overcome in working the country is the hostile disposition manifested by the natives towards Europeans, more particularly since the Zulus have obtained a preponderance in the region. A chronic state of hostility exists between them and the Portuguese, but not sufficient to prevent a regular and profitable trade being carried on with the towns of Senna, Tettet, Quilimane, &c. The slave trade was formerly the principal branch of commerce, but the Portuguese laws no longer tolerate it. And if in their application they have not been so thoroughly effective as might be wished, the fact may be safely asserted that the traffic has ceased to exist in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese stations. The insalubrity of the climate and the hostility of the natives are the sole objections to settling in the Zambesi district, but all explorers and the Portuguese functionaries are unanimous in asserting that both these difficulties could be readily overcome by an adequate expenditure of money.

PROPOSED SHORT ROUTE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Now the Suez Canal has been open and has worked successfully for the last ten years, the Americans are anxious to shorten the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the same as M. de Lesseps has shortend the travelling distance that separates the Atlantic from the Indian Ocean. More than ever are they desirous to have the narrow link that now connects North and South America cut through, so as to enable vessels to pass from Europe and North America into the middle of the Pacific Ocean, without having to double Cape Horn. The extensive searches made of late years by European and American engineers have shown that a canal across the isthmus of Panama or of Darien is impracticable, owing to the geological nature of that isthmus, which consists of volcanic rocks, that defy steel and gunpowder alike. It would be easier to pierce the isthmus of Nicaragua, which though considerably broader than the others, is only about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and so connected with the Lake of Nicaragua that a canal might easily be fed from that lake; whilst the structure of its soil is such that anything can be done there with the pickaxe and with gunpowder. Between the port of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte in the Atlantic, and Port Brito in the Pacific, the distance is about 180 miles, whilst the length of the Suez Canal is 100 miles; and a French engineer, M. Blanchet, has drawn up a project showing that the whole work could be done for £20,000,000, which is equal to the cost of the Suez Canal. A company is now being formed for that purpose, and General Zabla, the new President of Nicaragua, is doing all he can to promote the undertaking.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

In London, on Monday evening, a paper was read by Mr. W. Scotson, of Sigburth, Liverpool, before the Farmers' Club, at its new rooms, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on "The Present Aspect of our Home Agriculture, and its Future Prospects." Mr. P. Phipps, M.P., presided.

In dealing with the first part of his subject Mr. Scotson alluded briefly to various improvements in agricultural operations, condemned restrictive covenants which impede cultivation, and glanced at the evils which arise from insecurity of tenure. Under the second branch he said they might accept it as an encouraging sign that rents would in justice be lowered when they saw so many landlords returning 10, 20, and 25 per cent. to their tenants. They might make up their minds from what they saw on every hand that foreign competition would increase more rapidly in the future than it had done in the past; they must realise the fact that England was but a part of the British Empire, with its vast colonial possessions, and their boundless resources; and there could be no doubt that civilisation would exercise great influence on home agriculture, and attract a larger number of the younger generation of farmers, for whom the prospects of home were anything but cheerful or encouraging.

An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., was one of the speakers, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Scotson.

After the close of the meeting, the Chairman having ruled that no resolution could be put while he occupied the chair, the following was proposed by Mr. H. Clark, seconded by Mr. Bear, and adopted with only four or five dissentients:—

"That, in consideration of the prevalence and severity of agricultural depression in the country, Parliament is earnestly requested to consent to the appointment of Mr. Samuelson's proposed committee, to inquire into the operation of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and the condition of agricultural tenancies in England."

THE ZULU WAR AND THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Letters received by Mr. Joseph Malins at the Grand Lodge offices, Birmingham, from Cape Colony, state that an entire lodge of Good Templars was destroyed in the fight at Isandula. It appears that when the 24th Warwickshire Regiment was in Cape Colony, a Good Templar lodge was formed amongst the men belonging to it, and was called the British Pioneer Lodge, and the charter and lodge regalia were carried with the regiment, which subsequently received orders to take part in the present campaign. The correspondent adds that it is generally believed that every member of the lodge was killed, with their gallant comrades, in the conflict. Some anxiety will be felt among Good Templars for the safety of their brethren in the 60th Rifles, the 58th, and 91st Regiments at the Cape. It is somewhat singular that an entire English Good Templar lodge was lost by the foundering of the ill-fated ship Eurydice.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

At a recent meeting of the Nottingham Town Council the question as to whether the Castle Art Museum should be opened on Sundays was discussed. After a warm debate, the motion in favour of its being opened on that day was rejected by 28 to 25.

A patent has been taken out for the extraction of mucus or mucilage from sea-weed and other marine plants.

The United States Senate has been overburdened by an accumulation of business, and had to work throughout Sunday and all night. During the Sunday sitting an old gentleman rose in the gallery and denounced the desecration of the Sabbath.

"George Augustus Sala, in his 'Echoes of the Week' in the *Illustrated London News*, points out that the well-known saying about making two ears of corn or blades of grass grow where one grew before was first used by Swift. It occurs in 'A Voyage to Brobdingnag' ('Gulliver's Travels'), and is put into the mouth of the King of that country, thus:—' He gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."—*Mark Lane Express.*

A woman over ninety years of age met her death near Dundee on Monday, under most distressing circumstances. Whilst crossing the Caledonian Railway at Invergowrie Station, the express from Dundee came up and ran over her. Her body was fearfully mangled, and the head completely cut off.

German industry promises to be largely represented at the Sydney Exhibition. The Committee which has been at work in Stuttgart since November last has received applications relative to it from all parts of Germany, and has already supplied 600 manufacturers with certificates of admission. "The Sydney Exhibition," says a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, recommending it to his countrymen, "has a particular attraction, inasmuch as Australia has not been affected by the general dulness of trade—is, in fact, the only bright point amid the commercial distress."

In view of the alarming increase of small-pox, typhus fever, and other infectious disorders in various parts of Switzerland, the Federal Council have appointed a medical commission to confer on measures for the preservation of the public health.

Sir J. Lintorn Simmons has sent a letter to Sir Benjamin S. Phillips, chairman of the Union Steamship Company, expressing the Empress Eugenie's high appreciation of the great attention and consideration shown to her and to the Prince Imperial by the directors and officers of that company on the occasion of his Imperial Highness's departure for Natal, and intimating that the Empress would be much pleased if Sir B. Phillips would convey her thanks to all those who showed her so much kind attention.

The Washington *Capital* ungallantly remarks: "You can always tell a woman suffragist by the build of her face and the size of her foot."

Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," has (the *Bombay Gazette* says) been operated upon by a Bengali adapter. The result is a drama in Bengali, called "Ajaysintha and Vilasvati;" the scene is in Rajputana, and all the Montagues and Capulets are taken from the ranks of Rajput nobles and princes. The work is described by the Bengal Librarian as neatly got up. But Juliet's belief in the insignificance of names must be rudely tested; she might well, exclaim, "Romeo, wherefore art thou Ajaysintha!"

The President of the United States has vetoed the anti-Chinese Immigration Bill. He says that certain amendments made by the Senate would have the effect of abrogating the Burlinghame Treaty with China, and thus deprive the citizens of each country of protection in the other. The consequences to Americans residing in China would, he adds, be disastrous.—Telegrams from San Francisco report that great indignation is felt there at the Chinese Restriction Immigration Bill having been vetoed, though no disturbances have broken out.

M. Blondin, the "hero of Niagara," made his first appearance at the Westminster Aquarium on Monday, after a long absence from London. From the moment when he appears in his suit of armour, mounted upon a golden eagle, to be drawn slanting-wise by ropes to the scene of operations high up near the roof of the building, to the time when the exhibition culminates in his riding a miniature bicycle across the tight-rope, his feats are characterised by singular agility and ease.

There is much common sense intermingled with American piety. At a daily prayer-meeting held in Wall-street, New York, one of the busiest parts of the city, recently, among other requests handed in was one for the prayers of the meeting on behalf of a starving family. Referring to this particular request, the presiding merchant said:—"We will not trouble the Lord about that. If the friend who handed in the request will give me the name and address of this family, I will attend to the matter."—*Echo.*

A Correspondent of *The Times*, writes from her Majesty's ship Hector:—"Southampton Water presented an extraordinary appearance this morning (Sunday, March 2), the greater part of the surface being completely covered by a thin film of ice. We found in pulling a boat through it that the ice offered a very appreciable resistance; the ice was strong enough to support a walking-stick thrown along it. The only explanation of the unusual phenomenon which suggests itself is that the surface was covered with fresh water from recent rains, and there being a perfect calm it had not mixed with the salt water. It would be interesting to know if this has ever happened before in Southampton Water."

Two of the most interesting tableaux in the huge procession on the grand gala day of the festivities in connection with the silver-wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria will certainly be: First, the turning out of all the thoroughbreds entered for the two days' races, ridden by their respective owners and jockeys; and second, the miniature steamer provided by the Danube Steam Navigation Company, with a complete crew, select band, and the company's general staff as passengers. A large flotilla of the company's steamers, rigged out anew and flagged with their beautiful standards and banners, will also be brought up the Danube canal, and be anchored along the Franz Joseph Quai, where a naval entertainment will be given in honour of the occasion.

A ceremony of a somewhat unusual character took place at St. Katharine Coleman, Fenchurch-street, London, on Sunday last, viz., the marriage of two deaf and dumb persons. The marriage service was read in the ordinary way by the Rev. H. Williams, whilst the Rev. C. Rhind, chaplain to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, interpreted to the bride and bridegroom and other deaf and dumb persons, several of whom were present, and who entered heartily and intelligently into the service. It is stated that there are upwards of 2,000 deaf and dumb in the metropolis, whose temporal and spiritual welfare is carefully attended by the Royal Association.

The death is announced at Berlin of the well-known chemist, Professor Sonnenschein. He had only reached the age of sixty-two. He was, if not the chief, one of the chief authorities in all matters of chemical analysis.

Rossini's widow at her death appointed the Department of Public Assistance in Paris residuary legatees. After payment of all the charges and legacies a sum of 2,395,000 francs remains, which will be applied, in accordance with her wishes, for the construction of an asylum for indigent French and Italian musicians. It will be erected at Passy, and will accommodate from 110 to 120 persons.

America is not the only place in the world where petroleum can be obtained. Long before the wells in the New World were discovered, Baku, on the Caspian, Hungary, and even distant Rangoon supplied us with mineral oil; but now we learn that at Heide, in Holstein, a "flowing well" of petroleum has been struck; and, as there is sure to be more where there is some, we may possibly obtain our supplies without crossing the Atlantic.

The Roumanian medal for military valour has been conferred upon Colonel Wellesley, who was Military Attaché at the Russian head-quarters during the late war.

The Palace of Tervueren, near Brussels, has been completely destroyed by fire. No lives were lost, and the Empress Charlotte (widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico), who resided there, was safely conducted to the Palace at Laeken.

A meeting was held in Glasgow on Monday evening by the Clyde shipbuilding engineers who are out on strike. A resolution was passed by a large majority that work be not resumed till the notice fixing the hours at 54 per week be withdrawn. It was stated that the societies elsewhere which had received such large support from Glasgow would help the Glasgow men on strike.

At Berwick the plasterers struck work on Monday, the masters, having reduced their wages from 7d. to 6d an hour.

Lord Winterton died at his seat, Shillinglee-park, Sussex, on Saturday. The fourth Earl of Winterton, Viscount Turnour, and Baron Winterton of Gort, Galway, in the Peerage of Ireland, he was born in 1810, and succeeded to the title in 1833. A little more than a fortnight ago he saw his son, the Hon. Keith Turnour, an officer in the 60th Rifles, embark for the Cape, and returned home with a violent cold, which terminated fatally in cerebral meningitis. Lord Winterton was fond of country life and pursuits and took no active part in public life. He leaves a large family, and is succeeded in the title and estates by Edward Viscount Turnour.

Mr. Allport, general manager of the Midland Railway; Mr. Oakley, of the Great Northern Railway; Mr. Miles Fenton, of the Metropolitan District Railway; and Mr. Small, managing director of the London Tramways Company, gave evidence on Monday before the Committee of the House of Lords on tramways. The purport of the evidence was that in some country districts narrow-gauge tramways connected with railway stations would benefit the railways. In towns tramways should be taxed as were the railways, and objection was taken to the use of steam in the streets. The last witness, however, thought but little danger was to be apprehended from the use of steam on tramways in towns; the great drawback to it was that it cost more than horses.

"Every one has been interested in the accounts of the departure of our troops for Zululand, and it must have struck many with a strange sense of incongruity to find that of all tunes in the world 'Auld Lang Syne' should almost invariably have been the one selected to speed the brave fellows on their way. Nothing could be more inappropriate, unless it were 'Home, sweet Home,' which I observe was substituted in one instance. 'Auld Lang Syne,' so far from being a *parting* song, is essentially one suited to a meeting of old friends *after* a long separation. In the Crimean days our troops went forth to the strains of 'The Girl I left behind me,' or 'Cheer, Boys, cheer!' Surely those were airs more suitable than the one which has now been adopted through some strange want of appreciation of its sentiment."—*The World.*

In the course of a lecture at the Royal Institution in London, the other evening, Sir W. Thompson showed some experiments and made some interesting statements with regard to the extreme slowness of the diffusion of liquids. He exhibited tubes filled nine days previously, in which the upper part contained one fluid and in the lower another, such as a solution of sulphate of copper, a solution of common salt, coloured alcohol, &c. A mark of where the two fluids met was registered at the time the tubes were filled, and in the nine days the diffusion had not extended upwards and downwards more than two or three inches. In a lecture-room at Glasgow a tube about 30ft. long was filled some years ago, and from the rate of diffusion it has been calculated that complete interfusion of the two liquids will occupy nearly 1,000 years from the time it commenced.

It appears from a return that the capital stock, shares, and securities transferred to the official trustees of charitable funds in the year ending the 31st of December, 1878, amounted to £726,183 6s., and the moneys other than dividends or interest paid to the account of the trustees during the same time to £548,017 8s. 11d. The balance at the Bank of England at the end of the year was £35,811 7s. 5d.

A new Aniline dye, "Uranine," is noted by the *Scientific American*. It is in the form of a red powder which, when sprinkled on the surface of water, at once sends down slender streamers of vivid green, and speedily tints the fluid with a brilliant green and amber hue. The colouring power of the dye is so great, that it is said a single grain will perceptibly tint over three hundred gallons of water.

At a recent funeral of a lady long a resident of Philadelphia, who has been noted for the sweetness and purity of her character, a bird belated in its journey to the sunny South flew down from a tree and perched upon the coffin just as it was being lowered into the grave.

The Duchess of Montrose has forwarded to the Lord Provost of Glasgow £100 towards the relief—through the Ladies' Clothing Committee—of the distress in Glasgow. In doing so she expressed a hope that prosperity may soon return to Glasgow.

On the suggestion of the Bishop of Salford a committee has been formed in Manchester for establishing a society of commercial geography.

Tenders for colours for the French army have been called for—150 flags and 119 standards for the active army and 145 flags for the regiments of the territorial army. Since the Franco-German War the French army has only had temporary colours, made of bunting, but now the regiments are to have silk, the colours will naturally be red, white, and blue; but the staff, instead of an eagle, will have for "apex" a Republican emblem and the letters "R.F.," standing for République Française.

The Glasgow Tramway Company, who recently commenced running tramway cars on Sundays, have resolved to withdraw them in consequence of the representations made to them.

Last Saturday the society and non-society engineers who are on strike in London were paid the weekly amounts regulated, for the former, by the district lodges of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and for the latter by the Central Strike Committee. The expenditure incurred on Saturday in strike pay amounted to over £800, the sums paid to the non-society engineers ranging from 10s. to 15s. each, with the 1s. extra for each child. On neither side does there appear at present any sign of giving in.

An order has been received by the officer in charge of the powder magazines at Upnor Castle for the despatch of another million of cartridges for the Martini-Henry rifle to the Royal Arsenal, for shipment to the Cape. They will be taken from Upnor in War Department lighters. This will make six millions which have been sent from Upnor during the past fortnight.

The business quarters of the town of Reno, in Nevada, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Five persons perished, and the loss of property caused by the conflagration is estimated at 1,000,000 dollars.

Christmas cards produced a revenue to the Post Office this year of £20,000, against an extra expenditure of £700.

The Duc Pozzo di Borgo is dead, aged eighty-seven. He was the owner of the Château of Montretout, near Saint Cloud, which was totally destroyed during the German war. He since rebuilt it, and leaves a fortune estimated at £20,000 a year. He was a cousin of Louis Blanc. The heir to his estate is connected by marriage with the Duchess of Magenta.—*Court Journal.*

At a meeting of the Birmingham Trades Council it has been resolved to establish a federation of trades unions, for the purpose of counteracting the National Federation of Employers. It was stated that several trades councils in the Midlands, representing ninety trades and about 15,000 workmen, were willing to join in forming the proposed federation.

A meeting of goods guards in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company has been held in London, to protest against the proposed extension of their hours of labour, and consequent reduction of wages. It was generally agreed that they were not at present in a condition to strike, and a resolution was ultimately passed expressing the dissatisfaction of the meeting with the reduction of the earnings of the goods guards enforced by the directors, and the determination of the men to co-operate with other districts in regaining the lost conditions of the service.

Much distress prevails in Newfoundland owing to the failure of the cod fisheries.

The anniversary of Leo XIII.'s Coronation was commemorated on Monday by a grand Pontifical high mass in the Sixtine Chapel.

One of the objects of the deputation from Victoria at present in England is said to be to induce the Prince of Wales to visit Melbourne during the holding of the International Exhibition.

All the firms connected with the iron and machine trades in the Bradford district have given to their various workpeople a week's notice of their resolution to increase the hours of working in all their establishments from 54 to 56½ hours per week. This alteration in the hours of working will probably affect 3,000 people in Bradford alone, and some thousands, in addition, in the immediate district.

The united ages of the last six persons who died in the Uxbridge workhouse amounted to 493 years, an average of 82 years and two months each. The eldest was 93 and the youngest 77.

Five thousand weavers of Ashton-under-Lyne, who for a fortnight have been resisting a reduction of five per cent. in their wages, resumed work on Monday morning on the masters' terms. All the mills which were closed are now in full work.

"The 5th Lancers, who are quartered at Brighton, were called upon the other day to supply fifty-two men for the 17th, to go out to the Cape. There were 171 on parade; and when the colonel told any to step forward who would like to go, the 171 all volunteered, and three sergeants gave up their stripes to go as privates."—*The World.*

In Warrington and Southport the Relief Committees have wound up their affairs, the distress having so far abated that further assistance is considered unnecessary. At Southport it has been resolved to establish a provident society, the objects of which shall be to help the deserving poor, to educate them in sanitary matters, and to inculcate habits of thrift.

A locomotive, perhaps the largest ever made, is now *en route* for work on the long, heavy grade on the Rocky Mountains of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad. It has ten wheels of paper, with steel tires, and the fire-box was ten feet long. When in working order it weighs 118,000lbs. Its weight is so great that the Western roads won't let it go over bridges, and it will have, therefore, to be dismantled. It ran, however, over all the bridges of the Pennsylvania road.

The gloomiest accounts reach Lahore (according to a *Times* telegram) of the famine at Cashmere. A large stock of grain is about to be imported there, but it is inadequate to the wants of the starving people. On Saturday night there was a very slight rainfall at Lahore, quite insufficient to diminish the grave risks of impending scarcity.

The liquidators of the late West of England and South Wales District Bank intimate that they will this month obtain permission to pay the creditors a first instalment of 10s. in the pound.

An organised agitation is being promoted by the Good Templars of Wales with a view to obtain a Sunday closing bill for the Principality.

An iron pier is now in course of construction in front of the Ocean Hotel, at Long Branch, which will eclipse any of those at the famous English seaside resorts. It is said to be 660 feet long and 50 feet in width, with a breakwater 200 feet in length, and capable of accommodating 1,200 dancers. The estimated cost is 100,000 dollars.

Upwards of 40,000 lottery tickets of the Paris Exhibition remain to be verified, of which the greater number are in the hands of foreigners. A limit of time will shortly be fixed, after which the objects remaining in the Palais de l'Industrie will be sold, and the profits handed over to the hospitals. Thirty-five thousand lots have already been disposed of.

A special telegram from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"There is said to be a prospect of a compromise between the Prussian Court and the Duke of Cumberland. Negotiations are reported to be on foot. The statements of Ministers in the debate upon the Brunswick Regency Bill are held to signify that there is reason for hoping that matters may be so arranged as to induce the Duke to accept accomplished facts. In Brunswick the Duke is believed to be personally not averse to coming to an understanding with Prussia, but to be deterred and prevented from doing so by the agitations of the Guelph party and the remonstrances of their leaders. Should an amicable arrangement prove practicable, the belief in Brunswick appears to be that the Duke will take up his residence in that duchy."

A fracture of the collar-bone and three broken ribs have been "sustained" a female trapeze performer at the Theatre Comique, Detroit, Michigan. The "artiste" was balancing herself on a rope thirty feet in the air, when she fell head foremost, striking a seat, her body rebounding into the centre aisle.

It has been decided to attach a medical officer to each regiment employed on active service at the Cape, in addition to those employed in the several field hospitals, the regimental and general unification systems being thus worked together.

An alarming gunpowder explosion has taken place at a mining village near Dalry, Ayrshire. A man had received two barrels of gunpowder for blasting purposes. His wife was filling his flask, when one of her children approached with a torch of burning straw. Perceiving the danger, she grasped at the child, but some of the embers falling among the gunpowder, it exploded, completely wrecking the house, and blowing the roof off the house adjoining. Two boys were slightly burnt, and the girl, three years of age, who carried the lighted straw, is so injured that it is doubtful whether she will recover. Several of the occupants of the other house had to be dug out of the ruins, but they are not much hurt.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—MONDAY.

At Mark-lane business has been quiet. A moderate attendance of buyers did not lead to any activity in dealings. The supply of English wheat was short. Fine samples were still fairly firm, but other descriptions met a dragging sale, and were irregular in value. The show of foreign wheat was moderate. Sales progressed quietly, at about late rates. The barley trade was tolerably steady, both for malting and grinding produce, and prices remained about the same. Malt changed hands at previous currencies. Oats were scarce and were disposed of quietly at previous prices. Maize was dull and weak. Beans and peas changed hands slowly, and inferior sorts were lower to sell. The flour market was dull and inactive.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

The cattle trade was again very dull in tone. Supplies were moderate. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were about the average, both in respect to number and quality. As with the dead meat trade, business was excessively slow, and quotations were more or less irregular throughout. Although in some very few cases 5s. 4d. was obtained, this was of so exceptional a character, that it could not be accepted as the general top figure, which did not exceed 5s. 2d., whilst a large proportion of the best Scots went for 5s. per 8lb. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received about 1,700; from other parts of England about 300; from Scotland 170; and from Ireland 30 head. On the foreign side of the market were about 800 Canadian, besides a fair supply of Danish. Trade was very dull, and quotations ruled weak. The sheep pens were moderately well filled. A general indisposition to purchase at all freely was observed, the market being very dull, at drooping prices. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lb. Calves and pigs were dull and weak. Inferior beasts, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Scots, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; inferior sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; second quality, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime coarse-woolled, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; prime Southdowns, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime small ditto, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; small porkers, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.—MONDAY.

There was a moderate supply of meat. The demand was slow, at the following prices:—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 5s. to 5s. 10d.; inferior mutton, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; prime ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; lamb, 7s. 8d. to 8s. per 8lb. by the carcass.

GAME AND POULTRY.

American quails, 8d. to 1s. 1d.; ditto prairie hens, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; ptarmigan, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; pigeons, 6d. to 1s.; Norwegian capercailzie, 4s. to 5s.; hares, 4s. 3d. to 5s.; Hungarian ditto, 2s. to 3s.; white ditto, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.; tame rabbits, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; wild ditto, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; goslings, 8s. to 10s. 6d.; and ducklings, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

FISH.

Pickled cod, £1 to £3; pickled herrings, 30s. to 37s. 6d.; red roused ditto, 25s. to 32s.; fresh ditto, 26s. to 30s.; red ditto, 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; smoked haddock, 25s. to 45s. per barrel; crimped salmon, 3s. 3d. to 4s. per lb.; trawl haddock, 15s. to 20s.; ditto plaice, 15s. to 25s.; ditto whiting, 15s. to 20s.; ditto soles, £3 to £6; ditto cod, 16s. 6d. to 20s. per basket.

POTATO.

There are larger supplies of potatoes, and quotations are 5s. to 10s. per ton lower. Good potatoes move off steadily. Regents, 95s. to 120s.; rocks, 65s. to 75s.; champions, 70s. to 95s.; Victorias, 110s. to 130s.; flukes, 110s. to 180s. per ton.

HOP.

The market for hops continues very dull, and prices remain flat. The low rates prevailing fail to induce speculation, and even the better kinds of hops, of which the supply is now rather limited, are purchasable on easier terms. Foreign markets are all very dull. Kent, 1878, £1 15s. to £3 15s.; Sussex ditto, £1 15s. to £3 10s.; Farnham and country, £4 to £5 10s.; Worcester, £1 5s. to £5 12s.; American, £2 10s. to £5 5s.; Belgian, £1 5s. to £2 15s.; and English, 1877, £1 10s. to £2 2s.

HANDBILLS done very cheap at A. MARSHALL & CO.'S Steam Printing Works, Rothwell.

BITS ABOUT THE RIDDLE.

Not only has the Prize Riddle caused considerable sensation, and induced a healthy struggle to gain the prize offered, but a lot of amusing incidents have arisen which may be interesting to our readers.

Great anxiety was shewn by some of our youths to secure a copy of the paper early, one of whom, having got his paper, was just on the "find" when the paper was snatched away by another would-be competitor. However, No. 1 was not going to be done, and so, fearing delay, flew into the Post-office, quite breathless and with a face like the setting sun, and depositing his answer, left the office calmly to await the result.

"Girl, (looking at the picture 'Who's the winner?') to her companion, Sithee, lass, them at gets t'most 'Rothwell Times' this week, 'll get that pictur."

Another youngster (to his mates) "Nah then, which does thou think is t' winner?

"Oh! I think t'black un"

"But I dont, t' red'un is t'winner"

"Ay, but dost t'knaw, them at guesses t'reight hoss is bahn ta hev that pictur"

Little man (5 years old) running into the shop, " T'answer is 'Rothwell Times' please, I want that picture"

One who didn't compose, thought one of our most plucky advertisers was the 'man.' A compliment certainly, to Mr. Newsome, and a correct answer in part, if only the other portion of the riddle would fit.

Another guesser was sure it was something about MARSHALL'S New Steam Printing Works, as they were always ready to push business, and to recommend other people's goods. (So we are, just try it on.)

Young man at the window, (reading the riddle) " its t'Rodill Times"

Young man No. 2. "It isn't, it says very best salesman."

No. 1. "Wa' its Andrew Marshall"

No. 2. "I, its hissen"

No. 1. Wa, go tell him" (thank you)

FOOTBALL.

OULTON v. PONTEFRACT GARRISON.

This match was played in Pontefract Park on Saturday last. The weather was everything to be desired, but the ground was sloppy, and consequently play was heavy while good dribbling was out of the question. The Oulton captain kicked off at 4 p.m., with the wind in his favour, landing the ball well into the Pontefract quarters, where it lingered for a few minutes, until a free kick from the goal line relieved the soldiers. Notwithstanding this however, the ball again found its way into their quarters, and the Oulton Captain, getting the ball near the corner flag, landed it in front of their goal, and being met by Hy. Bell a scrimmage occurred, from which Herbert Bell succeeded in kicking the ball between the uprights. Garrison, after the kick off, carried the ball well over to their opponents' quarters, when one of their number made a determined shot at the Oulton goal, which looked in imminent peril, but its trusty Custodian, alive to impending danger, caught the ball and sent it safely away. Nothing further of importance took place, and half time was called. On their re-starting the ball, the Garrison, by really good play, completely hemmed in their opponents for some time, but ultimately play became more equal and shot after shot at each goal proved futile. The ball having been brought down into the Oulton quarters, was not got away by the opposing back, consequently, the ball was shot through, securing Pontefracts' only goal and making the game level. Play now became very fast, each side doing their utmost to gain the victory, but when time was called, neither side had added to their score. The play on both sides was really good, and the return match will, no doubt, be severely contested.

Oulton. J. Bradley, goal; T. D. Jackson and R. Jowitt, backs; A. Thompson, W. Davy and G.M.Abbey, half-backs; Hy. Bell, Herbert Bell, A. Gomey, O. Arber and E. Boothroyd, (Captain) forwards.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC v. ARMITAGE BRIDGE.

This match was played on Saturday Feb 22nd, and resulted in a win for the former by two goals to none. Play was pretty even for the first half of the game and on changing ends neither side had scored. Before many minutes had elapsed Woobank shot the ball through his opponents posts from a scrimmage, and shortly after the same player shot it through again. From now to the call of time, play was chiefly confined in the visitors' quarters, and the game resulted as above.

Rothwell Harmonic. G. Field, goal; A. Newton and S. Newton, backs; S Goldthorpe, S. Copley and O. Adamson, half backs; Hy Taylor, J. Woobank, J. Whitehead, G. W. Blakey, J. Harrison and E. Boothroyd, (Captain) forwards.

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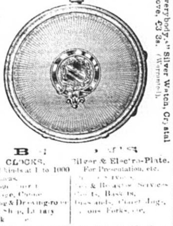

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From the "Leeds Mercury," March 3rd, 1877. A NOVEL SAFE.—Up to the present time the prevailing custom amongst jewellers has been to remove valuables from their windows at the close of every day, and store them in safes or in a strong room, where valuable articles are exhibited in the shop windows [illegible] much trouble, subject the articles to damage from [illegible] removal to and from the windows, and it is said is very [illegible]. It is with a view of overcoming these inconveniences, and [illegible] same time get greater security both from burglars and from fire, that Mr. Dyson has adopted his invention to his shop, or, more correctly, to two of his shop windows. The invention in this instance has been costly, but Mr. Dyson believes that it is being [illegible] to leave his valuables in his windows he will be sufficiently compensated.

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LORD CHELMSFORD'S DESPATCH.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, issued on Saturday, contains the following despatch, which has been received by the Secretary of State for War from Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., commanding the forces in South Africa:—

"Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan. 27, 1879.

"Sir,—The telegram I sent you to-day will have conveyed the sad intelligence of the misfortune which has occurred to a portion of the force under my command.

"The Court of Inquiry which is about to assemble will, I trust, be able to collect sufficient evidence to explain what at present appears to me almost incomprehensible; but, from the account of the few who escaped, I am able to give you a narrative which, though, perhaps, not absolutely accurate as to the facts, will convey to you a fair idea of the events of that melancholy day. On the 20th of January, No. 3 Column, under Colonel Glyn, broke up from its camp on the left bank of the Buffalo River and marched about ten miles along the waggon track which leads from Rorke's Drift to the Indent Forest, and encamped with its back to an isolated, precipitous-sided hill of peculiar appearance called Isandula.

"On the 20th I myself made a reconnoissance about ten miles farther on the same waggon track, which skirts the Inhlazatye Mountain, as far as a place called Matyana's stronghold—a deep valley full of caves with three precipitous sides, over one of which a small river falls, and, flowing along its bottom, enters the Buffalo River at a distance of about 12 or 15 miles.

"Not having time to properly examine the country round this peculiar stronghold, into which I had been told the enemy would very probably retire, I ordered that the next day two separate parties should move out from camp at an early hour and bring me back a full description of it.

"One, under Major Dartnell, consisting of the Mounted Police and Volunteers of which he is commandant, took the same road that I had taken, while another, consisting of two battalions Native Contingent under Commandant Lonsdale, worked round a flat-topped mountain called Malakata, which is the southern part of the Inhlazatye range.

"The orders given to the commanders of these two parties were that they were to effect a communication along the open ground on the Inhlazatye range, and then return to camp with the information they had been able to obtain. At about 3 p.m. one of my own staff officers, who had accompanied Major Dartnell, returned to camp and reported that the latter had been unable to effect a complete reconnaissance of the country beyond the small river alluded to, as he had found it occupied by the enemy in some force; that he had called up the two battalions Native Contingent, and that if I sent him three companies of British Infantry to give them confidence he would be able to attack. I did not consider it advisable to comply with request, as the day was far advanced and the distance great. Biscuit was sent out to the force, which bivouacked on the northern edge of the Inhlazatye range. At 2.30 a.m. on the 22nd of January, Colonel Glyn, having received a despatch from Major Dartnell saying that the enemy was in great force in front of him, sent his senior staff officer to inquire what I would wish done.

"Feeling that the position was rather critical, I ordered Colonel Glyn to move to his assistance with all the available men of the 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, consisting of six companies, and also to take four guns and the Mounted Infantry.

"An express was sent off to Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers, who was at Rorke's Drift with 500 natives, half of whom were mounted and armed with breech loaders, to move up to strengthen the force which were left to guard the camp.

"The strength of this force was as follows:—Royal Artillery—two officers, 78 men, two guns; two rocket tubes, one officer, 10 men (Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford's force); 1st battalion 24th Regiment—15 officers, 334 men; 2nd battalion 24th Regiment—five officers, 90 men; Mounted European Corps—five officers, 204 men; Natal Native Contingent—19 officers, 391 men; Natal Pioneers—one officer, 10 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford's force, 18 officers, 450 men. Total natives, 851 men. Total Europeans (including officers), 772.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, 1st battalion 24th Regiment, was left in charge of the camp and received strict instructions that he was left there to defend it.

"The reinforcement under Colonel Glyn moved off at daybreak and I accompanied it, pressing forward with a small escort of the Mounted Infantry. I reached Major Dartnell about 6.30 a.m., and at once ordered him to send out his mounted men to gain intelligence of the enemy, whose whereabouts did not appear to be very certain.

"The enemy shortly after showed in considerable strength on some heights opposite to the Inhlazatye range, but at some distance, and appeared to be advancing to take possession of a projecting spur which ran out into the plain beneath and completely commanded it.

"I at once ordered the two battalions Native Contingent to move across and occupy the spur in question, and sent word to Colonel Glyn to move with the guns and 2nd battalion 24th Regiment up a valley which lay to the left of the spur in question.

"The Mounted Infantry looked after the left flank, and the Mounted Police and Volunteers guarded the right.

"A general advance was then made, and the enemy retired without firing; on the extreme right, however, the Natal Carbineers, under Captain Shepstone, managed to cut off about 300, who took refuge on a difficult hill and in some caves. These were finally dislodged with the assistance of some of the Native Contingents, and 50 were killed. The main force of the enemy retired to Isipisi Hill, which was about six miles off, on their flanks being threatened by the advance of the Mounted Corps.

"While these operations were going on, Colonel Glyn received, about nine a.m., a short note from Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, saying that firing was heard to the left front of the camp, but giving no further particulars.

"I sent Lieutenant Milne, R.N., my aide-de-camp, at once to the top of a high hill from which the camp could be seen, and he remained there for at least an hour with a powerful telescope, but could detect nothing unusual in that direction.

"Having no cause, therefore, to feel any anxiety about the safety of the camp, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Russell to make a sweep round with the Mounted Infantry to the main waggon track, while a portion of the Infantry went over the hill-top to the same point and the guns with an escort retraced their steps.

"I myself proceeded with Colonel Glyn to fix upon a site for a new camp, which I had determined to shift the next day to ground near the Mangeni River, which runs into Matyana's stronghold.

"One battalion of the Native Contingent was ordered to march back to camp across country and to examine *en route* the different deep dongas or water cuttings which intersect the plain and which might very possibly conceal some of the enemy.

"Having fixed upon the situation for the camp and having ordered the troops then on the ground to bivouac there that night, I started to return to camp with the Mounted Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell as my escort, when within about six miles of the camp I found the 1st battalion Native Contingent halted, and shortly after Commandant Lonsdale rode up to report that he had ridden into camp and found it in possession of the Zulus.

"I at once sent word to Colonel Glyn to bring back all the troops and I myself advanced with the Mounted Infantry and the Native Contingent battalion for about two miles, when I halted to await the arrival of the rest of the force. Lieutenant-Colonel Russell went forward to reconnoitre the camp and fully confirmed all that Commandant Lonsdale had reported.

"On the arrival of Colonel Glyn and his force I at once formed them up into fighting order—guns in the centre, on the road with three companies 2nd battalion 24th Regiment on each flank in fours; Native Contingent Battalions, one on each flank of the 2nd battalion 24th Regiment in line, Europeans and natives, armed with guns, forming a third rank in front; Mounted Infantry on the extreme right, Natal Mounted Volunteers on the extreme left, Mounted Police in reserve.

"We advanced in this order across the plain with great speed and in excellent order, but could not reach the neighbourhood of our camp until after dark.

"The artillery came into action on the road and shelled the crest of the narrow neck over which our line of retreat lay, while the left wing, under Major Black, 2nd battalion 24th Regiment, moved forward to seize a small stony hill on the left of this neck, the occupation of which would secure our left flank. Major Black seized the position without opposition, and the right wing then advanced and occupied the neck in question, the right flank being protected by the precipitous sides of the Isandula Hill.

"The whole force lay down amid the *débris* of the plundered camp and the corpses of dead men, horses, and oxen, fully expecting to be attacked in front, and most probably in rear also. A few alarms occurred during the night, but it passed, however, without a shot being fired at us.

"At early dawn the following morning I ordered the troops to move off with all speed to Rorke's Drift, about which post I was in some anxiety.

"The troops had no spare ammunition and only a few biscuits; a large portion of them had had no other food for 48 hours. All had marched at least 30 miles the day before, and had passed an almost sleepless night on the stony ground. No one, therefore, was fit for any prolonged exertion, and it was certain that daylight would reveal a sight which could not but have a demoralizing effect upon the whole force.

"I determined, therefore, to reach our nearest supply depôt, at Rorke's Drift, as quickly as possible, and, as I have already said, moved off before it was fairly light. On sighting the post at Rorke's Drift, heavy smoke was seen to be rising from the house and the Zulus were seen retiring from it.

"It appeared as if our supplies at that post were lost to us, and I felt that those at Helpmakaar, some 12 miles further off, must have shared the same fate.

"To our intense relief, however, on nearing the Buffalo River the waving of hats was seen from the inside of a hastily-erected intrenchment, and information soon reached me that the gallant garrison of this post, some 60 of the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, under Lieutenant Bromhead, and a few volunteers and departmental officers, the whole under Lieutenant Chard, R.E., had for 12 hours made the most gallant resistance I have ever heard of against the determined attacks of some 3,000 Zulus, 370 of whose dead bodies surrounded the post.

"The loss of the garrison was 13 killed and 9 wounded.

"On reaching Rorke's Drift, I, for the first time, heard some particulars of the attack upon the Isandula Camp, and am thus able to furnish the following narrative, the absolute accuracy of which, however, I cannot vouch for:—

"Shortly before the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford in camp with his 450 natives, information had reached Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine from the left pickets that a number of Zulus had been seen on that flank.

"On receiving this information, Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford asked Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine to give him two companies of British infantry, in order that he might move up the heights on the left and attack them. Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine at once stated that his orders were to defend the camp and that without a positive order he could not allow the companies to leave.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford then took his 450 natives up the heights, and went, so far as I can learn, about five miles from the camp, when he found himself in front of a very large army of Zulus.

"He at once sent back word to Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, and with his mounted Basutos retired slowly before the Zulus, who advanced to attack him.

"The mounted Basutos, I hear from many quarters, behaved remarkably well, and delayed the advance of the enemy for a considerable time.

"Their ammunition, however, began to run short, and they were at last obliged to retire quickly on the camp.

"Being unable to find a fresh supply of ammunition it appears they disbanded themselves and made the best of their way to the Buffalo, where they swam the river and recrossed into Natal, assisting, however, as far as they could, many of our fugitives from the camp to escape.

"As regards the proceedings of the six companies of British infantry, two guns, and two rocket tubes, the garrison of the camp, I can obtain but little information.

"One company went off to the extreme left and has never been heard of since, and the other five, I understand, engaged the enemy about a mile to the left front of the camp, and made there a most stubborn and gallant resistance.

"So long as they kept their faces to the enemy the Zulus were, I am told, quite unable to drive them back, and fell in heaps before the deadly fire poured into them.

"An officer who visited this part of the field of battle on the following morning reported that the loss of the Zulus in killed could not be less than 2,000.

"When, however, the Zulus got round the left flank of these brave men they appear to have lost their presence of mind, and to have retired hastily through the tents, which had never been struck.

"Immediately the whole Zulu force surrounded them, they were overpowered by numbers, and the camp was lost. Those who were mounted ran the gauntlet, and some small portion managed to reach the river, which, however, at the point of crossing was deep and rapid.

"Many were shot or assegaied, and many were swept away by the current, and, it is presumed, have been drowned.

"Had the force in question but taken up a defensive position in the camp itself and utilised there the materials for a hasty intrenchment which lay near to hand, I feel absolutely confident that the whole Zulu army would not have been able to dislodge them.

"It appears that the oxen were yoked to the waggons three hours before the attack took place, so that there was ample time to construct that waggon laager which the Dutch in former days understood so well.

"Had, however, even the tents been struck and the British troops placed with their backs to the precipitous Isandula hill, I feel sure that they could have made a successful resistance.

"Rumours reached me, however, that the troops were deceived by a simulated retreat, and in their eagerness to close with the enemy, allowed themselves to be drawn away from their line of defence.

"Our actual loss cannot as yet be correctly ascertained, but I fear that it cannot be less than 30 officers and about 500 non-commissioned officers, rank, and file, belonging to the imperial troops, and 21 officers and 70 non-commissioned officers, rank, and file, of the colonial forces.

"The effect of this disaster throughout the colony has already shown itself and the European colonists generally are in great alarm.

"The result of this has been to produce a similar effect upon the native mind, and our native contingents are beginning to lose heavily by desertion.

"This will, I trust, be checked with a firm hand by the Natal Government, as the natives were ordered out by their supreme chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and have no right to leave their corps until released by his order.

"The fact remains, however, that the Natal native allies are no longer to be depended upon, and additional British reinforcements must be sent out if the operations against the Zulus are to be carried to a successful issue.

"The country is far more difficult than I had been led to expect, and the labour of advancing with a long train of waggons is enormous. It took seven days' hard work, by one half of No. 3 column, to make the 10 miles of road between Rorke's Drift and Isandula Hill practicable, and even then had it rained hard I feel sure that the convoy could not have got on. The line of communication is very much exposed, and would require a party of mounted men always patrolling and fixed intrenched posts of infantry at intervals of about 10 miles.

"Under these circumstances I feel obliged to ask for the following reinforcements:—Three British infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments, and one company Royal Engineers.

"The cavalry must be prepared to act as mounted infantry, and should have their swords fastened to their saddles, and their carbines slung, muzzle downwards, by a strap across the shoulder. The swords should, if possible, be somewhat shorter than the present regulation pattern.

"At least 100 artillerymen, with farrier, shoeing smith, and collarmaker must be sent out at once to replace casualties in N-5th, Lieutenant-Colonel Harness's battery. A dozen farriers or good shoeing smiths are urgently required for the several columns, and two additional veterinary surgeons for depôt duty would be very valuable.

"If the reinforcements asked for are sent out at once, they will arrive at the most favourable time for campaigning—namely, at the end of the rainy season.

"I have, &c.,

"CHELMSFORD, Lieutenant-General."

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From the *Gardener's Magazine*.)

[An excellent weekly journal, containing much valuable information for amateur and professional gardeners.]

KITCHEN GARDEN AND FRAME GROUND.

Cauliflowers will be growing fast now that the weather is becoming milder. Ventilate freely, tilting the lights, and let them have warm showers; but cover up at night in case of frost.

Cucumbers coming into bearing to have the fruit constantly thinned. Stop and train regularly. Sprinkle warm water over the bed before shutting up, and shut up at 75 deg. or 80 deg., which will cool to 60 deg. by the morning.

Horse-radish may be planted in any spare corner, but the ground should be dug deeply, and the roots will come finer if the subsoil is well manured. The crowns should be planted fifteen inches deep, and six inches apart every way, and the holes filled with fine leaf-mould, or the sets put in as the trenching proceeds. Any part of the root will do as well as the crowns if cut into one-inch pieces.

Potatoes.—Plant the main crop of potatoes where the ground is well drained at once, but on damp soil wait. Charred rubbish, old mortar, and other dry materials may be used to lighten the soil and nourish the crop. For main crops choose a plot that was well manured last year; for early sorts that are to come up before the autumn rains sets in, manure may be dug into the trenches. Potatoes should be planted in trenches, and covered loosely with soil, or upon the surface, and the soil drawn over them. Planting on the surface is the best on heavy soils.

Spinach to be sown in successive breadth between rows of peas. This crop is apt to come in a glut, and this should be guarded against by sowing only a sufficient breadth at one time for a fair supply. Were there is plenty of room, New Zealand Spinach may be sown in heat for planting out; a dozen plants will be enough for any family.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Mulch raspberries with four inches of half-rotten dung the ground between them must never be dug, not even with a fork. Trees newly planted to be securely staked, and in dry soils it will be as well to mulch their roots. Finish pruning and nailing. Lay down plenty of rotten dung between strawberries. All kinds of fruit trees and fruit bushes may yet be planted, though it is full late.

Wall Fruits will soon be pushing into bloom, and protecting materials should be put up at once, if not done already. Beware of coddling the trees by means of shelter; sunshine and air are beneficial; frost and rain do the mischief; a breeze playing among the blossoms helps to set the pollen.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Auriculas will require frequent waterings and plenty of air, but they must be sheltered from cutting winds. Weak liquid manure will strengthen the trusses. Green fly will appear as the plants make their new growth, and must be promptly met by means of tobacco-smoke.

Hollyhocks not yet planted out must be hardened by free exposure to the air, but protected from severe frosts and storms. Those already hardened should be planted without delay, and stakes placed for them at once, as driving the stake down hereafter will do injury to the roots.

FORCING AND FRUIT HOUSES.

Peach House.—The principal work in this structure now consists of disbudding, thinning, and training in; all these operations should be carried on in a systematic manner, and the trees should have daily attention. A medium state of moisture is essential to the growth of the crop, and all excess ought to pass away readily. The early house should range from 50 deg. to 65 deg., these being the utmost extremes allowable; a good average is 55 deg. by night, 65 deg. by day. No harm at all in going down to 50 deg. at night even after bright days, and much better, indeed, for the trees than keeping them a few degrees too warm at night.

Pinery.—Pines swelling fruit must have abundance of moisture, and a day temperature of 75 deg. to 85 deg.; night, 60 deg. Young plants recently potted must be encouraged to make new roots; and if very bright sunshine, with east winds, give shade, and be cautious about ventilating.

Strawberry House.—Plants under glass will require liquid manure, plenty of air, and to be kept near the glass. Thin the fruit and blossoms as soon as a moderate number are set on each plant.

CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE.

Cinerarias must have plenty of light and air, and all superfluous shoots and injured leaves should be cut clean away. A cool shelf near the glass is the best place for them; and they must be watched that green fly does not take complete possession of their succulent foliage.

Conservatory to be kept as much as possible without fire-heat, as the natural temperature will now be high enough for most of the forced flowers, such as cinerarias, azaleas, deutzias, &c., and they will last longer with less heat. But as frosts often occur at this season, with cutting east winds, a fire may be occasionally needful, in which case get it up without delay; for many of the subjects in bloom now are of a delicate nature, and climbers growing on pillars and rafters will suffer much if chilled. To keep the conservatory gay, put roses, rhododendrons, azaleas, and early pelargoniums into a moderate warmth to bring them into bloom. Give plenty of water and liquid manure to plants coming into bloom, especially azaleas, camellias, pelargoniums, and acacias.

Ericas will in many cases need repotting, which attend to. Plenty of siliceous grit is essential to their well-doing. In selecting peat for these, always give the preference to that which is full of fibre, and which is tough in breaking. Powdery soil which goes to dust at a touch is of a starving nature, and will cause a stunted growth and a poverty of bloom. Be particularly careful about the drainage, and see that the ball of roots is quite moist before transferring it to the new pot.

STOVE AND ORCHID HOUSE.

Stove Climbers ought to grow freely now, or it is impossible they can bloom well. Push on Allamandas, Dipladenias, Clerodendrons, Stephanotis, &c., &c., but do not tie them in hard until they have made some progress, for tying checks growth and hastens flowering. A mild bottom heat will do wonders for all these things now.

Stove Plants.—Continue to shift and repot as required. Nearly every plant in the house will need some attention of the kind, either to give more root-room or to refresh with new compost. Plants that have done blooming to be cut down and set aside for three or four weeks, then to be repotted. When repotted, place over bottom heat, and give little water at the root, with frequent light sprinklings overhead, until they make a start; then water liberally.

Orchid House.—Many of the subjects in this house will now be coming into growth, but must not for that reason be stimulated too suddenly by any undue rise of temperature. There are very few that will require more than a temperature of 65 deg. as a maximum, and 55 deg. minimum, and the amateur cultivator is advised to keep to this moderate range, as much safer than a higher temperature at this time of year; but as the month advances the mid-day temperature may be allowed to rise to 70 deg. Growing plants will want water, and this will be best administered by dipping, so as to thoroughly wet the roots, and without suffering a drop of water to lodge among the leaves or pseudo-bulbs. Those who want a shift to have it as soon as they show signs of being really on the move. All that are suitable to grow on logs or in baskets should be so planted, as far preferable to pots. Aerides, Vandas, Saccolabiums, Phalænopsis, and Zygopetalums need now the warmest end of the house, as they are in free growth. Care must be taken not to wet the young leaves. Cyrtopodiums, Barkerias, Cycnoches, Phajus albus and P. Wallichiana to be watered with very great care, and with due regard to their condition as to growth, as while they are quite at rest they must be kept rather dry. On bright days water the floor of the house freely.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF WOMEN.

An "At Home" has been held by Mrs. G. J. Leon, at her residence, No. 79, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London, for a discussion on the above subject. About 300 persons, ladies forming a large majority of the assembly, responded to the invitations. At the request of Mr. and Mrs. Leon, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., M.P., presided.

After some remarks from the Chairman and Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Anthony Trollope, having risen in response to a call from the chair, said that what those whom he addressed wanted—and everyone of them would confess that such was the case—was political equality with men; they wanted woman to be the equal of man at the hustings and in the House of Commons, and to dominate over man, if through her intellect and her energy she could dominate over him. He would put it to them whether that was not what they wanted; and he would ask widows and spinsters whether, if they got in the thin end of the wedge, and had the Parliamentary franchise, that most comely and glorious body of persons, the British matrons, would not soon push in after them. (Laughter.) Had they thought what a bribe would be thus offered to women not to marry—(laughter)—that such a bribe might lead, he was going to say, to the extermination, certainly to the misery and ruin, of mankind? (Laughter.) There were two questions to be considered: first, whether the proposed change were possible or impossible; secondly, whether, if possible, it was expedient or inexpedient that it should be made. He believed that it was impossible. It seemed to him that nature had denied the possibility, and that history had proved that the thing could not be done. The political privileges of the world must go with the power of the world, and the power must go with the purse. Such a dictum might seem vulgar and uncouth, it might be unpalatable, but the master was the master because he had the purse. He repudiated the doctrine of the chairman that women ruled their husbands. (Laughter.) That was not in human nature. There was a great deal to that effect in novels and trumpery literature of that kind—(laughter)—but he never knew a woman who did not think that her husband was more fit to rule her than she was to rule him. As long as the husband had to earn what maintained the family, political power must rest with men. Even supposing that difficulty could be got over, there would remain the fact that one of the chief results of civilisation was that woman had been saved by it from that hard work which she was compelled to perform in past times, and which no one could wish to see her performing again. In concluding, Mr. Trollope expressed apprehensions that he had offended his audience by the plain manner in which he had expressed his views. (Cries of "No, no.")

Miss Lydia Becker then proceeded to reply to Mr. Trollope. Mr. Trollope had first said that women desired to be equal with men, and then that they desired to dominate over men. She was at a loss to understand by what logic those two positions were to be reconciled. (Hear, hear.) As their supposed desire to use the influence which their intellects might give them she was perfectly willing to accept that view. They asked that women should have a fair field and no favour—that they should not be prevented from exercising their faculties and obtaining the rewards such an exercise would bring them. The assumption that all wages were earned by men was opposed to the fact that in the cotton industry more than half the factory operatives were females. (Hear, hear.) If, as Mr. Trollope said, political power must go with the money-earning, many of the toiling women of Lancashire ought to have the franchise.

Mr. Campbell Foster, Q.C., followed with a speech in opposition. Having at the outset spoken of the advantages of women in comparison with men, as seen continually in the carriages and other luxuries of ladies of the higher classes, and generally in the homes of the middle classes and the poor, he characterised the movement as one merely of sentiment, the 300,000 persons whom it was sought to enfranchise being, he said, a mere drop in the bucket as compared with all the rest. He also appealed to the ladies present whether they would like to serve as jurors, evoking a hiss by remarking incidentally that in many cases in which women were tried they were acquitted because the jury consisted of men, and contended that there could not be political equality between the two sexes, because women could not serve as police-constables, as soldiers, or as sailors. If women were to have the franchise, he remarked, married women were the most fit to exercise it, because their daily converse with their husbands and their sons would tend to give them that knowledge of the world and of the way it was managed which would be necessary, while spinsters and widows would be guided almost solely by the curate or the Nonconformist minister. (Laughter.) In conclusion, the learned gentleman recommended his female auditory to let well alone, and not meddle with matters, lest they should in consequence get worse.

Miss Todd, of Belfast, in replying, denied that what Mr. Foster said about the luxuries of rich ladies had any real application to the case in point, the leaders in the movement being the champions of tens of thousands of women of the middle and working classes, adding that in her own district of Ulster the proportion of women to men engaged in the flax mills and linen manufactories exceeded the proportion of women to men working in the cotton districts of Lancashire. She also declared emphatically that she and her friends desired to stop at the definite limit which had been laid down that afternoon, and said the change asked for would involve no legal or social changes. If there were a real evil it should be remedied; if there were a real wrong it should be redressed; and justice should not be refused on the pretext that if it were conceded something further might be demanded. The argument about women not serving as constables, soldiers, or sailors, Miss Todd met by pointing out that among men all such services are voluntary, and glanced at the hardships endured by many women in the discharge of their relative and social duties.

After a few remarks from Mr. Astley, Mrs. McLaren alluded to the numerously-signed petitions from lawyers and women in Scotland in favour of the object, adding that if Scotland had had Home Rule women would have been enfranchised long ago, a preponderance of Scotch members being in favour of such a change.

On the motion of Mr. Greening, seconded by Mrs. Frances Hoggan, M.D., the following resolution was carried, with only two dissentients:—

> That by the exclusion of women from the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament, a considerable portion of the property, intelligence, and industry of the nation is deprived of representation in the House of Commons; and that the extension to women of political rights, by strengthening in them the sense of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, would be conducive to the highest welfare of the State.

Subsequently, on the motion of Miss Downing, seconded by Mr. King, it was resolved, there being only one dissentient:—

> That women being held, equally with men, responsible to the laws of the country, should therefore have a voice in electing those who make the laws, and that the Chairman be authorised to sign, on behalf of this meeting, a petition in support of Mr. Courtney's resolution in favour of the repeal of the electoral disabilities of women.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

M. Hugo de Koppenfels writes from Eloby, Gorisco Bay, a little to the north of the French Gaboon colony, that he has been exploring the country during several weeks of pouring rain. He ascended the Muni, the Noya, the Balinji, and the Tambuni to the first falls. In the Crystal Mountains he fell in with tribes absolutely unknown up to the present, or who at least had not been seen by whites, with rare exceptions—the Etemo, the Manga, the Otonto, the Toko. These people are scattered in the middle of the Fans or Pahouins and the Oszeba, but speak languages differing from those of the two latter. Their idioms have much resemblance to that of the Shekiani and the Balinji. These people, M. Koppenfels tells us, are very inoffensive; they regarded him as a curious animal and had a certain fear of him. They tried to render him service, and were much less importunate in their mendicity than the other negroes of that coast. When he asked them to accompany him into the interior they agreed with a certain enthusiasm, assuring him that the people he would meet with were not wicked. They are frightfully poor and much weaker than the Oszeba. They are obliged to give up planting on account of the ravages of elephants and gorillas, which are very numerous and daring. Not a single night passed, M. de Koppenfels states, that he did not hear these animals ravaging around the villages, which are, for the most part, very large. As soon as the animals are known to be near, the whole village is on foot endeavouring to frighten them away by shouting. In these nocturnal expeditions, in which the explorer took part, he noticed that the headman of the village addressed a speech to the elephants, and that in this speech his own name was pronounced. He was told that the elephants were threatened to be handed over to him, and that if they did not fly at once they would be visited on the morrow and the white man would kill them. If the elephant seizes a plant with its trunk, the people immediately raise a dreadful, plaintive howling, and the principal orator addresses, in a lamentable voice, supplications to the enormous brute.—*The Times.*

THE BATTLE AT RORKE'S DRIFT.

The Correspondent of the *Natal Mercury*, who was with Colonel Glyn's column, gives a long account of the events connected with the battle at Rorke's Drift. He says:—

About one his Excellency arrived from the east, having left the main body of reinforcements in the valley some miles off, wending their way home. The General and staff had a few minutes' talk with the major and his officers, learning the news of the morning, and then left us with instructions to proceed back two miles further and there stop, as the camp was intended to be struck that (Wednesday) afternoon, and moved on to the spot where we were told to halt. We did halt there and found the staff there as well, looking on through field glasses at some large bodies of Kaffirs who were in close proximity to our camp, about ten miles off. The mounted police were ordered to halt and off saddle, but Captain Shepstone and his volunteers had orders to proceed back to the camp to see what was up. I joined them, and we had not gone far on the road when a mounted messenger came up with a note from Colonel Pulleine to the General, saying that the camp was attacked by large numbers of Kaffirs, and asking him to return with all the help at his command. With this we halted and awaited the upcoming of the general, who came along at once, and proceeded up the valley to reconnoitre. About three miles had been got over, during which we passed the four guns under Colonel Harness and some of the 1-24th, with the ambulance and a waggon, accompanied by the main body of the mounted infantry, all on their way to encamp at the new ground. A mounted man was then seen approaching, and was recognised as Commandant Lonsdale. He brought the dreadful news that having chased a Zulu on horseback he got separated from his men and had ridden quietly back to camp, but on arrival there within about 300 yards of it, about two p.m., he found large bodies of the enemy surrounding it and fighting with our men. He had just time to discover his mistake, turn, and fly for his life, when several bullets were fired at him, and many Zulus started in chase. Owing, fortunately, to the stoutness and admirable pluck of his well known little pony "Dot," he was lucky enough to get back to his regiment, which was also marching home in false security and utter ignorance, as the rest of us had been, of the frightful catastrophe which was occurring not five miles off. It is true that big guns had been heard during the morning, as also the rattle of musketry, but we thought it was only a small skirmish near the camp. Upon hearing Commandant Lonsdale's account, orders were sent back for all the troops to return at once, and his Excellency and staff awaited with anxiety (equally felt by the officers of the native regiment, volunteers, and mounted Infantry) the arrival of the rest of the column. In order, however, to gain a little more information, mounted skirmishers were sent out to the tops of the adjoining ridges to watch the course of events, but they could not discover more than that the enemy were increasing in numbers, beating back our men, burning the tents, and taking away large quantities of stores, waggons, oxen, and horses. This news only made us more anxious and miserable for the on-coming of our other men, as with only the two native battalions and some tired cavalry it would have been madness to advance alone. This everyone felt, and our anxiety was again increased—this time by sending a small body of mounted men forward to get as close to the camp as they could, who, when they returned, reported that everything was in the hands of the enemy, and nearly all firing had ceased. This news was hurriedly believed, but we still hoped it might not be true, or at any rate only partially true, and that our men had simply fallen back on Rorke's Drift through the superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy. It was quite half-past four when the rest of the troops did come up, and then the advance was made of the whole force as follows:—The four guns were placed in the centre, with a half battalion of the 2-24th on each flank, that on the right being commanded by Colonel Degacher, and that on the left by Major Black. On either side of them were placed eight companies of the 3rd N.A.C., and beyond them again the cavalry, Major Dartnell with the mounted police and volunteers on the left; and Colonel Russell with his mounted ambulance, with a small rear-guard, followed behind the guns; and in this order we advanced, with fear in our hearts as to what had taken place, and steady determination to retake the camp, even in the increasing darkness, and at whatever cost. When within about two miles, advance guards were sent forward, but nothing was seen of the enemy. Upon nearing to within a mile, which brought us close under the rise where the camp was placed, we could see by the shadows against the horizon from the top of the neck of land where our road ran back to the Bashee Valley, and so on to the Drift, that the enemy had dragged a large number of waggons, &c., and placed a sort of barrier against our only road back; and from behind this we could hear the hoarse cries of the enemy, and the clatter of their sticks and assegais against their shields. A halt was made, and four rounds of shrapnel poured into the barricade by the four guns, when another advance was made. In the meantime Major Black had orders to advance ahead, and take, at all risks, the kopje on the left of the ridge, which, when done, would enable those holding it to pour in a destructive fire on those on the ridge, and also guard our flank. As the gallant major moved off in the dark on this errand of almost certain death, I heard him shout out, "No firing boys; give them the cold steel." And well I believe they would have done it. Another short advance, and then the Shrapnel dose was repeated, after which we heard no noise whatever. A little further on we began to tumble over dead bodies lying in every direction, and in some places where there was a ditch or any kind of shelter, men were found lying thick, as though they had fought until every cartridge was gone, and had then been surrounded and assegaied. Within a few hundred yards of the top of the ridge, with a grotesque and large shadow of the Isandhlwana mountain in front of us, showing clearly against the sky in the evening light, we heard a ringing British cheer ascend from hundreds of throats, and then knew that Major Black and his men of the 1-24th had got up the kopje without resistance, and that the enemy had retired still further between us and Rorke's Drift. When we had all ascended on to the ridge it was between eight and nine o'clock, and it was decided to bivouac where we were and move on at daylight. In the morning we took every precaution we could, as we knew we were followed by a large body, and might equally well be attacked from the front. Oh, how dreadful to all were those fearful hours which followed, when all of us had to wait with what patience we could for daybreak, knowing that we were standing and lying among the bodies of our own comrades, though how many we little knew. Then many a vow of vengeance was breathed in the stillness of the night, and many and deep were the sobs which came from the breasts of those who, may be, never sobbed before, at discovering even in the dim morning light the bodies of dear friends brutally massacred, stripped of all clothing, disembowelled, and in some cases with their heads off. How that night passed I fancy few of us know. For my own part I was both reckless and despairing—reckless at the chance of falling in with the enemy, and despairing because of the sad awakening I felt sure we should have in the morning. During the night fires were constantly burning on all the adjoining hills, and one bright blaze in particular rivetted our attention all night, as it seemed to be near Rorke's Drift, and we again feared for the safety of those within that small place, knowing we were utterly helpless to aid them in any way before morning. At about an hour before daylight I arose, for I had been lying down close to the General and his staff, and went and had a quiet look around me to see for myself the state of affairs and recognise any bodies that I could. I did this with a strong feeling of duty upon me, as otherwise I could not have got through it. I have seen many battle-fields in Europe and elsewhere, and, although on some I have seen thousands lying where I then saw tens, I do not think I ever saw such a sickening sight in all my life. Mixed with the debris of our commissariat wagons, the contents of which—such as flour, sugar, tea, biscuits, mealies, oats, &c.—were all scattered about, wasted in pure wantonness on the ground, there were also dead horses shot in every position, oxen mutilated and mules stabbed; while lying thick upon the ground in clumps were bodies of white men, with only their boots and shirts on, or perhaps an old pair of trousers or part of their coats, with just enough to show to which branch they belonged. In many cases they lay with sixty to seventy rounds of empty cartridges alongside of them, showing that they had only died after doing their duty. The great wonder to me at the time was that so few men (for there were only about 600 men in camp, excluding the natives who ran, and not including Colonel Durnford's mounted men under Captain Barton, who I learnt afterwards did fight well) were able in the open and with no protection or cover to keep off for four or five hours such a large number of Kaffirs as that which must have attacked them.

From all the reliable information I can get, coupled with careful calculation and what I saw myself through my field glass the line of Zulus which came down the hills to the left was nearly three miles long, and must have consisted of over 15,000 men. While I also noticed that a large body of over 5,000 remained on the top as a reserve, and took no part in the action, but simply drove off the captured cattle, waggons, and plunder. When these men moved they took most of their dead bodies away with them in our waggons, and so, as we did not find many in or surrounding the camp, we could hardly estimate their loss; but I am disposed to think that, what with the two guns firing many rounds of shrapnel and case into the dense ranks of the enemy at close quarters, the rockets, and, calculating that each man had say seventy rounds, and killed or wounded with every other bullet, we may safely put down their loss at between two and three thousand men, and this estimate has been considered low by professional gentlemen well qualified to judge. I had just returned from my melancholy round when the word to move was given, and this time we advanced in force, and not in lines. We proceeded rapidly on our way, feeling our flanks, and sending out good advance and rear guards, and when near the other side of the plain, where the neck of land goes, through which we got down into the Bashee Valley again, we saw in the distance, away on our left, a returning Zulu impi, numbering some thousands, and judging from the burning kraals which we saw bordering the river on our side, we judged that they were part of the attaching force which had left the camp attacked at Rorke's Drift, and after having made a small raid throughout the border were now returning home. The sight hurried us a little, and although we got on to the hill overlooking the river and the Drift, with our late camping ground on the other side, our anxieties were not allayed, because we saw buildings still in flames at Rorke's House. Before getting quite down to the river I had a good look through my glass, and thought I distinguished figures on the walls or roof of the large building, one of which seemed to be waving a flag. I called the attention of the General to it, and Colonel Russell, myself, and some of his mounted infantry crossed the river and galloped up to the house at full speed. Our surprise and delight may be easily imagined when we heard a good English cheer greet us, and upon getting close up saw that the place was surrounded by a barricade of mealies in sacks, with the bodies of numerous Zulus lying around. We quickly dismounted, and when inside learnt to our relief that the little garrison had received warning in time from fugitives from our late camp, and were able to prepare themselves so that they successfully withstood and repulsed, with severe loss to the enemy, a large body of over four thousand Kaffirs which had attacked them at five on Wednesday evening, and only retire at daylight that morning. We were soon followed by more of the mounted infantry, and then came his Excellency the General and staff. Afterwards all the column was got over, and encamped pro tem. close by. The gallant defenders had to relate the whole night's experiences to us all, and were then much complimented on their splendid resistance. The small garrison consisted of little over 130 men, under Lieutenant Bromhead, 2-24th. The following officers were also with him at the time, and gave material assistance:—Dr. Reynolds, 2-24th; Lieutenant Chard, R.E.; Lieutenant Adendorff, 1-3rd N.N.C.; and Messrs. Dunne, Dalton, and Byrne, of the Commissariat Department. The Rev. Mr. Smith was also present throughout the attack.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

(From the *Illustrated London News*.)

The will (dated April 29, 1834), with a codicil (dated May 8, 1861), of Mr. George William Rowley, late of Priory-hill, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, who died on the 21st of November last, was proved on the 30th of January by Mrs. Jane Catherine Rowley, the widow, and Charles Percival Rowley, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator devises and bequeaths his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated February 6, 1872), with a codicil (dated December 14, 1877), of Mr. George Charles Wiltshire, late of No. 15, River-street, Myddelton-square, Islington, who died on the 4th of December last, was proved on the 31st of January by Robert Wiltshire, the nephew, and Thomas Hayward Budd, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £400 each to the Idiot Asylum, Earlswood, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; £300 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Pastoral Aid Society; £200 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bishop of London's Fund, and the Additional Curates' Society; £100 each to the London City Mission, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, Southwark, the London Hospital, Whitechapel, the Ophthalmic Infirmary, Moorfields, the Rupture Society, Finsbury-square, the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, the National Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children, Great Queen-street, the London Aged Christians Society, Sackville-street, the Strangers' Friend Society, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the London Orphan Asylum, the British Orphan Asylum, the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, St. Ann's Society, the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, the Home for Crippled Boys, Marylebone, the Home for Crippled Girls, Kensington, and the Princess Mary's Village Home, Addlestone. There are numerous substantial legacies to nephews, nieces, and others, and the residue of his property he leaves between his said nephew, Robert Wiltshire, and his nieces, Mrs. Caroline Wight and Miss Emma Winstanley.

The will, dated December 28, 1877, of Mr. John Manby Colegrave, late of Cann-hall, Essex, and of No. 4, Onslow-square, South Kensington, who died on January 17 last at No. 24, Eversfield-place, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on January 29 by Mrs. Louise Marie Manby Colegrave, the widow, and Thomas Manby Colegrave, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator gives £1,000 to his Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, for such charitable, religious, educational, or other purposes as he may think desirable; and several sums, amounting together to £25,000, are given upon various trusts for his said wife and son; Cann, or Cannen Hall, and his other estates in Essex, are left to his wife for life, and then, subject to her power of appointment, to his said son; his estates in Norfolk are settled on his son. There are a few other bequests, and the residue, including his house in Onslow-square, is given to his wife, with an absolute power of disposition; but, in the event of her leaving any part undisposed of, is to go to the son, Thomas Manby Colgrave.

The will, dated December 1, 1874, of Mr. Henry Juer, late of Park-road, Battersea, who died on November 30 last, was proved on January 31 by Richard Pryce, the nephew, John Arch Stuart, and George Slade Ash, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths £200 each to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, St. George's Hospital, Charing-cross Hospital, King's College Hospital, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and the British Orphan Asylum, Slough; £50 to the Battersea Charity Organization; £500 to the churchwardens of the parish of Battersea upon trust to invest the same in the New Three Per Cents., and to distribute the dividends on February 6, the anniversary of his birthday, equally among such 12 persons as they may select, being needy parishioners of the said parish, of 60 years of age and upwards. There are considerable legacies to his sisters, nephews, and nieces, and the remainder of his property he gives to his said nephew, Richard Pryce.

The will, dated December 24, 1873, of Mr. Edmund Rushworth, late of Savile-row, and of Carlton-hill, Marylebone, surveyor, who died on the 29th of January, last, was proved on the 13th ult., by Miss Edith Rushworth, the daughter, and Edmund Walter Rushworth, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The residuary legatees are testator's children and the children of any deceased child.

The will, dated December 1, 1874, with a codicil dated January 6, 1879, of Mr. Francis Henry Banister, formerly of Church-hill, Woolwich, but late of Marian-villa, Shooters-hill, Plumstead, undertaker, who died on January 7 last, was proved on January 29 by James Joseph Banister, the brother, George William Blanchett, and William Farnfield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Banister, £200 and an annuity of £400; to his executor, Mr. Blanchett, £100; to his said brother the goodwill of his business, with the stock and trade implements; and the residue of his property upon trust for his two daughters, Mary Ann and Alice.

The will, dated July 21, 1873, with a codicil, dated July 20, 1876, of Ann, Lady Montfort (widow of the late Baron Henry Montfort), late of 6, Milton-street, Dorset-square, who died on December 27 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mrs. Ann Turner, the niece, and John Arch Stuart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix, after leaving a good many legacies, leaves the rest of her property to her said niece.

HEALTHY HOMES.

The first of a course of lectures on sanitary matters, arranged by the National Health Society, has been delivered by Mr. T. P. Teale, at the residence of Mr. C. Matthews, in Hertford-street, Park-lane, London, the subject being "Below the Floors and Behind the Walls in Modern Houses—Invisible Dangers." A numerous audience, composed mostly of ladies, attended the lecture.

Mr. Teale said his object in coming before them was to help them to understand the risks we were subject to from the invisible poison of drains, or, in other words, borrowing figurative language, to make them "see" bad smells. It was a fact that was now becoming generally recognised that a great proportion of the houses in this country had within them conditions dangerous to health—conditions which were either the result of faulty design or faulty workmanship. It was also a fact that faulty design and faulty workmanship went on in spite of legislation, in spite of sanitary authorities, in spite of inspection—which was often little else than an official veneer. How, then, were these grievous ills, these preventable sources of illness, to be warded off? In only one way, he would reply, viz.—by awakening every householder to a sense of his duty towards his family; by making every man and woman in charge of a house feel responsible for its sanitation, and for understanding the mechanism of its sanitary arrangements. So might we become a nation of sanitary inspectors, and when the employer fully understood what he was about, knew what he wanted, and was determined to have it, then only would our sanitary work be efficiently and honestly done. (Hear, hear.) Let the conscience of public opinion become so sensitive on matters of health that it would brand with discredit the architect or contractor who should turn out a building with any of its sanitary arrangements below the standard of current authority. But it might be asked, How were they to learn all this? Was not the subject abstruse, difficult beyond their ken? Without hesitation, he answered "No." The principles of the sanitary arrangements of a house were extremely simple, and of this he hoped to convince them during the progress of his lecture. He was glad that his audience was composed in a great measure of ladies, for several reasons; the first being that in his experience as a medical man he had found that the wife realised more readily, promptly, and earnestly than her husband the dangers to her children from bad drainage in a house, whereas the husband realised more keenly the cost of setting bad drains right. His second reason was, that whenever unhealthy conditions existed in a home the female members of the family were usually exposed to them both by day and night, whilst the men were absent during the day, at business or other occupations. And again, a woman's occupation being chiefly at home, she was able to keep a more vigilant eye upon the working arrangements of the house and on any work being done by plumbers and others, on the perfection of which frequently rested the question of life or death. He could tell them of one lady, the wife of a leading member of the medical profession, who, before taking a country house for a summer holiday, so carefully looked into all its sanitary arrangements that it was remarked of her that "there was not a drain she did not poke her nose into;" and of another, who was so keen in tracking every doubtful point in her house, that her husband finally caught the fire of her enthusiasm, and became warmed up into an ardent sanitary reformer. Such women adorned the name of wife and of mother, and were worthy to have human lives under their charge. (Hear, hear.) The plan of his lecture was to teach them why and how sewer emanations gained entrance to a house, and how they might be excluded and the danger guarded against. Mr. Teale then proceeded to illustrate, by means of a series of diagrams, the various conditions under which sewer gas gained entrance to a house. In the greater number of cases the poison came either from untrapped or imperfectly trapped waste pipes, or else from a leak in the drain under the basement, the gas being drawn through crevices in the floor by the action of the kitchen fire. In devising sanitary arrangements, the great point should be to conduct the sewer emanations quite clear of the house; but if this could not be accomplished, fortunately the syphon trap supplied the means, as it were, of cheating the gas, and in large towns no houses were now allowed to be built without such fittings. More often than not, however, the work was only partially carried through, the lavatory, and both waste pipes and cellar sinks and the waste-pipes of cisterns being frequently overlooked altogether. A fruitful cause of sewer emanations was the use of "seconds" drain pipes by speculative builders, "seconds" pipes being those that were cracked, fitted imperfectly, or were otherwise defective; and when leakages were repaired, it was seldom thought worth while to remove and replace the old foul, saturated soil in which the drains had been imbedded, the consequence being that as the soil dried it gradually subsided, carrying the pipes with it, and so opening another fracture. The natural settling of the foundations of a house was also too often overlooked in the original plan of the drainage. In Leeds, under the new bye-laws, no drain was allowed to be carried under a house unless it was embedded in a layer of concrete to prevent subsidence, and it must not be covered up until a sanitary inspector had certified the arrangements. Those two requirements were, in his opinion, absolutely essential when a drain passed under a house, else they were running an extreme risk. The junctions between perpendicular and horizontal pipes were frequently scamped in house construction, with the result that in time the joints opened out and permitted the escape of foul vapours. Open waste pipes connected with water cisterns were a prolific source of typhoid fever, and he would have them entirely disconnected with the drains, and made to discharge over the side of the cistern, and such a plan would possess an additional value, as indicating when the ball cock got out of order. Every soil pipe should be carried outside the house, and have a ventilating shaft continued up to the roof, and all waste pipes ought to be trapped inside the house, and then carried to an open trapped gallery in the yard. These were the sanitary arrangements now most approved, but science was busily at work on the question, and probably a year or two would considerably advance its solution. Another great question to which attention was urgently required was the poisoning of well water in country districts by sewage percolation from cesspools. Being often in close proximity to each other a great many wells must necessarily be contaminated, and he had known an instance of the poison of typhoid being communicated in this manner throughout an entire district. The leakage from cesspools sometimes extended to the lower rooms of neighbouring houses, producing a dampness in the walls which was sometimes the predisposing cause of diphtheria. Ignorance as to where cesspools were situated led on occasions to serious consequences. At Halifax some time since an outbreak of fever was traced to a hidden cesspool, which had been built over during the enlargement of a gentleman's residence. Every house ought to have deposited in it a distinct plan of its drainage in some durable form, and any alteration subsequently made should be marked upon it.

In concluding, the lecturer said he hoped he had succeeded in convincing them that the matters to which he had referred were worthy the study and attention of every one in charge of a house; and that a reasonable amount of time and study would enable them to understand where lay the skeleton in the cupboard, and the weak link in the chain, which might snap at any moment and launch a household into illness, death, and desolation. Was it not a satire upon our civilisation, that whilst years were devoted to the ornamental accomplishments in a lady's education, not an hour was given to the sanitary construction of a dwelling, the study of which might have taught her to guard her children from fever caused by an untrapped bath in the nursery; her husband from blood poisoning, after a surgical operation, caused by a scamped joint in the drain pipes; herself from puerperal illness, caused by an unguarded overflow pipe in a bedroom lavatory? Good sanitary workmanship would not be forthcoming unless it was demanded, and they could not demand it until they had learnt what was required. (Applause.)

THE NAVY AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for the year 1879-80, which were issued on Friday in last week, show a net decrease compared with the current year of £1,543,007, the total sum to be voted being £10,586,894, against £12,129,901 (including supplementary estimates amounting to £1,076,000). The cost of the effective services is estimated at £8,379,898; the non-effective services, £2,006,746; the remainder, £200,250, being for the conveyance of troops on account of the Army Department. The following is the manner in which the vote for the Naval Service is distributed:—Wages to seamen and marines, £2,708,695; victuals and clothing for ditto, £1,000,375; Admiralty Office, £185,400; Coastguard Service, Royal Naval Reserves, &c., £193,170; scientific branch, £105,576; dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad, £1,355,000; victualling yards at home and abroad, £76,570; medical establishments at home and abroad, £67,030; marine division, £21,438. Naval Stores for the Building, Repair, and Outfit of the Fleet and Coast guard. Machinery, and Ships built by contract, &c.; Section I. Naval stores, £1,030,000; Section II. Machinery and ships built by contract, &c., £842,000; new works, buildings, yard machinery, and repairs, £566,749; medicines and medical stores, £75,710; martial law, &c., £7,985; miscellaneous services, £140,530. Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the Navy and Marines, £891,615. Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances: Section I. Military pensions and allowances, £803,920; Section II. Civil pensions and allowances, £301,211.

A supplementary estimate was also issued showing that a further sum of £364,539 is required for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments for the year ending March 31, 1879, in addition to the sums already provided in the estimates presented in the session of 1878. In Class 1 (public buildings, &c.), an additional sum of £28,662 is required; in Class 2 (the various Government offices), £44,558; Class 3 (law charges, &c.), £48,203; Class 4 (education), £131,940; Class 5 (diplomatic services, consular service, and Treasury chest), £45,056; Class 6 (relief of distressed British seamen abroad and pauper lunatics in Scotland), £2,284; Class 7 (miscellaneous), £19,336; and the Revenue Departments, £34,500. Among other items of excess over the original estimates is a sum of £16,984, additional expenditure on account of the Paris International Exhibition. The original estimates for this purpose for the year was £36,700, and the total expenditure of the Royal Commission is estimated at £66,983. The additional sum required for the diplomatic services is £22,810, made up as follows:—Salaries and rent allowances (to provide for special grant to her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris towards meeting the additional expenditure incurred by him during the International Exhibition, and for temporary allowances to her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and to the members of that Embassy on account of special expenses owing to the recent war), £3,290; telegrams (consequent on the state of affairs on the Continent), £4,100; incidental expenses, £4,600; special missions and services, £6,610; and outfits, £4,210 (to meet the outfit payable to Lord Dufferin on his appointment as her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and for certain outfits on the retirement of Mr. Midleton from Carcas). The special missions and services are subdivided as follows:—Eastern Roumelian Commission under the Treaty of Berlin, £4,000; expenses incurred by officers employed on special service in Turkey, £2,000; boundary commissions under the Treaty of Berlin (on account of), £310; and expenses connected with the Niger expedition of 1871, £300. Under the heading of consular services, there is an additional sum of £3,000 required to provide for temporary allowances granted to consular officers in Turkey to meet special expenditure caused by the recent war.

MR. BRASSEY ON OVER-PRODUCTION AND COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

The conferences promoted by a committee of the clergy, originally in reference to trade unions, were resumed in London last Saturday afternoon at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's-churchyard. The chair was taken by the Rev. Canon Oakley, who read letters sympathizing with the object of the movement from Mr. T. Hughes and Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., and also stated that the committee had been able to venture upon friendly protests against certain publications of religious societies which were not quite fair in reference to trade unions. The question for discussion was, "How far is over-production a cause of the present commercial depression?"

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., read a paper, in which he asked the clergy to recognize the trade unions, and, if brought into contact with their leaders, to regard them, not as conspirators against society, but rather as men weighted with heavy responsibilities which had been cast upon them by the force of circumstances. Trade unions were the natural outcome of the present extended development of industry, and their existence must be dealt with as an accomplished fact. If wages must rise with prospering and fall with languishing trade, trade unions could not exercise any paramount influence in determining the rate of wages. Their committees might do good service by collecting information as to the state of trade and the cost of production in foreign countries and by watching legislation. It was desirable that working men should look to Parliament for the redress of their grievances, and it was gratifying that they had been encouraged by the sympathy of the House of Commons to seek relief through legislation rather than revolution. The clergy might well sympathize with their aspirations, both individual and collective, for the clergy formed the natural link which bound together various grades of society. In their opposition to piecework, in restraining emulation, in giving no encouragement to diligence and skill, trades unions were wholly in the wrong. As an advocate of liberal wages for an equivalent in work faithfully and diligently wrought, he was convinced that the future of British industry depended upon our workmen being allowed to give full scope to their natural energies. If their vigour were repressed, our commerce would yield to German and Anglo-Saxon energy in the West. The subjugation of the individual to the arbitrary authority of a guild or corporate body was a cherished fallacy of the workmen of all countries; but the freedom of labour was absolute and inalienable, as was asserted in Turgot's preamble to the edict of 1776, by which Louis XVI. suppressed guilds and monopolies, and repeated in the report of the recent French Commission on the condition of the working classes. In these matters there was wanted more light, a higher education, and a clearer and fuller knowledge of all the facts; and the clergy, if they made themselves masters of the subject, could proclaim the truth from the independent standpoint it was their privilege to occupy. Neither in the cotton nor the iron trade—the latter involving the collieries—could it be alleged that the action of the operatives had been the cause of the present collapse. The growth in the productive capacity of our cotton mills exhibited something like a mania between 1860 and 1877, at home, in the United States, on the Continent, and in India. There was a total augmentation of producing power of over 50 per cent. in 17 years. England added 10½ and Europe and the United States 12 millions to the number of spindles in 1860, the totals being then 47,823,727 and now 70,334,000. In the iron trade, too, high prices led to excessive production; and while the aggregate capacity of our furnaces in 1877 was 4,256,000 tons, the product was 1,500,000 tons. The consumer benefited by the fall in price, but thousands were thrown out of employment; and the more general use of steel would still further limit the demand for iron. As steel producers we had nothing to fear from foreign countries. Our ironmasters had suffered with those of every other country, so that the trade had not been ruined by the high price of British labour. Ironworkers' wages had been reduced 52½ per cent. since 1873. Conflicts between employers and labourers were inevitable, and, as Mr. Mill said, their relations were nearly as unsatisfactory to the payer of wages as to the receiver, both in trade and domestic establishments. In the latter case an effective means of diminishing the evil was to live simply and ostentatiously. A feeling of interest in work was an essential condition in efficient and economical organization. Under the form of piecework this principle had been introduced by every successful employer of labour. It was adopted in all cases by his father, and on no other system would it have been practicable for an individual sitting in an office in London to undertake large contracts in every quarter of the globe, and to realize that the cost of labour was approximately the same in all countries. As Mr. Siemens had urged, both parties would be materially benefitted by so arranging wages as to make them depend in great measure upon the quality and quantity of the work produced. The objection that piecework led to competition was an anachronism in an age of competitive examinations. Co-operative distribution was an undoubted success, but in production co-operation had worked most satisfactorily when only the industrial or practical part of the work had been handed over to the workman, the capitalist retaining the general control in his own hands. The principle had been so applied in the slate quarries of North Wales. The joint-stock companies afforded the means of raising capital by the contributions of operatives, and no greater service could be rendered them than by multiplying facilities for the investment of periodical savings. Railway companies would do well to create a certain proportion of £1 shares, to be reserved for distribution among their servants. (Hear, hear.) Christian teaching must be the basis of social sympathies by which alone a common interest and a sense of mutual regard could be established as between master and servant. The clergy could inculcate the principle of justice embodied in the maxim, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work." They could teach the vanity of riches which only the few could learn by experience; they could warn against the perversion of emulation into envy and jealousy; they could enjoin the self-denial and thrift by which provision could be made in good times against inevitable reaction; and they could advance education as the surest means of restoring social harmony, technical perfection, and material prosperity to the trade and industry of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. George Potter read a paper the object of which was to show that the working men who had urged the limitation of production and whose advice had been rejected with scorn had been vindicated by the fact that their remedy had been at last adopted under the pressure of necessity. If the employers had any other remedy to suggest, they ought to make it known. He asked opponents to explain why foreign manufacturers should be beating us in neutral markets when they could not do so in their own markets without protection.

Mr. E. J. Watherstone said it was evident that buyers must benefit from over-production, and that manufacturers suffered as all men must do who made miscalculations. But the evil was temporary, and would rectify itself. One chief cause of depression was the absence of real free trade. It was a farce at which the world must laugh, that we, who gathered £47,000,000 from Customs and Excise, should stand forth as the champions of free trade. Our exports would double if we would inaugurate real free trade. Spain wanted our fabrics, but as we almost prohibited her wines she took from us only 3½ millions to 10 millions taken from her. So with Austria, France, Germany and Italy; we closed our doors against them, and all but compelled them to do the same against us.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., in speaking of the causes of depression, mentioned the bad harvests, and said that the farmers deserved the utmost sympathy, for they had no money to spend and could scarcely pay their rents, and, alluding to excessive personal expenditure, remarked that it did not prevail exclusively among the working classes. Unproductive national expenditure must affect trade, and on the Continent you were almost drummed out of existence, while uncertainty at home had disturbed all calculations for the last two or three years. Thus there were in operation many causes before over-production, which was sometimes the cause and sometimes the consequence of depression. People had not too many clothes, but they had no money to buy them. We were threatened less by low-priced than by skilled labour and the education and intelligence which adapted products to the wants of customers, which our manufacturers sometimes refused to do until they were losing trade. He wished the Foreign Office would translate and publish the report of the French Commission, which was one long moan about English competition. (Cheers.)

Several other gentlemen having spoken, the discussion was adjourned for a week.

READ CAREFULLY.

To read without research is to read without power, because, whatever be our native aptitude and our educational preparation, there can be no proper power without labour. As the exertion of smiting develops the muscles of the smith's arms into brawny breadth and strength; as the exertion of walking similarly develops the muscles of the pedestrian's legs, so the exertion of thinking, of analysing, of comparing, of combining, of testing and determining, of patient and diligent intellectual mining, develops and increases intellectual capability. We want both knowledge and the power to know, the power of quick perception, of accurate judgment, of ready recollection, of graceful combination, of comprehensive classification, can be acquired only by thorough and persistent addiction to independent research, to sound criticism, and to acquaintance with writings of wiser or greater men. All this calls forth and increases our cogitative capability, and forms such intellectual *habits* as are of priceless value in the walks and ways of true intelligence. Power and possession are too often confounded. It may be thought that a boy at school, or a young man in college, or a student in his library, or a professor in his researches, has wasted his time by learning what he will never have vocational use for; but if he thus increased his *power* for vocational labour or for intellectual labour of any sort, he is richly rewarded, though the particular knowledge thus acquired may never be turned to direct operative account. Ability to distinguish is increased by distinguishing; ability to assort is increased by assorting; ability to remember is increased by remembering; ability to criticise is increased by criticising; ability to achieve is increased by achieving; and so the right rule of judgment, in relation to any intellectual pursuit, is to ascertain how far we have increased, or may increase, by it, not only our intellectual possessions but our intellectual power. By this rule both early education and self-education should be examined and determined; and by this rule too the real worth and rival claims of classical culture and mathematical study should be weighed and settled.—*Christian Globe.*

THE PAINTER GAINSBOROUGH.

Gainsborough married a woman with an annuity of £200 a year, and thus, according to the cost of living in his time, had what was considered an independence. He lived for four-and-twenty years at Bath, from 1750 to 1774. He came to London, and settled in part of Schomberg House, in Pall Mall, now occupied by the War Office. He had a great practice from this time. He was one of the foundation members of the Royal Academy, and this distinction had been given to him before he left Bath. But he does not seem to have had any high opinion of the institution, and did not trouble himself to teach, or to partake in the Academy dinners. He had a quarrel on the occasion of hanging one of his most beautiful paintings for the exhibition. It was a portrait group of three of the princesses, daughters of George III., and he insisted that it should not go above the eye-line. The council or committee would not yield this point, the picture was withdrawn, and he never sent another to the Academy. This picture survives, but, unhappily, has been cut into an "overdoor" panel. It represents the Princess Royal, Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, daughters of George III. Reynolds held Gainsborough in high esteem; toasted him at one Academy dinner as the best landscape painter of the day, a compliment ill seen by Wilson, who added, "and portrait painter, too." Sir Joshua sat once to him for his portrait, but had to discontinue the sitting from illness, and Gainsborough never gave him another opportunity. He is said to have been fond of music, particularly of musical instruments, which he bought and sometimes painted. But he had not the application necessary for learning even his notes. He was generous to profusion, but his prices for portraits were very small during his life at Bath—four to eight guineas for a head. They were higher when he had removed to London. Sir Joshua gave him a hundred guineas for a landscape, for which the price asked had been eighty. He died, leaving but a modest fortune in 1788.—*Magazine of Art.*

AVILA.

Salamanca lies a little off the railway, but regaining the line and travelling onward to Madrid, Avila is reached—an old fortified town of the most striking appearance, with walls still nearly perfect, dating back to the eleventh century, and in circuit about two miles. Ponz tells us these walls took nine years to build, and were the handiwork of a Roman "master of geometry," one Casandro, and of Florin de Pituenga, a French geometrician. Two thousand workmen laboured on them, and when completed they had eighty-eight towers; the place as a whole being almost impregnable. Avila lies in a rugged mountainous district, but a fertile valley and smiling slopes immediately surround it. It has a history, not inglorious, through the middle ages, and did many deeds of which it may well be proud. It was loyal to Alfonso VII. when an infant, and proclaiming him king at the tender age of four, fought for and protected him till he was eleven. The city to this day enjoys in reward the title of Avila del Rey, and bears upon its shield a tower with a royal figure at the window. Another name the city earned was, Avila de los Caballeros, from the number of knightly families residing in it, many of whose ancestral mansions still remain, and although now ruined, prove plainly how great a state these old grandees kept up. Among others, the house of the Condes de Polentinos, with its machicolated gateway and ponderous but richly-worked masonry, its spacious *patio* and suites of palatial rooms, bears witness to the wealth and importance of its owners, although there are now no traces of the costly furniture, the mirrors, pictures, cushions of gold brocade, the tables, cabinets, the orange-trees and jessamines in silver boxes, which, as described by Madame d'Aulnois, a mansion of this kind formerly contained. A city owning such notable citizens was rich, naturally, in other glories. It has a cathedral like that of ancient Salamanca—half fortress half church—castellated without, perfectly simple, but very impressive within. But it owns some splendid stained glass, and amidst a quantity of admirable iron work, two beautiful iron pulpits, which attest the marvellous skill of the Spanish smiths. The churches at Avila, quite as interesting as the cathedral, are rich also in relics, monuments, and tombs.—*Picturesque Europe.*

A violent hurricane burst over the Bay of Naples on the night of Feb. 24, veering from the S.E., causing great havoc among the coasting craft in the port of Naples.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S CLEARING SALE
OF
Winter Jackets and Ulsters,
ALSO

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, (In Sets or by the Yards).
A few REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS still on hand —regular prices from 8 guineas to 30 guineas, will be cleared out at little more than half-price.
All Winter Goods will be cleared at a great reduction to make room for Spring Goods.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S
Agent for Butterick's True-Fitting Paper Patterns.

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

**MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,**

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SEASONABLE
GIRL'S AND BOY'S
# REAL SEAL TURBANS
FROM 2s. 9d. AT
JAMES GERRAND'S
THE "TIMES" HATTER,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

NOTICE

For the earliest and best answer to the following Riddle, a PRIZE is offered of a Beautifully-Coloured Picture in Gilt Frame, entitled:-

"The Start for the ST. LEGER."

RIDDLE

The very best salesman in this district is now living in this locality; he has special attractions to offer ladies who desire to make good and economical purchases and being acquainted with several firms in other lines of business, he is able to recommend one where to go for the best and cheapest commodities. Unlike most commercials he is well up in medicine, and if any friends are sick or injured he is sure to have some simple remedy to suggest. His conversation is extremely agreeable, and, possessed of a retentive memory, is ready to impart information on most subjects; his wit and humour put his customers into good temper, while his stories delight the children. He is the most generous fellow imaginable ever ready to lend money to his friends, while his heart is quickly touched by recitals of oppression or affliction. He not only calls on people at their shops and offices but is also a welcome visitor in the homes of his friends; in fact, his love of company is so great that if nobody else proposed going to bed, he would remain up all night entertaining his host with instructive and amusing conversation, while no opportunity is lost of doing business. His dress is inexpensive and his food very simple, and he will rest as comfortably on the uncarpetted floor as on the downiest pillow. His mode of getting from place to place is peculiar to himself— sometimes entering a house unawares, and sometimes his visit is eagerly anticipated. Though specially interested at present in working this locality, he also pays visits to various other parts of the world, having customers in America, Australia, New Zealand, India and certain towns in the British Isles and on the continent. He is always ready to make new acquaintances, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Whoever is he?

Answer "The Rothwell Times."

The answers, of which there are 28, began arriving at six o'clock on Friday evening, and continued to come in till Wednesday evening late. As advertised, the envelopes were opened yesterday afternoon in the presence of Master F. J. Seanor (No. 2) and Miss Lily Parker.

Of those connected with the Establishment the credit of the quickest reply is due to George Henry Armitage, 14, telegraph clerk, who no sooner heard it read over in manuscript, than he gave the answer; but as it might be objected that he had a better opportunity than anyone else, he declined competing, and assisted in the improvement of the puzzle. My foreman (Mr. Sugden) also gave in the first reply after printing, but as he had had the advantage of seeing a printed copy before the complete papers were issued, he also gave way, though he holds No. 1 in the list of competitors.

Master Seanor's answer being correct, and also the earliest, after the above exception (No 1) he is declared to have fairly won the picture, which will be handed over to him after tomorrow.

17 answers were correct. "The Rothwell Times"
3 were not far wrong. "A newspaper"
2 replied "H. P. Newsome"
1 felt sure it was "A Parrot"
1 gave as his opinion "The Lord"
1 thought it was "Tellinger", whatever that may mean.
1 got it into his head, it was "The town's water which has recently come into Rothwell"; and though the water was certainly eagerly anticipated, and came very quietly, how it is a salesman' or what may be the alphabet of its language, we are not sufficiently wise to understand.
1 honoured "A. Marshall" with the answer, but while acknowledging the compliment so far as regards certain characteristics, we have not attained to other remarkable traits in the very best salesman.
1 answered "R.T., Richard Thompson," whoever he may be; we strongly suspect somebody has given the initials of the answer to an enquiring friend, who has puzzled his brains to find the gentleman whose name would suit the initials 'R T.' and he has fixed on an invisible personage named Richard Thompson.

We specially recommend this invaluable salesman to all who are feeling any wants whatever in these "hard times", assured that he will further the interests of all who employ him; and that tradesmen's receipts will be considerably increased, by accepting his assistance.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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NEWSOME'S
CHEAP GROCERY STORES,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

AT NEWSOME'S,
BACON AND HAMS
At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

At Newsome's,
Always a large Stock of
HAMS AND BACON

GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.

BLADDERED LARD
In all sized bladders.

At Newsome's
CHESHIRE & AMERICAN CHEESE
Good Cheese at 6½d per pound
Fine Cheese at 7½d per pound

Do you need Good Bread?
BUY YOUR FLOUR AT NEWSOME'S
Strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed AT NEWSOME'S

At Newsome's
BUTTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Fresh Roll, Pound Lump, Kiel,
And all varieties
BUTTERINE 1s per pound

FRESH EGGS WEEKLY.

DIP CANDLES 5½d per pound
WAX CANDLES 8½d per pound
Reduction on taking larger quantities
AT NEWSOME'S

HODGSON & SIMPSON'S SOAPS
At Newsome's
BEST MOTTLED 3d per pound
HONEY SOAP 4d per pound
PALE YELLOW SOAP 3d, 3½d, and 4d
Prize Medal
GOLDEN HONEY SOAP at 4½d
WHITE SCOURING SOAP at 2½d
COLD WATER SOAP 4½d per pound

At Newsome's
NEW FRUIT
FOR THE SEASON

NEW CURRANTS 4d per pound
TIP TOP SORTS 4½d and 5d per pound
Splendid quality.

VALENTIA OR PUDDING RAISINS
New Season Fruit, 4d per pound
First quality 4½d per pound

BARCELONA NUTS 4d per lb
NEW FIGS
NEW DATES
NEW PRUNES

ALMONDS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SPICES FOR PLUM CAKE,
At reasonable prices At Newsome's

Reduction in the Price of Tea.

At Newsome's
ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound, 5d per quarter-pound

PRICE OF TEA REDUCED
At Newsome's
INDIAN AND CHINA TEA
2/- per pound, 6d per quarter-pound

TEA! TEA!
A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE
At Newsome's
THE HALF-CROWN TEA
A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS
AT NEWSOME'S
Black or Mixed, 3/-, 3/4, and 3/8 per lb

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN, TENT, GINGER
And all Flavours

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London.
Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER 2/- per dozen
BASS' & ALLSOPP'S ALE 2/3 per dozen

No alteration in the Price of TOBACCO.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG
TWIST and NAIL ROD
3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.
FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety and at the old prices

Every article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
NEWSOME'S
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S BRONCHIAL ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

Francis Henry Braithwaite, deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 35 entituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Francis Henry Braithwaite, formerly of Rothwell near Leeds, in the county of York, manager of gas works, but lately of 20, Vicar Lane, Leeds, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of December last, and Letters of Administration to whose personal estate and effects were on the 18th of January last, granted by the Registrar of the District Registry at Wakefield attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to John Henry Braithwaite, 20, Vicar Lane, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the said John Henry Braithwaite on or before the first day of July next. And Notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Twenty-sixth day of February, 1879.
JOHN TENNANT,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
18, Albion Street, Leeds.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—To be Let, the several WORKS required in the ERECTION of a BOARD SCHOOL, MASTER'S HOUSE, &c, at Woodlesford for the Oulton-with-woodlesford School Board. The drawings and specifications will be on view, and bills of quantities may be obtained, at the Offices of the Architect, from Wednesday, March 5th, to Monday, March 17th, on which latter day, before 12 o'clock at noon, tenders must be delivered to me. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
C. S. NELSON, Architect.
Albert Chambers, Park Row
Leeds, February 27th, 1879

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

FOR SALE.—Handsome Walnut Piano' full compass, cheap, £26.—Apply Post Office, Rothwell.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

Rothwell Mechanic's Institute.

GRAND CONCERT
IN THE LARGE HALL,
ON MONDAY MONDAY, MARCH 10th,
BY THE
Leeds Amateur Orchestral Society
ASSISTED BY
MR. J. BROWN, MR J. BLACKBURN,
AND
ROTHWELL HARMONIC UNION.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7 30
TICKETS:—Front Seats 1s Back 6d.

IF YOU
Want a Servant
Want an Apprentice,
Want a Good Situation,
Want to Sell a Harmonium,
Want to Buy or Sell a Horse,
Want to Let or Sell your Cottages,
Want a House or Comfortable Apartments,
Want to increase your Business connection,
Want to LET People know You're STILL ALIVE,
ADVERTISE IN THE
"ROTHWELL TIMES"
The only Local Paper in the District.
Advertising invigorates and keeps Old Customers,
Advertising pleases and gains New Customers,
Advertising a Good Article Pays Well,
Advertising secures at least one Trial.
Advertising makes Success Easy,
Advertising Shows Energy,
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ADVERTISE
NOW!

14 Day's Clearance Sale,
OF
GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS
AT
SAMUEL BATTY'S,
ROTHWELL.
Commencing Saturday March 8th.

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Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7th, 1879

THE STANLEY COLLIERY EXPLOSION, 20 LIVES LOST.

Early on Wednesday morning, the news of the sad explosion at Stanley "Deep Drop" Pit had spread throughout the district, and hundreds of people visited the scene during the day. Most of the particulars are now well known, but we will simply state the facts of the mournful catastrophe.

The Silkstone Pit, at Stanley, belongs to Messrs. R. Hudson, and Co., Limited, and has been worked for nearly 35 years, its present depth being 470 yards, perhaps the deepest in the West Riding, and though somewhat "warm" yet has not had an explosion since it was opened. Fifty-five men and boys went down on Tuesday night about nine o'clock for the "night shift" and commenced work at their usual places. About an hour afterwards an explosion of terrific violence occured at the extreme end of the "West Board" where 21 of the men and boys were employed. Besides causing extensive havoc to the workings, the fiery blast and its fast following cloud of choke damp, struck down in death, without a moment's warning, twenty of the poor fellows who happened to be within its fatal range. The twenty-first was afterwards found, but so seriously injured that it is extremely doubtful whether he can survive.

The explosion fortunately did not extend to the South Board, where the remaining 30 of the night men were at work, and these were quickly rescued without having suffered except from fright. Had the explosion occurred a few hours later, the destruction of life might have been multiplied tenfold, for at six o'clock on Wednesday morning the daymen—to the number of 250—would have gone down to replace the smaller party who were engaged during the night.

The noise of the explosion was heard above ground about a quarter past ten o'clock, its force extinguishing all the lights, and throwing up a quantity of stones, rubbish &c., and a dense cloud of smoke. P. C. Cooper happened to be within forty yards of the pit when it occurred, and as soon as possible he ran up the pit hill and found Squire Walker, the engineman; Benjamin Bramley, the fireman; Walter Hall, the night banksman; and two lamp boys.

Mr. J. H. Cookson, the managing director, was speedily on the spot and parties of explorers were soon organised and went down, Dr. Hefferman, also decending the pit, and rendering valuable aid at the bottom. Mr Thos. Arundal and two other Officials named Wheatley and Hampshire headed the bands of men and directed their efforts in bringing their entombed mates to the surface, and in the sadder work of carrying the dead to the pit bottom.

As each batch of the survivors was hoisted up in the cage, they were eagerly questioned and welcomed with natural warmth of feeling by relatives or friends who had wavered between hope and fear as to whether they would ever again be seen alive. In sad contrast to the joyful relief of those whose friends were thus brought alive to the surface was the deepened despair of others, to whom the latest arrivals from below could bring no word of hope. Scarcely less affecting was it to observe the kindly solicitude and sympathy with which friends and neighbours tried to soothe or comfort those who moaned and cried for bitter sorrow for the loss of those they loved, and upon whom households depended as bread winners.

The West Board is nearly 1600 yards from the shaft, and all along the explorers found vast heaps of rubbish almost blocking the way, and here and there the shockingly mutilated bodies of the poor fellows who had so suddenly met their death. Only one man Daniel Noble, showed any signs of life, and he was immediately carried to the bottom, and about 1 o'clock Dr. Hefferman carefully brought him to the surface; he was at once sent to Clayton Hospital, where every means are being taken for his recovery. By half-past eleven, seven bodies had been recovered and wrapped in blankets, were mournfully carried to the joiners shop, where they were laid, one by one, with a a ticket bearing the name &c. of the corpse. At five o'clock, Luke Waller's body was sent up, much disfigured, and at eight o'clock, another body that of Andrew Wild.

Owing to the immense amount of *debris* which was met with as the explorers penetrated into the workings, progress was slow, and it was not till early morning yesterday that the last of the bodies was found, at a distance of 800 or 1000 yards from the shaft. During the night the bodies were brought to the pit-head at the rate of about one per hour, the last—that of Richard Atkinson—being sent to the surface at half-past five yesterday morning. Thirteen of the bodies were laid on the floor of a cabin on the pit hill, the remaining seven being conveyed to the joiner's shop at a little further distance Blackened and scorched, some of the bodies formed a shocking spectacle. Others appeared to have succumbed to the after-damp, and bore no trace of burns. The bodies were all identified during the morning.

The mother of the Dolans was waiting anxiously for hours and bitterly weeping, on the pit bank, for the bodies of her two lads

It will be observed that most of the men killed were married, and several of them have left large families. Amongst those who have fallen victims to the disaster there are five boys—two of them (the Nolans) brothers, residing in Wakefield.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The following is a list of the killed whose bodies have been found:-

George Bolland, Stanley; married.
Luke Walker Stanley; married, and family.
Charles Wild, Brag Lane End; married, and eight children.
Richard Atkinson, Austhorpe-lane; married.
John Perks Newton Lane-End; boy.
Eli Blackburn, Eastmoor; married, and family.
Wm. Jones, Hatfield-row Stanley; single.
James Nolan New-street, Wakefield; boy.
Michael Nolan, New-street, Wakefield; boy, his brother.
Israel Hartley, Stanley; single.
Charles Firth, Stanley Lane End; married and four children.
Tom Farrar, Newton Lane End: boy.
James Leak, Stanley; married, and six children.
Luke Waller, Stanley; married.
William Grice, Newton Lane End: married and eight children.
Andrew Wild, Newton Lane End; married.
William Musgrave, Newton Land End; boy.
William Hartley, Newton Lane End; married, and one son
Joe Salt, Newton Lane End; single.
William Colley, Breadbaker-lane: married.

The Inquest on the bodies was opened yesterday, when formal evidence was given as to identification, and permission was given for the removal of the bodies after they had been put in coffins.

The Coroner suggested that the inquest should be adjourned till next Thursday, in order that the Government Inspectors might have an opportunity of concluding their examination of the pit.

During the whole of the day a few spectators lingered about the neighbourhood of the pit, but there was nothing to be seen and as evening advanced they gradually dispersed.

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THE MURDER AT OULTON.

Never perhaps, during the present generation, has there been such a diabolical crime perpetrated in this district as occurred on Tuesday evening at Oulton. Everybody in this district knows Oulton Hall, and has seen the neat little lodge on the Leeds and Pontefract Road, on the opposite side of which is the village itself. Here has lived for a number of years, an old man named William Metcalf, who is 85 years old.

About ten minutes before seven o'clock on Tuesday night, as a woman named Sarah Jeffery was passing the lodge gates on the high road, she heard Metcalf, whom she knew well, cry out, "Don't murder me! oh, don't murder me!" She opened the entrance gate, and no sooner had she done so than she saw that some one closed the front door of the lodge. Thereupon she ran along the high road to the nearest cottages, occupied by Alfred Morley, a young man, assistant gardener to Mr. Calverley, and by John Walker, tailor. She told Morley to run along to "Old Billy's"—that being the name by which Metcalf was known in the village—she was sure something was the matter, as she had heard such a noise in the house as she passed Morley went at once to the lodge and was joined there by John Walker and a lad named Butler. Morley held the front door, while the other two ran round to the back, but finding a man with what they thought was a revolver, they lost their presence of mind, and unfortunately allowed the murderer to escape. Mr. Richard Walker, came up shortly after and entered the house, but found the murderer had gone, and the old man lying in a pool of blood, insensible but still alive. Dr. Jessison was immediately sent for, but the poor man died just after his arrival. On the following morning Supt. Hall, of Wakefield and Inspector Farquhar, of Normanton searched the locality, and found a poker, one end of which was covered with blood. It is evident that this was the instrument with which the ghastly wound from which Metcalf died was inflicted, and which, seen in the murderer's hands in the dim light, seemed to the affrighted Walker to be a pistol.

Suspicion fixed itself upon a man named John D'Arcy, who for some time advertised in the *Rothwell Times* as clock and watch maker, he having been last seen at the house. As is well known, he has been travelling this locality for two or three months, and his appearance would be easily identified. It seems that he had called at several houses in Oulton during the day, the lodge being one of them, when he wished to have the old man's watch to clean; the old man would'nt let it go, and when his niece came in about six o'clock, he told her the "watch man" had been bothering him again. She told him not to let that man in again. The niece also states that D'Arcy had been asking Metcalf when his niece would be in again and he told him nine o'clock. What occurred subsequently in the lodge has already been told; but as to whether D'Arcey was the man seen in the house at seven o'clock the same night there is no positive evidence, as neither Morley, Walker, nor Butler can give any description of the man they saw, except that one says he had a slight moustache, and wore a hat with a flat crown. Neither the watch nor the stolen money have been traced, and the only articles found upon D'Arcey when he was apprehended were two leather straps, which had evidently been recently cut from a railway carriage. When brought before the Wakefield Magistrates on Wednesday, it was stated that he was a returned convict; and after being charged with the murder of which he said he was innocent, the case was remanded till to day (Friday).

At the Inquest, held on Wednesday, Sarah Metcalf, who attended to the old man, said she found his watch gone, and also his purse with about 18s. The Inquest was adjourned till tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

TO-DAYS TRIAL.

This morning before a full bench of magistrates, D'Arcy was brought up on remand. On being charged with the murder, prisoner said he had been at Bramley all day, had not been at Oulton at all that day. It was, however, proved by the evidence of some twenty persons that D'Arcy had been at Oulton that day, had taken three watches to clean, and had been spoken to by P.C. Ross the same evening.

Mr. Sykes' man (Clump Cliffe farm), said he met prisoner on the Methley road, after seven o'clock that night, and he appeared to be very much agitated. Several watch tickets were also found on the Methley road, one of which bore the name of the murdered man.

As Supt. Hall has a number of other charges against prisoner, he asked for a further remand till Friday next.

The other man, Eli Oram, who was taken up on suspicion, is remanded till Monday next. It appears he simply went into the house with other people, and getting drunk, made the foolish statement respecting the murder, somewhat implicating himself.

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

On Monday Evening, the usual Meeting of the Local Board, took place in the Board Room, Present J Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman,) Messrs. W. Hargreaves, Lunn, Hargreaves, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, and the Clerk, Medical Officer, Treasurer and Inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Medical Officer read his report for the past month.

A letter was read from Messrs. Fowler, asking further particulars about the complaint made last meeting, of two engines being recklessly driven on the Wakefield Road, and the Clerk was instructed to state more particularly the exact time, &c., at which it occurred. The Leeds and Barnsdale Turnpike Trust having written the Board that they are about to divide the money, asked the guaranteed length (3883) of the Board's portion of the road, and the Clerk and Inspector were authorised to sign the document certifying that length.

Considerable complaints were made by members respecting the state of the roads, and Messrs. Elliot's serious and prompt attention was to be drawn to the matter; the Rothwell Streets were declared to be disgraceful: of course as was said, the breaking up of the storm has made the roads very much worse, but the board were of opinion that much more should have been done.

Mr. Hawden also drew attention to the state of the footpaths on the Leeds and Wakefield Road, belonging to the Board, and it was resolved on the motion of Mr. W. Hargreaves, that the causeway on Carlton Lane, and Bell Hill to Carlton boundary, be relaid with flags, and made good; also that tenders be asked for 100 yards of 2½ inch flags, delivered on the spot.

A suggestion of Mr. Lunn's that the crossings which ought to have been made good by owners of property in Carlton Lane, be paved, was referred to the Highway Committe. Mr. Bramley also mentioned the "Woggon" flags which want repairing, but it was thought the owners would have to do that; the matter is left for enquiry.

Mr. Lunn trusted that the old pipes, &c., which were lying about in the district would be gathered up at once, and placed in safe custody.

As it appears the Leeds Sewage Scheme is nearly completed, and Mr. Parkinson, has not done anything further with the Stourton pipes, it was decided on the motion of Mr. W. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley, "that Mr. Parkinson, be "wired" to commence the following day."

[illegible] Light Co., about an escape at the bottom of St. Swithin's Street, and a lengthy discussion ensued as to what portion of the pipe belongs to the Board and what to the Company. It was eventually moved by Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley, "that the piping up to the surface belongs to the Gas Company, and the other portion to the Board." Mr. W. Hargreaves was neutral.

The Returning Officer was next appointed, Mr. James Hargreaves, and Mr. Holmes were both nominated, the latter gentleman receiving the larger number of votes.

A letter from Mr. Blyth, complained of some building material being in a dangerous position, near the Cross, but this had already been taken away.

The balance of Mr. Nickol's contract and the Inspector's cheque were both signed at this meeting. Mr. Burton's legal charges for property formerly belonging to Mr. Briggs was referred back, to be taxed.

SERIOUS ROBBERY OF A ROTHWELL TRADESMAN

We are sorry to report that Mr. Joseph Miller, pork butcher Rothwell has sustained a loss of £16. in gold and silver It seems he went to Leeds on Tuesday with some pigs which having sold he received the money in the open market, and placed in a special pocket which he had in his trousers, above the ordinary pocket. He shortly afterwards came home in Day's trap, and after having something to eat about four o'clock, proceeded to count his money; he then found that the above pocket had been cut out with some sharp instrument and the money clean gone. He had no idea of his loss till he had got home, and cannot fix on anyone who might have taken it He supposes some thief has seen him place the coin in his pocket; and with a well practised cunning, cut it out. Information was of course given, to the police, but there is little hope of it being recovered

ACCIDENT TO MR. CALVERLEY'S CARRIAGE.

Yesterday afternoon as Mr. Calverley was driving in Leeds, the horses took fright, and smashed both shafts, and did other damage. Fortunately neither Mr. Calverley nor his two servants were at all injured.

RABID DOG.

On Saturday last, a dog belonging to Mr. Appleyard, made its appearance in a rabid state, at the house of George Fisher, Briggeyes Row, greatly to the alarm of the family who made their escape. The dog was soon after shot by Harold Archer, the only damage done being the overturning of a bowl of bread.

DEATH.

BERRY.—March 3rd aged 31 years, Ruth Berry, of Rothwell.

For Football Matches and Bits about the Riddle, see last page.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills are most efficacious in strengthening a debilitated constitution than any other medicine in the world. Persons of nervous habit of body, and all who are suffering from weak digestive organs, or whose health has become decayed by billious affections, disordered stomach, or liver complaints, should lose no time in giving these admirable Pills a fair trial. Coughs, colds asthma, and shortness of breath, are so within the range of the sanative powers of this very remarkable medicine. The cures effected by these Pills are not superficial or temporary, but complete and permanent. They are as mild as they are efficacious and may be given with confidence to delicate females and young children.

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WOODLESFORD, OULTON, CARLTON, LOFTHOUSE, SHERBURN, GARFORTH, MILFORD, AND KIPPAX CHRONICLE.

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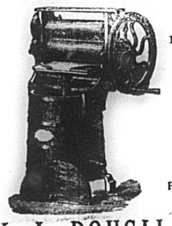

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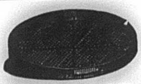

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TWO MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Underclothing
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SALE NOW ON!
TO-DAY, FRIDAY,
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We specially invite an Inspection of these Goods.

The following are a few quotations by way of giving an idea of their value:—

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Ladies' Night Dresses, all full size, well made and good cloth, rich and elaborate designs in the trimmings 1s 9½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 7s 6d 8s 11d, usually sold from 2s 6d to 12 9d

Ladies' Chemises, to match the above, 10½d., 1s 2½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, usually sold from 1s 3d to 9s 6d

Drawers, tucked and trimmed, 8½d., 11½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11½d, 3s 11d, usually sold from 1s 3d to 6s 9d

Most of the lot are handsomely trimmed with good Swiss and Scotch Hand Work, and Madeira Embroidery.

A most important item in the Stock is the quantity of best Hand made Underclothing

Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises Drawers, Camisoles, &c. The Finest Goods of the Class made.

Ladies' Bodices and Camisoles, 1s 0½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 11d

The Stock of Children's Underclothing is too vast and varied to attempt a description of it here

Ladies' will find in the Stock all sizes in Night Dresses, Chemises, and Drawers, plain and trimmed, at such low prices as we have never before had an opportunity of offering.

Ladies' White Skirts, rich Scotch embroidered, deep flounces, 2s 11d, 5s 11d, 9s 11d, undoubtedly the cheapest lot of Embroideerd Skirts ever offered Full size Tuck Skirts, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 11d

Full size Tuck Skirts, trimmed Needlework Flounces, 1s 11½d, 2s 11d, 3s 11d 4s 11 to 10s 6d

Two lots of best quality Flannel Skirts, richly embroideerd by hand, 8s 11d, 11s 9d, worth 12s 6d, 18s 6d

Ladies' French Twilled Flannel Dressing Gowns, in Cardinal, Sultan, Pink, and Blue, 9s 11d, worth 16s 9d

Ladies' Flannel Dressing Jackets, in all colours, richly embroidered, 5s 11d, 7s 11d, 9s 11d, worth 10s 6d to 21s

Ladies' Night Caps 9½d., 11½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 9d

Infants' Gowns, well made, neatly trimmed, 9½d., 1s 0½d, 1s 4½d 1s 11½d, 2s 6d

Infants' Skirts, 2½d., 1s 6½d

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Infants' Merino Cloaks, in all colours, quilted silk 3s 9d, 4s 11d

Children's Holland Pelisses, hand embroidered, 4s 6d, 4s 11d 5s 11d, 6s 11d, usual price 7s 11d, to 18s 9d

Children's Tunics and Costumes, richly embroidered, 3s 11d 4s 11d, 5s 11d

White Pique Tunics and Custumes, richly embroidered 3s 11d 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 7s 9d, 10s 6d, rare value

250 doz. Children's Pinafores, in great variety of shapes, in Diaper, Holland, and Muslin, 4½d., 6½d., 9½d., 1s 0½d, to 2s 6d.

Lot 2. WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.

In this Lot will be found an immense variety of designs, and anyone requiring New Curtains or Blinds, should not loose such an opportunity of procuring HIGH-CLASS GOODS at NOMINAL PRICES. The following are a few quotatious:

From 1s 11d to 80s.

600	pairs Lace Curtains, 3 yards long	2s 3½d	per pair
500	" "	3s 3d	"
250	" 3½ yards long	4s 6d	"
250	" "	4s 11d	"
200	" "	5s 9d	"
200	" "	6s 6d	"
200	" "	7s 6d	"
150	" 4 yards long	8s 6d	"
150	" "	9s 6d	"
100	" "	10s 6d	"
100	" "	11s 6d	"
100	" "	12s 6d	"
75	" "	13s 6d	"
75	" "	14s 6d	"
50	" "	15s 6d	"
150	" "	From 18s 6d to 35s	"

120 pieces of Low Blinds, by the yard, from 2½d to 9d
25 pieces Lace Muslin, 45 to 70 inches wide, from 8½d to 1s 6d
120 " 18 to 27 " from 2½d to 5½d
200 dozen Antimacassars, "Special to Order," 2½d to 1s. 6d

WE SHALL OFFER WITH THE ABOVE, A

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Recently purchased at a large Discount off Cost, from a London Manufacturer, consisting of upwards of a Thousand Pairs of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS, the whole of which will be marked in Lots at Prices that must command an immediate clearance.

Lots 1 to 4 consist chiefly of Children's Buttons, Elastic Sides, and Lace Boots, sizes 1 to 7, at 8½d, 1s 0½d 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d.
Lot 5. Ladies' Slippers, in Patent Calf, Felt, and Cashmere, 1s 11½d, per pair, worth from 2s 11d to 4s 6d
Lots 6 and 7. Ladies' Cashmere and Kid Elastic Side Boots and Fancy Shoes, 2s 6d and 2s 11d
Lot 8. Ladies' Kid Walking Shoes, 4s 11d, worth 6s 11d
Lot 9. Several styles in Ladies' Kid, Levant, and Sateen Walking Boots, all at 3s 11d, worth 7s
Lot 10. Ladies' High Leg, Kid Button, and Elastic Side Boots, a real bargain, 5s 11d, worth 8s 11d
Lots 11 and 12 contain all the best class of goods, various styles in Button, Elastic, and Lace Boots 7s 11d and 9s 11d, usual price from 10s 6d to 21s

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CASH ADVANCED in sums from £50 and upwards from 1 to 5 years on the BORROWER'S PERSONAL SECURITY, at 6 and 5 per cent. per annum. Other securities less.
Applicants are required to send full particulars as to amount, &c., also how repaid (in confidence,) when the terms will be at once submitted to parties, either private, mercantile, or agricultural, also members of firms (individually.)
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GOODALL'S QUININE [illegible]
The BEST and MOST AGREEABLE [illegible] produced. For the relief of Indigestion, General [illegible] loss of Appetite, it is INVALUABLE. [illegible] "Food Journal," Arthur Hill [illegible] Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L. &c. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen and Chemists, in large bottles at 1s, 1s 1½d, 2s and 2s 3d each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and Co., Leeds

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The most DELICIOUS SAUCE in the World to CHOPS, STEAKS, FISH, &c. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen in Bottles, 6d, 1s and 2s Trade Mark, Willow-Pattern Plate.
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BRIGGATE,
LEEDS
Good Beds.
DINNERS, 1/- FROM THE JOINT.

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Good Beds.
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Prompt Payments.

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Purify the Blood. Cleanse the system. Go to the root of disease, and restore health. Established 50 years. Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

[illegible] FAR[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] VALLED RE[illegible]
[illegible] and all Stomach [illegible] and is more than ever in public favour.
TESTIMONIAL.—2, Rosslyn-terrace, Hampstead,
"London, 20th September, 18[illegible]
"My dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation [illegible] and Pepsine in cases of Indigestion and other [illegible] affections of the Stomach. I have used it with [illegible] in the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, and [illegible] not been able to recommend it as a most efficacious and valuable Restorative. Believe me, yours faithfully,
"CHARLES J. F. R[illegible], Surgeon,
"Secretary to the Royal Infirmary [illegible] and formerly H.M. Ship Dread[nought]"
In bottles 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 & 11/- each, [illegible] Chemists, or of Hoyle & Co., 67 Barbican, London, E.C. Sent free to any part of Great Britain on receipt of 33 or 54 stamps.

Our London Correspondent.

[We deem it right to state that we do not at all times identify ourselves with our Correspondent's opinions.]

The detailed accounts of the disaster at Isandula, shewing the loss of life to be even greater than the first reports led the nation to expect, have been followed with an interest which very seldom attaches to an event where the scene was enacted so far away from these islands. The Zulus have made it abundantly clear that they are a foe not to be despised; indeed, in the plan of the attack upon the camp at Isandula, whoever drew it up followed just precisely the tactics pursued by the famous Carthaginian general, Hannibal, more than two thousand years ago. Hannibal, as is well known, was the first man who ever led an army across the Alps, burning down the rocks with fire and vinegar. He defeated the Romans in the four great battles of Ticinus, Trebia, Thrasymene, and Cannæ; and at the last-mentioned spot 40,000 Romans are said to have been slain. The victor sent to Carthage three bushels of rings taken from the Roman knights; and to this day the place is denominated "The Field of Blood." The crowning triumph of Cannæ was won precisely in the way that the Zulus overwhelmed our camp at Isandula—the attacking force was drawn up in horse-shoe fashion, turned the flanks of its opponents, and gradually surrounded them. There is another point of similarity between Cannæ and Isandula—the victors failed to follow up their advantage. The Roman army was so completely disorganised after the battle of Cannæ, crowding as it did in vast throngs through the city gates a mere reeling panic-stricken rabble, that if Hannibal had then marched upon Rome the place must have been at his mercy, and the whole course of history for centuries would have been changed. But, instead of pursuing the retreating Romans, he turned off to Capua, where his men spent the winter and became enervated with luxury. The Romans, thus allowed a breathing time, were not quite the people to allow the grass to grow under their feet. Instead of being at the conqueror's mercy, they were soon enabled to carry the war into the enemy's country; Hannibal's invasion of Italy had to be changed into a defence of Carthage itself; and at the batte of Zama, where the Romans were led by Scipio Africanus, Hannibal was defeated with enormous loss. The fate of Carthage was thenceforward sealed; the decree went forth from the Roman Senate that it should be destroyed; and one of the most flourishing of the African Republics was blotted out from the history of the earth.

When the news of the annihilation of the British force at Isandula first reached this country, the greatest apprehensions existed for the safety of the important colony of Natal. Practically, and so far as military strength was concerned, it was left defenceless; and there was only the stream of the Tugela river between the settlers and a savage and remorseless foe. The slaughter of nearly nine hundred British soldiers in a few hours had reduced to a perilous minimum the number of white armed men in the colony; and the people had the painful reflection that two months must elapse before reinforcements could arrive from England. There was no telegraphic communication—a want which happily is now to be remedied—and a steamer must carry the news over thousands of miles of ocean before the question could be answered, "What will they say in England?" What they have said in England is best answered by the fact that very soon eight thousand troops were speeding over the seas towards the menaced colony. After the battle of Novara, between the Austrians and the Piedmontese, in 1849, it was well said that every succeeding day which witnessed the existence of the kingdom of Piedmont was a victory gained. So with Natal; every day which the Zulus permitted to pass without invading our valuable possession there was a victory gained. Each day brought the mail steamer, with its terrible message, nearer to England; and like the Romans after their overwhelming defeat at the hands of Hannibal, every hour was of importance as giving the colonists time to prepare for their defence. As the first of our reinforcements left this country on the 18th February, no very long period will now elapse before the conflict between civilization and barbarism in South Africa will be fought out upon a basis very different from the surroundings of the Isandula disaster.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who is now on his way to the Cape, will spend his 23rd birthday at sea. Three-and-twenty years are but a speck in the history of a state; and very differently does March, 1879, find the city of Paris as compared with March, 1856. The plenipotentiaries of the great Powers were at that time assembled in the French capital, negotiating the Treaty of Peace which was to put an end to the war with Russia, and the Emperor of the French was at the height of his popularity. Everything then seemed going in his favour. The French troops had fought gallantly and gloriously at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; England was in close alliance with France, and between them they had beaten back the great Colossus of the North from the banks of the Danube towards his frozen home. There was only one thing wanted to secure the Emperor's happiness, and that was what he termed the consolidation of his dynasty by the birth of a son. When, therefore, on the 16th of March, 1856, the thunder of the guns announced to the city of Paris, as in peal after peal their loud reverberations echoed upon the city, that a son had been given to the Emperor, great were the rejoicings, and general were the illuminations. The delighted Sovereign himself granted an amnesty to a thousand political exiles, and the utmost importance was attached to the announcement made in the highest household in the land of France—"Unto us a son is given." The truth of the old saying that the world's glory passeth away has seldom received a stronger illustration than in this case. A decade waned away, and brought the world to 1866, when Prussia, after the battle of Sadowa, threatened to become an all-absorbing, all-conquering Power in Europe, and when France entered upon that career of competition with her Teutonic rival which ended so disastrously at Sedan. It is now just nine years ago that, in the spring of 1870, the Emperor, broken in health, might have been seen, on any of those bright sunshiny days, leaning upon a stick in the park of St. Cloud, contemplating that invasion which terminated so disastrously a few months subsequently. It may be here mentioned that the description of Prince Louis Napoleon as the Prince Imperial, which is still kept up by some newspapers, is totally wrong. If there were any descendants of the Stuarts now alive, it would be just as correct for the French journals to style them Royal Highnesses as for us to speak of the Prince Imperial. The Stuarts and the Napoleonic dynasty were alike deposed, and the verdict in each case was ratified by the country.

How welcome have been those soft and beautiful spring days which have lately shone upon the land! What a bright and cheerful contrast to the terrible severity of the long and dreary winter! It was in the middle of October, now five months ago, that the increasing frigidity of the atmosphere warned us of the approach of an exceptionally severe season, one from which we are only just emerging. For a winter to last five-twelfths of the year in these latitudes is a very uncommon experience; and, unfortunately, it swept down upon us at the time when trade was more depressed, and poverty more widespread than had been the case for a generation. When the House of Commons separated for the Christmas recess, on the 17th of December, the prospect was the gloomiest which had ever been presented to the vision of the man in middle life. The bitter cold was stopping the work of thousands even where they could find it to do; and to thousands more who were without any kind of employment, the intensity of the cold added to the intensity of the existing suffering. Now that the worst has passed away, it is not too much to hope that the substitution of material sunshine for material gloom will be coequal with the departure of those heavy commercial clouds that have so long overspread an horizon once radiant with prosperity. Let us look forward to the gradual enlivening of a firmament that has too long been tinged with grey, and to the revival of that industry, the paralysis of which has so deeply affected the interests of all classes.

Let the seven marriages of the Queen's children form a companion picture to the Seven Ages of Man. The former, it is true, do not extend over a period such as is represented by the latter; but they do certainly cover a time which tells very considerably upon the life of a human being. It is now more than one-and-twenty years ago that, upon a wintry day in January, 1858, a wedding procession set out from Buckingham Palace for the Palace of St. James's, amid the cheers of a vast multitude. The bride and bridegroom were our own Princess Royal and the Crown Prince of Prussia, who have now come over to be present at the marriage of the Duke of Connaught, at that time a little fellow under eight years old. The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Duchess of Kent were there; and upon her Majesty's right hand, Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister of that day, brandished the Sword of State with a most martial air, as though seventy-four winters had not had time to pass over his venerable head. Four years and a half then rolled away; the Queen's mother and husband had been stricken down; and the marriage of her Majesty's second daughter was in every way a contrast to that of her first. It was that of the beloved Princess Alice, which took place in the private chapel at Osborne on the 1st July, 1862, the Queen attending in the deepest mourning. Then followed the wedding of the Prince of Wales, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 10th March, 1863; the Princess Helena, also at Windsor, on the 5th July, 1866; the Princess Louise, likewise at Windsor, on the 21st March, 1871; the Duke of Edinburgh, at St. Petersburg, on the 23rd January, 1874; and now the Duke of Connaught, at Windsor, on the 13th March, 1879. Wondrous changes have been wrought upon the Continent of Europe in one-and-twenty years; yet here is the Sovereign of England, at the marriage of her seventh child, as secure upon the throne of her ancestors as she has ever been. Queen Victoria was eighteen years old when she began to reign; and forty and two years has she ruled over this empire. At no epoch in our national history have such marvellous strides been made in a people's progress, or in those discoveries which have resulted in bending science to the will of man. High in the estimation of all classes of her subjects, and firm in the security of a sceptre which none out of a long line of predecessors have more worthily wielded, the reflections of the Queen, in the eventide of life, may well be those of the sage who, in his maturer years, described the brightness of the glory which this world put on to those who could go forth amid the cheerful sunlight and call up memories of duties well-performed and days well spent.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON INTEMPERANCE.

Lord Cairns presided at a numerously attended meeting at Exeter Hall, assembled to hear an address from the temperance lecturer Mr. J. B. Gough, who, at the request of the Committee, of the Young Men's Christian Association, consented to deliver a special oration, entitled "Now and Then." The chairman was supported by the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Sir Arnold Kemball, Sir Charles Reed, Captain Chapman, Canon Fleming, Prebendary Cadman, and Prebendary Billing.

The Chairman said that it always gave him great pleasure to meet with the young men of the Christian Association, but never more so than when he found them assembled for the promotion of the great cause of temperance. At the present day no question, in his opinion, so deeply touched the moral, the physical and the religious welfare of the country as the question of temperance. It occupied the attention of moralists, of statesmen, and of divines; and it had been under the investigation during the last two last sessions of a Committee of Parliament, which had collected a mass of evidence as to the crime, the poverty, the sickness, the suffering, which intemperance had caused, and was causing in this land. He, however, had little hope of making men sober or temperate by Act of Parliament. He looked rather to the effect of other causes and other influences; to the power and force of persuasion, of conviction, and of example. He looked to a change in habits, in feelings, in tastes which came when there was brought to bear upon the heart of man the light and power of the Gospel of our Blessed Saviour. He looked to the efforts of the rising generation, and especially to the efforts of the young men of England, in whose hands mainly the future of their country was placed. He looked to the effect of such powerful and thrilling addresses as they had heard before and hoped to hear again that day.

Mr. Gough then proceeded to deliver his address, in which he reviewed the progress that had been made by society in various ways during the last five-and-twenty years and contrasted it with some of the social evils that still existed in undiminished force. Among the chief of these was drink.

At the close of the lecture the Lord Chancellor proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gough, and expressed a hope that this would not be the last occasion on which he would address the Young Men's Christian Association.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE IRON TRADE.

The Times of Monday, in their City Article, says:—"There seems at last to be a general belief in the iron trade circles that the worst of the depression in this branch of industry has been passed. The price of pig iron both in the North of England and at Cleveland has further advanced from 6d. to 1s. per ton. This favourable change is due to gradually returning confidence, as a result principally of the quiet and continuous fulfilment of the engagements embodied in the Berlin Treaty. It is stated that merchants desire at the existing low prices to buy, but makers now hold back. Both home and colonial orders are known to have been held back for some time past from distrust, and manufacturers are in consequence hopeful that this spring will show that prices have at length touched the bottom. The depression in this important branch of our industry has had one good effect both upon our masters and workmen; they have been compelled to find out how it was that the Belgians were able successfully to compete with them, not only in foreign markets, but in their own home markets. One Sheffield firm, employing 2,000 workmen, sent agents to the Belgian works and made the important discovery that they possessed more economical heating apparatus. The result has been that all the old furnaces have been replaced with those on the Belgian model. Further, 100 of the workmen, who declined to believe that their work was equalled by Continental productions, were sent to the Paris Exhibition. Their eyes have been opened, and they are much less inclined to strike than before. Periods of depression will from time to time overtake every industry, and the best use that can be made of them is to find out in what respect we are competing with other nations at a disadvantage, and endeavour at once to supply the deficiency and enlighten the workmen, as has been done by the Sheffield firm to which we refer."

THE "UNIVERSAL JUBILEE."

On Sunday, in all the churches of the Roman Catholic diocese of Westminster, a formal proclamation of the "Universal Jubilee," enjoined by Pope Leo XIII. in celebration of the first anniversary of his accession to the Papal chair, was made by the reading of an authorized translation of the "Letters Apostolic," &c., of his Holiness on the subject. The document is prefaced by a "Note," which gives the following details of the origin and character of jubilees in the Roman Catholic Church:—

"A jubilee is a solemn plenary indulgence given by the Sovereign Pontiff to the faithful on condition of their performing certain works of piety, with special power to confessors to absolve from reserved sins and censures, and to commute certain vows for other good works. It differs from an ordinary plenary indulgence by its solemnity and the privileges attached to it, and also by reason of the abundant and extraordinary graces which God bestows. The first jubilee was celebrated in the year 1300, in the pontificate of Pope Boniface VIII., who fixed every hundredth year for its recurrence. The next was celebrated in 1350, under Clement VI., who appointed for its recurrence every fiftieth year; in 1389 Urban VI. reduced the period to thirty-three years; and in 1470 it was reduced by Paul II. to twenty-five. Jubilees are of several kinds:—1. The greater, or great jubilee, occurring regularly every twenty-fifth year, and lasting a year, which year is called the holy year; and this jubilee, by reason of its recurrence at fixed periods, is also called the ordinary jubilee. 2. The lesser jubilee, usually granted by each Pope on his elevation to the Sovereign Pontificate, and granted also on other special occasions; and this is called an extraordinary jubilee. 3. A general, or universal jubilee, which is granted to the whole world, as is always the great jubilee, and sometimes also the lesser jubilee. 4. A particular, or partial jubilee, which is granted to a particular country, city, or place. The time for gaining the indulgence of the jubilee, proclaimed by the letters apostolic, is from the first Sunday of Lent, March 2, till Whit-Sunday, June, 1, inclusive."

TURTLE AND FLYING-FISH CULTURE.

The study and attention paid to the river and sea fisheries of this country are attracting the notice of the authorities in many of our distant colonies, and this especially in Barbadoes. Fish culture in Barbadoes affects indirectly the citizens of London, inasmuch as it appears that there is a fear that turtles are in danger of falling off in numbers. These animals come on shore annually for the purpose of depositing their soft leather-cased eggs in the warm sand of the sea shore. The turtles unfortunately leave their tracks in the sand, so that the nest of eggs is easily discovered. The fishermen are so expert in finding the turtles' nests that very few or none of these eggs escape. They are used for food and also for boiling down and making oil, known as turtle butter. The parent animal when discovered is turned on its back, so that it cannot regain the sea, and is eventually used for local consumption or sent to England to make turtle soup.

It is proposed that the Barbadoes authorities should institute a commission to inquire in the habits of turtles, and to see whether it would be possible to institute a close time during which it should be illegal to destroy either the turtles' eggs or the young turtles. The eggs are hatched in less than a month after they are laid, and in eight or ten days the young crawl down to the sea. To Londoners turtle soup is most nutritious and palatable, and if the turtles in the West Indies are allowed to be destroyed, the prices both of living turtles as imported to Liverpool, Southampton, &c., as well as the dried meat, will greatly increase. The inhabitants of Barbadoes import large quantities of dried salt cod from Newfoundland and elsewhere. It is now proposed to pay attention to two other sources of local fisheries—namely, the sea-egg fishery and the flying-fish fishery. Formerly the cry of "Sea eggs, sea eggs," was heard, but now these articles of food are getting scarce. Sea eggs are also called sea urchins. In this country they are called sea hedgehogs or echini; they are said to be very nutritious as an article of food. It is proposed to find out the spawning time of these sea eggs, and to protect them somewhat after the manner that in our own country we now protect the oysters at their spawning time.

The flying-fish seems to be in abundance in Barbadoes. It is said to be a very delicious food. These fish, somewhat resembling the herring, but with very long fins or wings, swarm at certain seasons of the year in large numbers round the island. The mode used in catching flying-fish is clumsy, and whole boat-loads of them are sometimes lost. We should propose that cotton drift-nets, as used by the Scotch and English herring fishers, should be employed, or else the method so long in use in the Cornish pilchard fisheries should be adopted.

It is probable that the same system of preserving herrings as practised by the fish curers both in England and Scotland might be applicable to the Barbadoes flying-fish. The process of curing is somewhat elaborate, and requires great experience before satisfactory results can be depended upon. The principal ingredient in curing, however, is common salt, of which we should think plenty could be made in Barbadoes from the sea water. This might be done by evaporating the sea water in shallow pans and boiling it afterwards. The process of drying and smoking herring as carried out so successfully in the case of the celebrated Yarmouth bloaters might possibly be applicable also to the flying-fish.—*Daily News*.

Surgeon-Major Colvill and Dr. Joseph Frank Payne have been appointed by the Lord President of the Council British Medical Commissioners to institute an investigation in Russia connected with the recent outbreak of plague in that country.

THE LATE SHERE ALI.

Glimpses of the personal life of so prominent a public character as Shere Ali (late ruler of Cabul) and his son possess a curious interest at the present moment when all the world regards them only as an ex-Ameer and a Prince in arms against us. Yakoob Khan, so a story that comes to us from Candahar declares, refused to come out of prison for several days after being formally released. "My health is ruined and my throne lost—why should I come out?" And then, so the story goes, the mother of the late Abdulla Jan went to the sulking hero and coaxed him from his prison. Another romantic episode from the same source is, that when the news of the Peiwar fight was received in Cabul, no one dared to tell the Ameer. He was sitting in his council-room, waiting for the news, but who would brave the madman—for "dewana" Shere Ali is everywhere called—as he sat there, tulwar on lap? And at last Abdulla Jan's mother came to the rescue, and sent her child, a little girl, to tell her father. He was busy in eager talk when she entered, but, child like, she kept trying to blurt out her mission—"My mother says I am to tell your Highness——" but the Ameer kept putting his hand on her mouth, for the discussion on hand was important. But at last he was free to hear the child, and, turning, said, "Well, what is it, little one?" And the child came sidling up, all eyes on her, "My mother says I am to tell your Highness the Sahibs have crossed the Kotul!" An instant stampede from the neighbourhood of the Ameer closed the council.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

DEATH OF MR. ELIHU BURRITT.

A telegram from New York says that Mr. Elihu Burritt, the American scholar and journalist, died on the 7th inst., in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. Burritt, known as the "Learned Blacksmith," was born in December, 1810, at New Britain, in Connecticut, and was consequently in his sixty-ninth year. While working at his trade, Mr. Burritt applied himself with so much success to linguistic studies, that he is reported to have been acquainted with fifty languages by the time he had reached middle life. He resided in England about a quarter of a century, during a great part of the time acting as American Consul at Birmingham. He was a great advocate of peace and temperance, and the establishment of cheap ocean postage. Mr. Burritt was the author of many works, among the best known being "Sparks from the Anvil," which was very widely read and translated into several languages.

MR. REED, M.P., IN JAPAN.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., who is on a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Minister of Marine, has been most kindly received and entertained there. A wing has been added to the Minister's residence for the accommodation of Mr. Reed and his son, and furnished throughout in European fashion, but exclusively with the production of Japanese workshops. Some of the choicest works of Japanese art, in the form of bronzes, porcelains, paintings, lacquer-work, &c., have been collected for the ornamentation of the new building as an exhibition of the best productions of the country. The Mikado gave Mr. Reed an audience, and thanked him personally for his exertions in designing, building, and sending out three highly efficient men-of-war, and informed Mr. Reed that the undertaking had been placed under his sole responsibility by his Majesty's own desire, and that he was greatly pleased with the result. At a dinner given by the Minister of Marine to the members of the Cabinet and to several Princes and Princesses of the Mikado's family the Prime Minister, Sanjo Saneyoshi, drank to the health of Mr. Reed, speaking of the ships in the same sense as His Majesty, and stating that he and his colleagues desired to facilitate in every way Mr. Reed's opportunities for seeing the country and enquiring into everything that might concern or interest him or his countrymen.

DRINK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Times of Tuesday published the following letter:—

Sir,—The Excise Returns are to hand this morning, whereby we are enabled to calculate the consumption of intoxicating liquors for the year 1878.

The following table gives particulars of the various kinds of intoxicating liquors consumed, together with the money expended thereon. It also gives the consumption for 1877:—

	Gallons.	1878.	1877.
British spirits (a)	29,358,715, at 20s. =	£29 358,715	£29 888,174
Foreign spirits (b)	10,438 637, at 24s. =	12,636,364	12,742,277
Wine (c)	16,272,295, at 18s =	14,645,065	15,904,146
	Cwt.	Bushels of Malt.	
Beer—sugar used (d),	1,123,226 =	4,812,760	
Do.—malt used (e)	—	57,259,393	
		62,072,153	
	Gallons.		
Equal to	1,117,316,754, at 1s. 6d.	£83,798,756	81,722,63
British wines, cider, &c. (estimated)	17,500,000, at 2s.	1,750,000	1,750,000
Total		£142,188,900	£142,007,231

From these returns it will be seen that in 1878, with all the terrible depression which prevailed in the trade, the money spent upon intoxicating liquors was £181,670 more than in 1877.

It will also be noted that while wine and spirits—supposed to be drunk mainly by the upper and middle classes—have fallen off near two millions sterling, the consumption of beer, which is generally allowed to be the beverage of the working classes, has increased more than two millions sterling.

During the last seven years the total expenditure upon intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom has been £937,320,669.

In the year 1860, Mr. Gladstone, avowedly to lessen the deplorable intemperance which then prevailed, introduced his Wine Bill. It may therefore be interesting to compare the consumption of intoxicating liquors now with what it was at that time. For this purpose I will take the seven years ending 1863 and compare them with the seven years just ended:—

Year.	£	Year.	£
1857	92,319 147	1872	131,601,402
1858	88,148,335	1873	140,014,712
1859	92,892,557	1874	141,342,997
1860	86,897,683	1875	142,876,668
1861	94,912,107	1876	147,288,760
1862	85,067,563	1877	142,007,231
1863	92,058,185	1878	142,188,900
	£636,155,577		£937,320,671

From the above it will be seen that the increase in the expenditure upon intoxicating liquors during the seven years ending 1878 as compared with the seven years ending 1863 was £351,165,094, being an increase of over 55 per cent.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1863 was 29,433,918, and in 1878 33,799,276, being an increase of less than 15 per cent. in population as compared with an increase of 55 per cent. in the consumption of drink.

The entire value of all our exports for the four years ending 1878 was £815,000,000, being £171,000,000 less than the money which the nation spent on drink during the seven years just ended.

If to the drink expenditure we add the indirect cost and losses resulting therefrom, it would increase the drink bill by at least £100,000,000 per annum, and it would show a national loss far exceeding the total of all our foreign trade.

At the present time the anxiety of merchants and manufacturers is as to where they shall find a market for their goods. Efforts are being made to open out Africa and to increase our trade in other directions. Would it not be well to turn our attention to our home markets? for when by our habits of drinking we squander, directly and indirectly, a greater sum than the value of all our foreign trade, we have a prompt remedy for the stagnant trade in our own hands.

The enormous burden of the drink expenditure is one that in the face of the world's competition we cannot continue to carry, and especially as it is accompanied by a deterioration of the workman which makes the burden all the greater and outside competition all the more possible.

I will not further trespass upon your space except to say that every one who wishes to preserve our national *status* will be anxious to help all efforts for redeeming the country from the foul blot of intemperance, which paralyzes its trade, corrupts its morals, and degrades its population to an extent which is beyond conception.—I remain, yours truly,

WILLIAM HOYLE.

Claremont, Bury, March 8.

(a) See Trade and Navigation Returns, Feb., 1879, page 72.
(b) Ditto ditto Dec., 1878, page 12.
(c) Ditto ditto Dec., 1878, page 14.
(d) Ditto ditto Feb., 1879, page 71.
(e) Ditto ditto Feb., 1879, page 71.

WHAT IS A CHEAP FOOD?

A well attended meeting has been held in the Concert Hall, Maidstone, under the chairmanship of the Mayor (Mr. Ellis), for the purpose of hearing a lecture, which was given by Mr. Buckmaster, in aid of the funds of the proposed new building for the Working Men's Club and Institute.

After some remarks on the importance of instruction in cookery and the claims of the National Training School, Mr. Buckmaster went on to say that a cheap food was anything which was capable of being digested and supplying the body with everything it requires for its perfect development and nourishment at the lowest cost. Except milk there was no one article capable of supplying all these conditions. Next to milk was brown bread, with the addition of a little fat. The quantity and kind of food required by a healthy labouring man has been pretty accurately determined by the investigations and experiments of Dr. Playfair, Dr. Pavy, Dr. E. Smith, and others, and our public dietaries are chiefly based on these experiments. There is obviously a point below which one cannot diminish a man's food without danger to his health. Before that point was attained there would be abundant evidence of imperfect nutrition. Persons who complain about the well-fed pauper and criminal are not always well informed on the subject. The mother of a family, often ignorant of the nature of food, thinks she has done her duty when she fills the stomachs of her children with anything which is cheap. She might fill their stomachs without nourishing their bodies, and this is often the condition of poor children, who are starved out of existence by improper food. Others struggle through, and grow up stunted, weakly, and strumous. He was satisfied that many of the ailments of growing children were due to imperfect nourishment and the extensive use of starchy foods, which have no scientific basis. They could read every day about cheap American pork and bacon. Then they heard about cheap lentils and harricot beans. By themselves neither of these could be regarded as a perfect food, but together they were capable of fulfilling to a large extent all the conditions of a food. The stomach has no power of converting one kind of food into another. The amount and chemical composition of food required to keep the body in health will vary with the age, temperament, constitution, exertion, climate, clothing, and other conditions. Great physical exertion means greater waste, and greater waste means more food. A healthy agricultural labourer burns, by respiration, 14oz. of carbon in 24 hours, and this carbon is obtained from the starch, sugar, fat, and oil contained in his food. Fat pork, at 5d. a pound, is a cheap food if it supplies this carbon at less cost than it can be obtained from sugar or starch; but a pennyworth of treacle will supply more carbon than fivepennyworth of fat pork. If they could obtain as much heat from a pennyworth of coal as from sixpennyworth of wood, which was the cheaper fuel? But there was another body perhaps more important, and without which nothing could fulfil the functions of a food—and that was nitrogen. The food of a labouring man should contain from 190 to 200 grains of nitrogen, and this was obtained in its most expensive form from lean meat, but it could be obtained more cheaply from cheese, milk, the gluten of wheat, barley, oats, maize, and beans, peas, and lentils. And why were lentils a cheap food? Because for a penny they could obtain as much nitrogen as they could from a shilling's worth of beef. He had omitted the mineral salts and water necessary for a perfect food, not because they were unimportant, but because they did not sensibly affect the cost of living. A pennyworth of good home-made bread would yield more carbon and nitrogen than a pound of beef; and when bread was cheap and persons have little to spend, they could not do better than spend most of it in bread and dripping. But a pennyworth of oatmeal was a cheaper food than a pennyworth of bread, and a pennyworth of maize flour was a cheaper food than oatmeal, and a pennyworth of buttermilk was a cheaper food than either. All calculations as to the cheapness of food should be based on the carbon and nitrogen standard. The true economy of properly feeding a family consists in purchasing those materials at the smallest cost which are best able to supply everything required for the healthy development and nourishment of the body, and if necessary, to disguise the flavour of these materials by skilful cooking and flavouring. This was the art of cooking.

After the usual thanks to the Mayor and Mr. Buckmaster for his gratuitous lecture, the meeting separated.

AUSTRIAN LOTTERIES.

The Vienna Correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"Many of the chief State lotteries are drawn this month, and great excitement prevails in consequence amongst all classes in Vienna. Few people have not one or more tickets in some one of these ventures, which always holds out a vague chance of riches in the dim future. Whenever the Viennese talks about what he will do when rich, he always says, 'when I am Haupt-treffer,' or winner of the big prize—this expression is, in fact, the Austrian equivalent to our English expression, 'when my ship comes home.' Poor people will deny themselves many a small comfort that they may have the money to purchase a ticket in one of these lotteries. The State levies a handsome duty on the prizes, and obliges every one to get his ticket stamped with the Government mark, so that the lottery is one of the most fruitful sources of revenue to the exchequer. Two big lotteries were drawn for yesterday—a poor student winning 1,000 ducats, and a chimney sweep carrying off 300,000 gulden, or £24,000."

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HOME, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

Tenant Farmers in Warwickshire.—There was a numerous assemblage of farmers on Saturday at Warwick Corn Exchange for the purpose of establishing a Tenant Farmers' Association on an extensive scale and on an independent footing. It was unanimously resolved to establish an association the object of which shall be to take into consideration all subjects, whether political or otherwise, affecting the interest of tenant-farmers, and to make known what in the opinion of the association is most desirable for the advancement of their interests. The principal topics referred to were the necessity for lowered rents and direct Parliamentary representation.

Piece Work.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* in their article on "Trade and Finance," remarks:—"The Glasgow members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers wisely decided, at a large meeting held on Saturday afternoon, not to contest the prolongation of the working hours from fifty-one to fifty-four per week. The majority perceived that resistance would be hopeless, the more particularly so as the weekly time is in England fifty-four hours. It was pointed out, further that as shipbuilding is generally paid for by the hour, acceptance of the masters' terms involved no pecuniary loss to the men. The recognition and enforcements of this circumstance at the meeting go to show that working men are not quite so impervious to the advantages of piece-work as they are usually supposed to be. The unions are inexorably opposed to piece-work: it is inconsistent with their principles. But it is doubtful whether the men generally are so. And we cannot help thinking that the Glasgow shipbuilders committed a mistake in insisting upon a return to the fifty-four hours. It is nothing to them how short the men work if they get the full value in labour for the wages they pay; rather it is to their interest that the men should not contract dawdling and indolent habits. What they are concerned to insist upon is efficiency of labour; and that can only be secured by piece-work, well paid."

Effect of Gaslight on the Eyes.—The German Minister of Instruction has recently issued a report on the influence of gaslight on the eye. The conclusion arrived at in this report—the result of frequent conference with well-known physicians—is that no evil results follow a moderate use of gas, if the direct action of the yellow flame on the eye is prevented. For this purpose screens or shades are employed. Very great objections, however, exist to the use of zinc or lead shades, most evils affecting the eye being traceable to them. Their use, it is said, inevitably tends to blindness or inflammation, and other harmful effects. The milky-white glass shade is the best, as it distributes the light and has a grateful effect on the eyes. The burner should not be too close to the head, as congestions of the forehead and headaches result from the radiated heat. The glass plate below the gas, employed in some places, is especially useful for the purpose, as it causes an equal distribution of the light—necessary where a number are working at one burner—prevents the radiation of heat, and tends to a steady illumination by shielding the flames from currents of air. In cases of highly inflamed eyes, dark blue globes can be very beneficially employed. With precautions of this kind, no evil effects from the burning of gas need be feared.

Game for New Zealand.—Some twelve months ago an order was sent to a resident of San Francisco from New Zealand for some live pinnated grouse, or prairie chickens, as they are commonly called in this country, for turning down. The order could not be complied with, as the birds, owing to the mildness of last winter, were too wild to be trapped. This season, however, success has attended the efforts of the trappers, and a consignment of twenty-eight pinnated grouse, caught in Kansas, has recently been shipped at San Francisco for New Zealand. It is to be hoped that the efforts of our colonists to acclimatise this handsome game bird will be attended with success.—*Land and Water*.

Electric Light in the British Museum.—The experiments with the electric light recently made in the reading-room of the British Museum have satisfied the trustees of its applicability for the purposes of the room as far as the amount and distribution of light are concerned, although the full number of lamps was not employed. On three occasions the light was turned on at dusk, in order to enable readers to continue their studies without interruption for another hour. As far as could be ascertained, they were enabled to work by it without difficulty, even at the tables where the light was the weakest. The experiments were made gratuitously by the Société Générale d'Electricité, who use the Jablochkoff candles. They are discontinued for the present, but a further trial of the light will probably be made some months hence, with the view to utilize it on dark days and for extending the hours for using the reading-room in the winter.

It's an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody Good.—Young Lady. "Why, Willy, I thought you were going back to school?"—Willy. "Oh, yes, but ain't it prime! Old Ferule's youngsters have the measles, so I'm to stay at home."—*Fun*.

The East and West Winds.—It is remarked by a scientific contemporary that the proverbially dangerous east winds of March owe their injurious effects to the fact that they are surface winds travelling at a great pace over extended areas, and collecting all sorts of organic particles in their onward course. It is not the absolute chilliness of the early spring winds, but the impalpable dust they whirl along which in our contemporary's opinion cause bronchitis and other ailments of the like nature. The west winds which descend from the pure heights of the upper atmosphere are free from injurious effect. There appears to us to be a good deal of truth in all this, but at the same time "organic particles" can hardly be charged with the injury which cold spring winds undoubtedly do to budding vegetable life.—*Graphic*.

English and Foreign Watches.—Sir Henry Jackson is bringing in a Bill the object of which is to endeavour to prevent watches that have been manufactured abroad from being passed off as of British manufacture. He proposes to enact that the corporations that are authorized to assay and mark gold and silver plate shall not assay or mark any watch case unless it has been manufactured in the United Kingdom. If the assayer has any doubt, he is, according to the Bill, to require a statutory declaration that to the knowledge of the declarant the case has been so manufactured. The maximum penalty for making or using a false declaration is fixed at two years' imprisonment, or a fine of £100. The Bill also prohibits, under a penalty of £50, the sale of a gold or silver watch case that has been assayed or marked in the United Kingdom, if it contain "movements" that have been manufactured wholly or in part out of the United Kingdom, movements being defined as every part of a watch except the case and the glass.

Men of One Idea.—I know it is said, and I have often said it myself that enthusiastic people must be more or less men of one idea, and must exaggerate that idea. People ask me—"Don't you stand up for balanced and complete views of things, and rather pride yourself, in a quiet way, that there is no exaggeration about you? Then why this sneaking kindness for men of one idea, and often of monstrous exaggeration?" But in point of fact, as the world goes, the idea which they exaggerate gets toned down to very ordinary proportions before it reaches the masses. I like proportion in a building; but if I am to have a cross on the top of St. Paul's, it must be an enormously large one, in order that, under the toning influence of distance, it may appear the right size when seen from the street. A man who exaggerates a favourite but true view is no doubt himself liable to suffer from his mental habit. But people around him are not so liable. Before the idea reaches their mind, it has probably come down to its own place in the proportion of things. Some additional force must be given to a great truth to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the human soul, and secure for it admission to that well-guarded citadel. Now the upshot of all these musings of mine is, that I think we quiet men would all be the better for a touch of enthusiasm. Though Michal should laugh at us, it would be well for us sometimes to be in the mood of dancing before the ark. We keep these emotions of ours so desperately quiet—like tame rabbits in their hutch. Would it not be well if our feelings were sometimes set on fire?—*From "The Catholic Presbyterian."*

Private Lunatic Asylums.—A return has just been issued showing the number of licensed houses in England and Wales for the care of lunatics, and the number of patients on January 1, 1879. There are 97 of these licensed houses, 37 of which are in the metropolitan district. In the 37 metropolitan licensed houses there were 1,871 private patients (1,064 men and 807 women) and 190 pauper patients; altogether, 2,061. In the rest of England and Wales there were in licensed houses 1,588 private patients (774 men and 814 women) with 540 pauper lunatics; altogether 2,128.

'Osssiness.—Scene.—The outside of an omnibus.—Party (who doesn't know much about 'osses). And what do you call the horse on the left hand side, driver. He looks a good sort.—Driver. Oh, that's the off'un.—Party. Is it indeed? Dear me! *Lost both his parents, I s'pose.* [But what on earth were they all laughing at?]—*Judy*.

The Glasgow Clocks.—The clocks of Glasgow are now synchronized and kept to Greenwich time. About twenty miles of wire are in use for the purpose, 100 clocks being under correction every hour. At ten o'clock every morning the correct time is sent from Greenwich Observatory. Simultaneously with the striking of the hour on the clock at Greenwich, a bell is rung by the electric current close to a regulator, which is thus checked. In order to insure absolute accuracy, a second current is obtained from a wire connected with Glasgow Observatory. The electricity is obtained from about 300 Leclanché cells, arranged in batteries of sufficient strength to work the synchronizers on the twelve different lines of wire; and, by means of a distributor wrought hourly by the regulator, a current of electricity is transmitted to each clock under control.

To Keep Wet Out from Gun Locks.—In giving hints to sportsmen going to Norway, Mr. Lock, in his book on "Sport in Norway," gives some capital advice on this subject, which would be equally serviceable in wet weather in England. Sportsmen will do well, he says, to remove the locks from their rifle and gun, oil them with a little Rangoon oil, lay them on the hob of the fireplace until they are quite hot, and then wipe them as dry as possible with a little cotton waste, so that there will be no surperfluous oil left to clog the works. While the locks are getting hot, get a little beeswax and melt it in a cup, and with the tip of a penknife carefully pay, as though you were using putty to place in a pane of glass, though more sparingly, the wooden ledges where the lock-plates rest when in their places, in such a manner that none of the wax gets into the places hollowed out to receive the works of the lock. When the warm locks are put back in their places, and screwed up tight, the wax will adhere to the edge of the lock plates and the wood wherein they bed and effectually render them impervious to wet. The sportsman can afterwards, when stalking, push his rifle through wet grass, and use his fowling-piece when the water, after a shower, drops from the trees upon him as he forces his way between the wet branches, without fear of the wet making its way into the locks.

Question for Military Men.—It is the boast of those who control the armies of Britain that every man is a volunteer. What then is meant by the troops at the Cape having constantly to take forced marches?—*Judy*.

Starting a German Train.—Great ceremonies are necessary to get a train off in Germany. When all is ready a bell rings. Then another bell rings. Then the engine whistles, or rather toot-toot-toot-gently. Then the conductor tells the station-master that all is ready. Then the station-master looks placidly around and says "So?" Then the conductor shouts "Fertig?" interrogatively. Then the station-master replies "Fertig!" positively. Then the conductor blows a horn; the engine whistles; the bell rings; the other bell rings; the station-master says "So?"—the passengers swear in various tongues—and the train starts. That is unless there is a belated fat man—in which case they do it all over again.

A Great Den of Snakes.—In the extension of the central branch road from Beloit to Cawker City, Kansas, the line passes through the town of Glen Elder. A short distance from Glen Elder, on the Solomon River, is a steep and rocky bluff, about fifty-five feet high, a large portion of which was blasted away to make room for the road-bed. A few days ago a blast of nitro-glycerine caps and giant powder tore off a large part of the bluff, and down the declivity came writhing and rolling a bunch of snakes almost as large as a barrel. They were of different varieties, rattlesnakes predominating, with racers, adders, garters, &c. When first routed from their warm bed they were active and dangerous, but the severe cold soon made them comparatively harmless, and they were killed by the men without much trouble, or covered up in the dump by earth and stone. Every blast since the first batch appeared has brought another huge bundle of reptiles. Every hour a moving, writhing lump comes rolling down the hills, only to separate at the foot, and those that escape the labourer's pick and shovel crawl off to get covered up in the dump. Thousands of snakes have been unearthed and killed. Not one case of snake bite has yet occurred, notwithstanding that it is many times almost impossible to avoid stepping on the serpents. Most of the snakes are as large round as a man's wrist and about three or three-and-a-half feet long. Farmers say that this is the regular winter den of these venomous creatures, and that during the autumn snakes are seen headed in the direction of the bluffs, and the only way they can be turned from their course is to kill them.

Tape-worm in Cucumbers.—According to several of our American medical contemporaries, Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia, has announced the discovery that cucumbers are liable to be infested with tape-worm. At a meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences he exhibited a specimen of tape-worm taken from the inside of a large cucumber. It is said to have all the characteristics of a true tape-worm, but belonged to an unknown species, the peculiarity being that the ovaries, containing the round yellow eggs, were confined to the anterior extremity of the segment.—*British Medical Journal*.

Proper Cape-pacity.—Cavalry, it is announced, is much wanted for Kaffir warfare, on account of the rugged character of the country in which military operations are being carried on. Probably this is way the 17th Lancers have been sent out. A crack regiment is the very best thing for broken ground.—*Judy*.

Rabbits and Weasles in Queensland.—Several years ago the pastures of Queensland were so thickly infested with weeds that the sheep began to perish from starvation. These weeds were of a variety which is held in high estimation by the ordinary English rabbit, and a cargo of rabbits was introduced. The rabbits devoured the weeds, but unfortunately they did not stop here, but kept on multiplying and devouring every living thing, and swarmed in the streets and houses to that extent, that life became almost unendurable to the unhappy Australian. It was plainly evident that unless something was speedily done to suppress the rabbits, Queensland would become a wilderness howling with those hungry beasts. The rabbits had exterminated the weeds, but a new kind of animal was needed to exterminate the rabbits. A shipload of weasles was accordingly imported, and at present they are revelling in rabbits. The rabbits fairly melt away before them, and the weasles, with delight beaming from their happy faces, pursue them to their hiding-places and massacre them by thousands. The only question that bothers the Queenslanders is what they will do with the weasles when they have devoured the rabbits, and the only solution to the problem is that the next crop must be wild-cats, as they are the only animals that can take care of the weasles.

An Audacious Robbery.—The *Evening Standard* of Monday says:—"For audacity and hardihood the manner in which an important robbery by a band of armed housebreakers has just been committed at a farmhouse in the arrondissement of Sens, exceeds anything of the kind lately heard of in France. The farm de la Cour, situated at two kilomètres distance from Pont-sur-Yonne, on the one side, and Gesy and Serbonnes on the other, was the theatre selected by the bandits for their exploits. It is inhabited by M. Angé, a rich landed proprietor, who a few days ago at nightfall sat down to dinner in company with his family and two or three guests. During the repast a band of robbers, armed to the teeth, climbed the walls which surround the dwelling, thus obtaining ingress to the farmyard. A few moments later, the dinner was unpleasantly interrupted by the shattering of one of the dining-room windows and the whistling of a bullet, which narrowly missed hitting Madame Angé. Two or three fresh shots were fired by the besiegers, so alarming the assembled guests that, panic stricken, they took refuge in a body in one of the upper rooms. The firing continued and increased in vigour; the number of assailants was conjectured to be considerable. The inhabitants of the farm were unprovided with arms, with the exception of a single revolver belonging to a male domestic named Vintras. With this, however, the young man determined to attempt resistance, but speedily found that his solitary arm was powerless against the attackers, who summoned the besieged to surrender at the peril of their lives. Having obtained access to the house, the robbers set to work in quest of booty. For upwards of four hours the plunderers ransacked, rummaged, and pillaged, obtaining more than 50,000f. in gold or notes, besides other articles of more or less value. When every drawer or cupboard had been investigated, the bandits prepared to depart, previously, however, informing their unwilling hosts of the fact, inviting them to resume the repast so brusquely troubled, and assuring them that "the property borrowed would be scrupulously restored on their next visit to that neighbourhood." The local police authorities, who were communicated with the following morning, are on the alert."

The Royal Marriage Act.—*The Times* of Tuesday, in writing respecting the marriage ceremony of the Duke of Connaught, says:—

The form of the registry signed on this occasion is strictly prescribed by Act of Parliament. The Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III., cap. 11) provides that no descendant of George II. (except the issue of princesses married into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the consent of the Sovereign, signified under the Great Seal and also declared in Council. And the statute further directs that this consent, to preserve the memory thereof, shall be set out in the licence and register of marriage, and entered in the books of the Privy Council. The licence in the present case is a special licence obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and dated February 25, 1879. It is well known that special licences permit the parties to be married at any time, in any church or chapel or other meet and convenient place, and it will have been observed that the present marriage will be solemnized after the usual hour of twelve, the bride not leaving the Castle for the chapel till half-past twelve. The consent by law required will, of course, have been duly recorded in the licence and register. It was signified nearly a year ago at a Council at the Court at Windsor, in the presence of the Lord President of the Council (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) the Lord Chamberlain (Marquis of Hertford), and two distinguished Privy Councillors (the Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Cross). The marriage, as a civil contract, will be by virtue of this consent, the absence of which would render it wholly invalid. The consent was signified under the Great Seal.

Dime Necklaces.—A craze for dime necklaces has broken out in America, and promises to be a greater scourge than were the dreadful button-strings of ten years ago. The dime necklace is built by levying tribute upon one's friends. A young lady concludes to possess one. She asks every soul that she can call a friend to contribute a dime with his or her monogram engraved upon it. After she collects twenty-five or thirty monogramed dimes, she gets a jeweller to string them together, and the necklace is an incontrovertible fact. As it costs fifty or seventy-five cents to have each dime polished and engraved, the young lady with necklace intentions is studiously avoided.

A Rich Treat to Posterity!—An ingenious variety of the "centennial" amusement has been devised in America (remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*). On the 21st of February a large iron safe, known as "the centennial safe," was closed for ninety-seven years in the Statuary Hall of Washington in the presence of a large number of spectators, who were deeply moved at the interesting spectacle. The safe, which was exhibited at the late Exhibition, and has been given to the nation by its owner, a lady by name Mrs. Diehm, bears two inscriptions on the inner sides of its doors:—"In memory of those whose names appear upon the pages of the albums deposited within, and who rendered distinguished services to the country." And "It is the wish of Mrs. Diehm that this safe may remain closed until 1976, to be opened by the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The inscription in front of the safe is, "Dedicated to the people of the United States, July 4th, 1876." In addition to a volume containing the autographs of prominent public men is an album of photographs of a large number of them, with recorded souvenirs of the Centennial Exhibition. The safe also contains the photographs of a select number of ladies, and one of the private secretary to the late President Lincoln. Altogether the unlocking of the safe in 1976 will afford a rich treat to posterity.

Hours of Polling.—By an Act of Parliament passed last year the hours of polling in elections for the representation of the metropolitan boroughs are from eight in the morning to eight in the evening. Mr. Chamberlain has a Bill for extending this provision to every election of a member of Parliament for a borough, also to every municipal election held in a municipal borough, and to every School Board election held in any borough outside the metropolis.

Incorrect.—Some of the writers who have been describing the embarkation of troops for the Cape speak of the distance which they have to traverse as "a waste of water." Considering the great use of the ocean, especially to a maritime country like England, this term seems to be a misnomer.—*Judy*.

Army Registers.—A Bill brought into the House of Commons by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay provides for the transmission to the Registrar-General of registers of births, marriages, and deaths occurring abroad among the families of officers and soldiers. These registers would then be copied into a book to be called "The Army Register Book," which would have the validity of a certified copy of the register-book within the meaning of the Acts relating to registration.

A Mouse Story.—A gentleman who was exceedingly averse to mice was travelling in one of the northern counties, and, as night set in, put up at a country inn. After dinner he retired to his room, carefully examining it to ascertain if there were any holes from which these little marauders might be likely to issue forth, but, finding none, confined himself to the guardian care of Morpheus. As he was thus lying, midway between sleep and consciousness, he heard something going pit-pit-pit-pit upon the table, which closely approximated to the head of the bedstead on which he was sleeping. He listened more attentively, and observed very softly to himself, "As I live, this house is beset with those infernal mice, and there is one now gnawing at something on the table." So saying, he slipped as noiselessly out of bed as possible, and, feeling for his boot, took hold of the toe part of it, and, the heel upraised, very softly approached on tip-toe his intended victim. When close enough to be in striking distance, he again listened, and, to his delight, found the noise still there; he then raised his arm, and, with unerring precision, let fall the heel of his boot upon—his own beautiful gold repeater, that he had placed upon the table on going to bed, that had made the noise, and which now lay smashed and destroyed.

The 24th Regiment.—It has been stated that the disaster at Isandula was the second occasion on which the colours of the 24th Regiment have gone astray; but it appears that the neighbourhood of the Cape was disastrous to this Regiment long before the battle of Chillianwallah caused the loss of one of the colours. In 1810 the 24th Foot, after having served at the Cape under Sir David Baird, was ordered to India, and sailed from Simon's Bay in three vessels. Two of these transports were captured *en route* by French cruisers, and before the Ceylon (on which the headquarters of the Regiment were embarked) struck, the Regimental Colours and all valuable documents were thrown overboard to prevent their falling into the hands of "the enemy." A gallant resistance was made, and it was not until the captain of the ship and the colonel of the Regiment were both wounded, the masts and the sails shot away, and the hull of the vessel so much damaged that she was making water at the rate of three feet an hour, that she surrendered. The 2nd Warwick Regiment appears to be under an unlucky star.—*Echo*.

The Plague.—According to a telegram of the Austro-Hungarian medical men from Wetlianka, there have for 40 days been no cases of the plague on the right bank of the Volga (says the Correspondent of *The Times*). The Russian Government, it asserts, has taken energetic and proper measures against the spreading of the epidemic. As far as the medical men could hitherto ascertain, the first case of the plague occurred on the 13th of October, 1878, in a woman from Astrakhan, who died of the bubo plague on the 17th of October. Among her family and relations 25 persons living in seven farmhouses fell ill, of whom 20 died. The medical authorities declare the epidemic to be undoubtedly the Asiatic plague. In the meantime, the controversy between the medical men in St. Petersburg as to whether the illness of the peasant Prokojeff was plague or not is still continued.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

On Friday afternoon in last week, the Emperor William slipped on a waxed floor, and slightly bruised himself. He passed a quiet night, and was able to transact business the next day.

The Americans recently borrowed the art of making paper carpets from Japan, and started a factory for their manufacture at Elwood, New Jersey. It is said to be successful.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of Mrs. Richard Burton's new work *A. E. I.* (Arabia, Egypt, and India).

At Scarborough, on Monday, a painter was killed by falling from a ladder upon which he was at work. It is supposed he was seized with giddiness or faintness, to which he was somewhat subject. His head came in contact with the kerbstone, and death was instantaneous.

In the first division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the judges were asked to sanction arrangements which had been made by the liquidators with certain shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank, by which they were granted a discharge of their obligations on making a complete surrender of their estates. The Lord President stated that the court was satisfied with the arrangements, and granted the request.

The final meeting of the General Committee of the Mayor's relief fund was held in Birmingham on Monday. The report submitted showed that out of £16,236 subscribed £8,746 had been expended, and it was resolved to employ the balance on relief labour in the streets. Since the establishment of the fund 195,165 families, representing about half a million persons, have received relief from it.

President Grévy, when writing to crowned heads employs the phrase, "Very dear and great friend," instead of the commonplace *mon cousin*.

During the recent intense frost in the United States a trotting carnival was held on Lakes Champlain and George. The horses entered were two and three-year-olds.

People in Persia are praying for snow, and unless their petition is answered it seems very probable that a famine will set in next summer. In order that there may be abundant water for irrigation purposes in the spring it is necessary that the snow should descend considerably below the summer snow line.

There are upwards of 1,000 horses in the United States able to trot a mile within two minutes and a half. A few years ago two minutes and forty seconds was considered the best time.

At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Town Council, it was decided to borrow £25,000 for the purpose of carrying out improvements under the Artisans' Dwellings Act.

A telegram from Washington says that it is believed that President Hayes' Message, which will be presented to Congress on its re-assembling on the 18th inst., will be brief, and confined to the subject of the appropriations and the increase of revenue necessitated by the reduction of the tobacco-tax.

On Sunday morning, at the service in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, a letter was read from Mr. Spurgeon, in which he says: "With great gratitude to God I am able to report myself as restored to health and spirits. I am still very far from strong upon my feet, and after a short walk I suffer pain in the knees, but even this improving, and I have every reason to hope and believe that at the appointed time I shall be fully able to resume my beloved labour."

The question of short-sightedness, which disqualifies a man from admission to the Royal Military Academy, has at last been decided thus, that provided only glasses of small power are needed, a candidate is to be considered qualified.

There may be seen in the window of a well known Parisian jeweller a beautiful parasol, which was finished too late to be shown at the late Exhibition. This *objet d'art* has a blue silk ground covered with the richest lace. The handle and stick are black, studded with splendid brilliants, and the elastic ring which serves for keeping the parasol closed is composed entirely of brilliants. The price, it is said, is about £1,000.

An inquest has been held at Newport, Isle of Wight, on the body of Charles Baker, head gardener to Mr. W. G. Ward, of Weston Manor, Freshwater. He was walking on Saturday afternoon on Tennyson's Down with a companion, and, contrary to the advice of his friend, he attempted to get to the shore down the side of the cliff. Soon after commencing the descent his foot slipped and he fell to the bottom, a distance of about 400ft. His body was recovered shortly afterwards by some men of the Coast-guard. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

According to the latest advices from St. Petersburg the plague in Russia has been subdued. It is officially stated that the isolation of patients affords thorough protection against the further propagation of the epidemic.

An address has been forwarded to the director of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John from Captain W. C. Harris, Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, on behalf of the inspectors and sergeants who received instruction from Dr. Shepherd, lately killed in Zululand, in the first treatment of injured persons. In the address much regret is expressed and warm allusion made to his ability and courtesy as an instructor. A similar address has been received by the director through the Rev J. B. Wilkinson from the pupils who studied under Dr. Shepherd at Lavender-hill.

A six days' walking match for the Championship of the World was commenced in New York on Monday. The competitors are O'Leary, of Chicago; Rowell, of England; Harriman, of Boston; and Ennis, of Chicago.

The following cable message has been received from New York at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—"Disturbance will probably arrive on the British, Norwegian coast between 12th and 14th; snow, rain, south-east to north-west gales."

The Church of England Temperance Society for the the diocese of Chester held a public meeting on Monday evening, the Mayor presiding, when resolutions were passed in favour of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's local option scheme for regulating the liquor traffic. They also adopted a petition in favour of a Sunday Closing Bill.

The *Daily News* of Tuesday published a telegram from their Special Correspondent at Szegedin, in Hungary, which says:—The town is in great danger of being inundated. Thousands of persons, including even women and children, are being employed piling up earth to keep out the waters. The river is already five feet above the original level of the embankment, and is only kept out by the efforts of the inhabitants, aided by 2,000 troops working day and night. Military law has been proclaimed, and every one is compelled to help.—When the correspondent sent off his despatch the wind was rising, and it needed only a few inches of water for the town to be overwhelmed.

Arthur de Vere, Viscount Malden, eldest son of the Earl of Essex, died on Monday morning at his residence in Lowndes-street, London.

On Monday there was launched from Messrs. Elder and Co's shipbuilding yard, Glasgow, an iron steamer for the Guion Line, second only in size to the Great Eastern among mercantile ships. Her length is 465 feet, breadth 37 feet 6 inches. Her tonnage is 5,500, and she has the immense horse power of 6,000. She is named the Arizona.

A gentleman, resident in Graham's Town, and well-known as one of the best Kaffir scholars in the colony, informs the *Journal* that Isandiana is the correct spelling of the name which, under various versions, has obtained such a disastrous notoriety. Isandia, in Kaffir or Zulu, means "hand;" Isandiana "little hand."

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company has begun to issue time-tables for three months instead of for one month only.

The French Government have decided to establish a night asylum for persons of the female sex, who, being without domicile or means of support, will thus be amply provided for. This measure was very necessary, for some recent statistics go to show that there are at the present time in Paris over 113,300 persons without the necessary means of existence. Never before have such a number of indigents been in the capital, and, to remedy this, it is said that a law will shortly be passed interdicting the sojourn in Paris of all persons in a destitute condition.

Notice has been given by the Caledonian Railway to their servants in their various repairing shops that on and after Monday next the hours would be 54 per week instead of 51. At the same time the wages will be raised 1s. per week.

An item of news from the West Indies shows how industries once peculiar to this country are taking root abroad. Ironclads have been built in China and Japan; and now a small steamer has been launched at Kingston, Jamaica every part of which has been made in the island.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Blair Athole which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in November last.

During last year the scientific world was presented almost every month with some new practical and surprising invention having its origin in the application of the electric current by means of the telephone. The latest acquisition in this branch of science is the sphygmophon, an apparatus connected with the telephone, by the help of which it is possible to render quite audible the beating of the pulse and the movements of the heart, in all its various shades of intensity, in closest proximity as well as at long distance. The new apparatus is described as so effective, and at the same time may be so imperceptibly adjusted to the human body, that in a company the beating of the heart of any individual person may be made to sound almost ghostlike, so loud in the room as to enable everybody present to hear it at the same time.—*Court Journal*.

A locksmith, named Adrian Maquet, has just been appointed officer of the French Academy. M. Maquet received his education in a primary school; but he is now a member of several learned societies, and the author of a number of historical and archæological works.

At a recent meeting of the Birmingham School Board, there was a warm and protracted debate on the question of permitting the use of the Board school buildings on Sunday evenings for the purpose of secular lectures. A resolution that for the future the schoolrooms under the control of the Birmingham School Board be let on Sundays for Sunday school purposes only was lost, six voting for and nine against it.

At a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon Senor Vilhena, a supporter of the Government, referring to the relations between England and Portugal with regard to South Africa, advised the Chamber not to suspect the good intentions of England respecting the colonies of Portugal, but to co-operate with her in extending the work of civilisation.

Monday being the anniversary of the death of Mazzini, several Democratic societies in Genoa marched in procession with flags to the cemetery. A deputation from the Republican Club of Leghorn carried a red flag, which the police attempted to seize, but in the scuffle that followed the flag was torn and disappeared.

Major Charles Newte, who died at Olmütz on the 15th ult., was one of the oldest Englishmen in the Austrian army, having entered the service in 1833, at the early age of fifteen, when he was appointed to the Prince Eugene of Savoy's 5th Dragoons, with which regiment he served all through the Hungarian war of 1848. Major Newte was an accomplished linguist, a skilful horseman, and author, amongst other works, of a work on equitation. He was much esteemed by his brother officers, and will be deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.—*Court Journal*.

Cheap trips are already beginning to be talked about in connection with the Sydney Exhibition. The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company will grant return passages at 20 per cent. under the present rates and a period of three months will be allowed to those who wish to see something more than the great Colonial Fair.

A general order has been received from the Commander-in-Chief, stating that the Queen has been pleased to command that the grant of the Indian Medal of 1854, with clasp, inscribed "Jowaki, 1877-8," shall be extended to every officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier who was engaged in the operations against the Jowaki Afridis in 1877-78. Officers and men who are already in possession of the medals will only receive the additional clasp.

A slight improvement in the home trade is reported from the hardware districts, and this improvement is expected to be maintained as the season progresses (says the *Evening Standard*). In some branches it is believed that the manufacturers will win back the Government orders which have recently been lost; but the American competition is still very keen, and a strong liking is manifested for American products.

The Council of Trinity College, London, having decided to throw open its examinations in arts to persons of both sexes, the first public examination for the diplomas of Licentiate in Arts and Associate in Arts, to which women can be admitted, will be held at Midsummer, not only within the college building in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, but also at the various centres in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.

Some land in Fleet-street, near Chancery-lane, London, has recently been sold at about £8 per foot.

University College, London, last week received from Mr. S. Sharpe, the Egyptologist, a gift of £5,000, making a total of about £20,000 which he has given to this college, in addition to munificent gifts to other colleges, schools, and churches. A congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Sharpe on Saturday last, his eightieth birthday.

It is stated that the British Fleet will leave its present stations in the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles immediately, but will anchor in Besika Bay, where it will remain until further orders.

An explosion occurred on Monday in the Gartshore pit, two miles from Kilsyth. Three men and a boy were severely burned, and four others were also injured. The explosion was heard throughout the whole pit, and the rest of the miners made their exit as speedily as possible.

Trickett, the champion Australian oarsman, has been defeated at Sydney by a local competitor, named Laycock, in a race for the champion belt and a gold medal.

On Saturday morning a notice was posted at all the collieries in Fife and Clackmannan, intimating that two weeks hence a reduction in miners' wages to the extent of 12½ per cent. will take place, and the wages of the other workers in the pits will be proportionately reduced. The notice affects 4,000 men. This course has been necessitated by the continued depression in the home and export trade. After this reduction takes place the average wages of the miners throughout the two counties will be little over 3s. a day—a lower point than they have touched for many years; but it is not expected that any serious opposition will be offered by the men.

A fine healthy young female specimen of the manatee or mermaid has been placed in No. 13 fresh water tank (temperature 70 degrees) in Brighton Aquarium. It is 6ft. 6in. long, weighs 1½cwt., and was caught at Trinidad. It is fed upon lettuce and vegetable marrows.

The London gas companies are showing praiseworthy energy in introducing improved lamps for street illumination.

Lord Granville's residence in Carlton House-terrace, London, was much damaged, on Sunday evening, by a fire which broke out on the top floor, and was not subdued till the roof was burnt off and the lower storeys deluged with water. The Crown Prince of Germany and many persons well known in high social circles witnessed the scene.

Quite a heavy business is done in California in shipping to China the shells of the shrimp, which are caught in such numbers on the coast, and there is almost as much profit from the sale of the shells as from the shrimps themselves. The use they are put to in China is as a manure, and as a poison to the worm which works such destruction to the tea plant of that country. The Chinamen state that this is the only remedy at present known for the tea pest.

Republican simplicity in dress is largely practised by the wife of the American President, Mrs. Hayes, who scandalises the fashionable circles of New York by appearing in the same costume at successive official entertainments. The Transatlantic belles, however, are not likely to follow her example; they are much more disposed to copy the Japanese ladies, who when visiting the theatre change their dress between each act.

A number of the most valuable pictures in the French Museums are to be copied in water-colours, and a catalogue of the paintings is accordingly being made, the *chefs d'œuvres* of private collections being also added to the list.

A Sydney photographer has succeeded in accomplishing a very difficult feat by producing some large panoramic views of the cities of Sydney and Melbourne. At a recent meeting of the Berlin Photographic Society, Herr Holtermann of Sydney exhibited photographs nearly 100 feet in length, made up of pieces which harmonised perfectly in tone and depth. One of the pictures, from a single negative, had the extraordinary dimensions of about five feet by three feet.

The Czar and the Empress of Russia will leave St. Petersburg for the Crimea in the middle of April. The Empress's state of health, it is announced, renders the change desirable. These arrangements (a telegram says) are regarded in diplomatic circles here as indicating the composure with which the political situation is regarded in Court circles, as contrasted with the rumours lately current.

On Saturday the Viceroy of India received a deputation from the British Indian Association, who objected to any further reduction of the import duties on cotton goods. The Viceroy reminded the Association of the decision of the House of Commons, that the cotton import duties, being protective and contrary to sound policy, ought to be repealed when it was financially possible to do so. He stated his firm determination to give the earliest and widest practical effect to this decision.

The red uniform does not seem likely to be popular with the Volunteers. The officers of the Exeter Rifles have petitioned the War Office and the Duke of Cambridge to be allowed, as the oldest regiment in the Volunteer service, to retain their original green uniform, instead of being called on to wear scarlet.

The gloomy prospects of agriculture are beginning seriously to affect the value of land. The annual letting of the Pawlett Hams, near Bridgewater, consisting of 1,000 acres, and used chiefly for grazing purposes, was attended by nearly 800 practical agriculturists from the three western counties, but in many instances the pieces of land did not fetch so much by 30s. per acre as in former years, the total decrease, as compared with last year, being £1,234.

Leo XIII. has been cited to appear before a Court of Canton Soleure (says the Geneva correspondent of *The Times*). A fervent Catholic of the canton who died a short time ago left by his will certain bequests to the Emperors of Austria and Brazil, and appointed the Pope his residuary legatee. This will is contested by the heirs-at-law on the ground that when he made it the testator was not in his right mind. The two Emperors who were made parties to the suit have renounced their claims under the impugned instrument, but the Pope, not having returned any answer to inquiries which have been addressed to him in the matter has been summoned to appear before the cantonal tribunal and show cause why the decree prayed for by the heirs-at-law should not be granted.

A fire broke out on Monday night on board the screw corvette Thetis, lying in Keyham-basin, Devonport Dockyard, and which was being got ready to relieve the Tenedos on the African coast. The fire broke out in the storeroom below the forward lower deck. Despite enormous quantities of water thrown into the vessel by six land and floating steam fire-engines, bringing her [illegible] down to the water's edge, the fire continued to burn, the hollow iron masts acting as ventilating shafts and chimneys. The water poured upon the lower deck seemed to pass off without penetrating the storeroom or the hold. Admirals Farquhar and Hope therefore ordered divers to go below and direct the hose right down upon the burning mass. This was done about one o'clock and the danger was over within two hours. The divers encountered great difficulty, and frequently came up for air.

A well-known sculptor, turning his attention from the ideal to the real, has devised a plan for roofing over, temporarily or permanently, large spaces of from half an acre to two or three acres, without any central supports, which in so variable a climate as this would be useful, available for various purposes, in the neighbourhood of large towns. The roofs of these structures would be flat and suitable for acoustic purposes, as for public speaking and for music, both instrumental and for the human voice. The scheme of structure is called that of "Roofs of Suspension," and is on the principle of a universal arch. It has received the approval of engineering authorities of eminence. The cost of this mode of construction is calculated at not more than one-half of usual methods.—*Court Journal*.

Telegrams received at Lloyd's from Penang state that the ship Sandhurst, on a voyage from Calcutta to Dundee, was totally destroyed by fire at sea on February 15 in lat. 40 S., long. 84. Passengers and crew all saved, having been picked up close to Acheen-head by a Dutch gunboat on the 6th inst. The Sandhurst was an iron ship, built at Dumbarton in 1877, with a gross tonnage of 1,571 tons. She was classed 100 A1, and had on board a cargo of jute approximately valued at £33,000.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF PERSIA.

In London, on Friday in last week, at the United Service Institution, Major-General Sir F. J. Goldsmid read to the members a paper on the above subject. Sir H. Rawlinson occupied the chair:—

The gallant officer, in the first place, traced the ancient history of the Persian army, from the time of Herodotus down to the records found in the memoirs of Nadir Shah. He then proceeded to examine the information supplied by English writers during the first half of the present century, and to glance at the position of the Persian army, as reported at the present day. Persia, he continued, is so far important as a military Power and military ally that she has, with all her mis-government and shortcomings, great resources for a powerful army. Any full narrative of the relations between the European Powers and Persia will demonstrate that England has occupied a very prominent place in courting such alliance, and has lavished so much gold in the prosecution of her aim, that reaction in this respect has seriously affected our interests. I may perhaps venture to affirm that not even in the days of the First Napoleon was Persia more essentially a part of the geographical side of the Eastern Question than she is now; and we need no ghost to tell us that her geography is a matter of political as well as scientific interest to ourselves. As an ally she has the elements of material usefulness, and among her people there is a strange spirit of independence, both in thought and word, which to many minds carries with it proof of power, undeveloped, but no less existent. Were it, however, otherwise, it surely comes within the province of Englishmen to impart to so old a kingdom, and one so replete with classical interest, some of the better things of modern civilisation. If not now engaged in training her armies, we may do something to improve her general resources, and strive, though indirectly, to obtain for her masses those advantages which are not withheld from the people in European States. I presume that without encroaching too closely upon the domain of politics I may revert to the presence in Teheran of an officer of another nationality than Austria, as one of the latest moves of Russia in a favourite quarter. There is no doubt that proximity—or I may say contiguity—has much direct influence upon the Persian mind. A strong immediate neighbour is dangerous as an enemy, but he may be useful as a friend, especially one who may be grasped by the hand at any time. British India has not the advantage of this position with respect to Persia. If she had it is probable that the friendship of England would be more practically exercised, and therefore become more intelligible in this part of the East. Mountains and vast tracts now separate the two countries by land. Even the sea route scarcely renders the passage into the interior of Persia less difficult. From Bandar-Abbas or Bushahr, the road is over high and hard ranges. There is one spot which, if circumstances ever place it permanently in our possession, would enable us almost to shake hands with our neighbours in Kirman and west of the Helmand. It is the old watch tower of Persia itself towards India. Situated beyond the lines of lofty and rugged hills which run more or less parallel to the sea coast from the Indus to the Tigris, it signifies to us a position strategically, politically, and geographically desirable. But I am not here as an advocate, however humble, of annexation—I am merely looking at circumstances which warrant a hypothesis. Recollection of the able lecture so recently given in this theatre on a possible Indo-Afghan frontier will enable you readily to understand that allusion is now made to Candahar. (Cheers.)

Colonel Paske maintained that the Power which would be permanent in Persia would be that Power which most rapidly acquired a knowledge of the resources of the country, and exercised a beneficial influence upon the Government and the people.

The President remarked that it was now forty-five years since he went to Persia, but whilst there a very good opportunity was afforded him of testing the real value of the military resources of the country. He was deputed to proceed to one of the frontier provinces for the purpose of raising three or four regiments amongst the frontier tribes. He undertook the work *ab initio*, actually enlisting the men, then forming them into squads and companies, and afterwards taking the brigade to head-quarters. In the course of that mission he was able, of course, to test the general adaptability of the men for military service; and the opinion he formed of them from that experience, added to that of five years' connection with the army, was that there were no people in the world presenting better rough material for soldiers than the Persians. Their physique was admirable; there was an absence of all intemperance amongst them, and their general intelligence and personal courage was really beyond all praise. But the Persian soldier had never had a fair chance; not even in the present day. He had always been at the caprice of interested governors or officers, who looked more to filling their own pockets than to the efficiency of the force they commanded, or to the national interest. Thus the army had become, so to speak, the sport of interested motives, and had never emerged, except for a short period during the administration of Christy and Lindsay, from a condition of military mediocrity. But there was the material out of which any European Power could really construct a splendid working army, far superior to anything which Turkey could produce. On one occasion he took the trouble to calculate, from the sergeant's road book, the average of ninety-five successive marches, and he found the figures yielded an average of twenty-one miles a day. That he believed surpassed any record of the kind in military history. In an abstract sense the subject of the Persian army did not immediately affect this country; but when they came to consider it in connection with political considerations of vast moment it would be found to be one that concerned them very nearly. (Hear, hear.) As Major Goldsmid had said, the geographical position of Persia, between Russia and Turkey on the one side and India on the other, made it absolutely certain that she would be an important factor in the future political conditions of the East. It was impossible that she could remain quiescent, surrounded as she was by other nations now undergoing important political changes. (Hear, hear.) The events which were taking place in those nations must necessarily influence Persia herself; and as that influence acted upon the Government and the country, so it would react upon our interests in India. If the military resources of Persia were placed at the command of a Power hostile to England it would constitute a most formidable menace to India. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, if Persia were brought into honest and cordial alliance with England, and if her military resources were developed and strengthened by material assistance in money, arms, and instruction, then she would form a most impregnable barrier in the protection of India. As a well-wisher of Persia, and as a patriotic Englishman, he hoped that the policy of suspicion and neglect which had so long prevailed would now be exchanged for one of confidence and mutual interest; for he believed that, with a real and cordial alliance between England and Persia, India would march rapidly on in the paths of peace, of successful commerce, of social improvement, and of enlightened civilisation. (Cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks to General Goldsmid concluded the discussion.

A FERN VALLEY.

There is a wide field before the enthusiastic lover of Nature for the indulgence of a passion for fern culture, if considerations of cost do not stand in the way. What, for instance, could be more delightful, where the necessary expenditure could be freely undertaken, than the creation under glass of a fern valley? Given a natural valley or gorge between parallel hills, and why might not the space from hill to hill be roofed with crystal, the roof supported at each end with pillars of stone, with glass between? Under such a covering, even if the natural features of the site were not of a nature to provide a home for ferns, masses of rock and a stream of water could be introduced, and, by a proper regulation of the temperature, the most delicate and beautiful as well as the most noble of the cryptogamic growths of the tropics would flourish, and a little fern world of wondrous beauty might be created. On the estates of the wealthy in numerous parts of these islands there is many a rocky glen or valley where the experiment could be tried. If through the course of such a valley, to be thus domed with glass, a natural stream wound its way, on each side tree ferns could be planted. On its margins the larger species of herbaceous ferns might be gathered, and so disposed as almost to hide the streamlet's course under a wealth of glorious fronds. Massed up rocks, too, on each side of a rude pathway, running parallel with the watercourse on each margin, might afford a congenial home for the rock-loving members of the flowerless family. On each hill-side above the streamlet many a broad platform of earth or rock would afford space for creeping brake or clustering polypody, whilst on many a craggy point and in many a moist and sheltered nook, congenial habitats might be found for the fern of the open cliff and of the dripping cave. In such a glen or valley, with a climate of moisture and heat, the ferns of the tropics, forgetting that they were no longer in the humid depths of primeval forests, would unroll their great glossy fronds, and rise to a height unknown without the limits of their extemporised world. The maidenhair would no longer miss the air of the sea-coast, and the glossy-fronded *Asplenium marinum* would develop as grandly as it could in its wild and dripping rocky cavern.—*Fern World.*

A BUFFALO HUNT IN MEXICO.

I do not know what my companions did—a quick concentrating of self seized me, insomuch that I became to the world else the merest husk of a purpose; the circumstances of the charge, those the eye catches, and those the ear hears, looks, actions, words, yells, even the stirring rataplan of the horses' drumming hoofs and the deep bass earth-rumble of the game in multitudinous flight—all failed my perception; for as we drew near the chase one straggler claimed my attention—a heifer, clean built and clean of hide. She was running freely, and could have made better speed but for the slower hulks in her way. I had a thought that she might make better meat than the bigger specimens, and yet another, she might be more easily killed; and to kill her I bent every faculty. The mustang caught the spur; forward—close—closer—by bending in the saddle I could have laid hand on my prey; then, fully conscious that she was singled out, how she struggled to get away! How the muscles of her flanks swelled and knotted, in desperate exertion! The time came to use my Winchester. I selected the place to shoot at—just behind the shoulder—and brought the rifle down. Goodness! I was left of the game when, being right handed, I should have gone to the right. Three times I tried to get aim, but in vain. I laid the gun across the saddle, and drew pistol—a Smith and Wesson, the best of revolvers then, yet not near as good as now; for now I was in place. *Forward* again, and closer in—closer—now, fire. The bullet lodged in the shoulder. Again, and in the heart. Hurrah! My horse shied; the rifle fell to the ground; I barely escaped tumbling after; the victim moaned, staggered, tumbled, fell. Aye, count me *one*; and, better yet, count me the FIRST ONE! Upon coming to—observe all the words imply—I was dismounted, and in the act of picking up my gun. The conduct of man was never more purely instinctive than mine had been throughout. I make the confession without shame, for I am not of those who believe thought must govern and direct what all we do, otherwise there is no credit. In cases of peril bullet-swift, to wait on reflection is to die. Instinct moves us; we obey, and live. Thought implies conditions, and a final judgment upon them; instinct implies instant action—something dull men are capable of. Let me pass the pride and happiness of that triumphant mount. The fisherman who has landed the traditional trout of a famous brook, or a ten-pound golden salmon from the golden beds of the Kankakee, can tell you my feelings; and to enable a hunter to interpret for me, it is only required that he should have bagged a wild goose flying full-quilled from the Arctics. The mustang was at last reduced to quiet; then I looked about. The huntsmen and the herd were out of sight in a trough of the land ahead; yells and frequent shots signalled their whereabouts. Not another carcass was to be seen; I had made the first capture; what if it should be the only one? While so thinking—the faintest semblance of a selfish wish lurking under the reflection—suddenly the noise ceased. Strange! Something had certainly occurred. I swung into the saddle; then up from the hollow rode a *ranchero*, coming to speak to me, I supposed; he went by like a ricocheting shot. Others appeared; the same haste possessed them, only they shouted: "*Prisa, senor! Los Indios, los Indios!*" ("Make haste, sir! Indians, Indians!") Ah, the cursed Apaches! The interruption was not an agreeable one; in fact, the effect was decidedly chilling; yet I managed to control myself, and ride forward. The last of the *rancheros* passed in flight; only the colonel, Don Miguel, his friends, and the *mozos*, Santos and Teodora, remained. I met them rising out of the hollow. "What's up now?" The colonel answered coolly, "The fellows says they came upon Indians in the grass down yonder. I think they are lying." Don Miguel shrugged his shoulders nearly to the top of his head, and fairly hissed: "It is nothing, sir," with an expression of contempt without an equivalent in English. Santos touched his hat, indicating a wish to speak. "What is it?" I asked him. "There are no Indians there." "No?" "I stopped one of the men long enough to have him show me where the ambush was, and——" he laughed heartily. "Well?" I said impatiently. "And the buffaloes had run right over the place." We looked at each other curiously. Don Miguel suggested we go and see for ourselves, and the colonel supported him with a round declaration that they had taken eight or ten good fat cows, and he didn't like to run away to accommodate anybody, much less a thieving Apache. A reconnoissance was determined upon. We rode into the hollow and up to it, cautiously following the trail of the herd. "Hist!" cried Santos, a little in advance. "Look here!" We looked, and were startled. Not twenty yards away stood a sorrel pony rudely housed in Indian style. At sight of us it raised its head and whinnied piteously. Santos went to it, and stooped to catch the lariat about its neck. "*Jesu Christo!*" he yelled, as if shot. I thought he would roll out of the saddle. "For love of God, gentlemen, come and see," he next exclaimed. We stood not upon the order of going. "*Caramba!*" said Don Miguel, reining back. Then the colonel blew a long whistle of disgust, as well he might. An Indian warrior was lying face downward in the grass at the fore-feet of the pony—*dead!* The stampede of the *rancheros* was explained.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

MR. WITT AND THE ZULU WAR.

On Monday night the Rev. Mr. Witt, the Swedish missionary from Zululand, gave a short address at the Victoria-park Tabernacle, Wetherall-road, South Hackney, London. About 1,600 persons were present, and Mr. Witt was accompanied by Umkwelnataba, cousin of King Cetewayo, and was, as might be expected, an object of especial interest.

After a few introductory remarks from the Rev. Reuben Seddon, the pastor, Mr. Witt proceeded to address the assembly. He said the Zulus were a strong, healthy race, they imagining themselves to be the strongest people of the world, being superior to all the other natives inhabiting South Africa, both in courage and numbers. To a certain extent they were an intellectual tribe, and although they did little work yet the Zulus took an interest in various subjects, and discussed matters in detail. From this habit of talking they had acquired much skill in conversation even to a degree which many lawyers would envy, and possessed laws that principally had reference to their cattle, which formed the chief property of Zulus. If a Zulu had many cattle, he could buy many women, and would then probably have many daughters, whom he could sell for cattle, and buy again more women. Twelve head of cattle would buy a woman; but in the event of their being no issue the woman might be taken back to her father, who was bound to return the cattle. The only work performed by men was to milk the cows, and if a woman touched a cow for the purpose of milking it she would be put to death. Woman's business was to dig, plant, sow, and prepare the food, and if they had spare time they might employ it by making mats, baskets, and, perhaps, cooking utensils. The Zulus took snuff, which was with them an operation of considerable gravity. Their huts were made of sticks covered with straw, and they supposed when they died that their souls entered the bodies of snakes, which reptiles were much venerated.

At the conclusion of Mr. Witt's remarks several questions were put to the speaker, who said that when Umkwelnataba heard of the defeat of the British troops the lad was under the impression that the last white man in the world had been killed. It was Mr. Witt's impression that if the English soldiers had not entered Zululand the colony of Natal would not have been interfered with by Cetewayo. He never felt any danger for himself or wife while in Zululand, and would not have left his house in Africa had it not been taken possession of by the British forces. He never heard that a white man had been killed from any political motive. It was true that one of the whites had been killed by a private Zulu; but upon the fact becoming known the man who committed the crime was handed over to the authorities at Natal, who, as it was a private offence, sent the culprit back to be dealt with by Cetewayo. No punishment, however, was inflicted on the criminal by the Zulu King, who felt, as the British Government did not think it right to interfere, he (Cetewayo) had no reason to meddle in the matter. With regard to there being an army of 50,000 Zulus, that was to be explained by the circumstance that it was customary for years past for the King to collect the grown-up people for the purpose of making them warriors.

At the conclusion of the meeting a collection was made, the proceeds being given to Mr. Witt, who is about to return to Sweden, his native country.—Tuesday's *Daily News.*

LORD SALISBURY ON FOREIGN TARIFFS.

A deputation from the Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and other provincial Chambers of Commerce, on Thursday in last week, had an interview with Lord Salisbury (with whom was the Hon. R. Bourke, M.P.), at the Foreign Office, on the subject of our tariff with foreign nations.

The deputation, which consisted of Mr. Ripley, M.P., Mr. Whitwell, M.P., Mr. Barran, M.P., Messrs. W. H. Shepherd, W. Morris, George Marder, William Baxter, R. Haigh, E. Wadsworth, J. Gibb, H. Lee, and J. Behrens, having urged the necessity of having some speedy settlement on the question of foreign tariffs,

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said,—I am not the least surprised at your presence here to-day, even though it be true—which I do not think it quite is—as Mr. Behrens says, that there is nothing new to tell us, because the matter is as grave a one as we can discuss, and is a question giving us as keen anxiety as it can to any one. There is no doubt, though, perhaps, some may think that too gloomy and pessimist views are taken of the future, that the present is very difficult and hard to bear. I will just say one word with respect to a matter which Mr. Behrens has brought to my notice, and in regard to which, from the office I hold, I may, perhaps, be able to do some good—at all events, with respect to which we can try—and that is what he describes as the unfair working of the most favoured nation clause; that if, instead of admitting goods according to their value, they are bracketed according to certain descriptions, it is inevitable that the cheaper goods which go from England should be at a disadvantage as compared with the dearer goods coming from other places. There is only this, however, I will say—that the preference for *ad valorem* duties is not universal. With respect to textile fabrics it may be so, but with regard to Sheffield they prefer specific duties. Nevertheless, the feeling of the textile manufacturers in this matter is deserving of great consideration, and we shall vigilantly watch for any opportunity to carry out your views in that respect. But I imagine the real truth of the matter to be that for Custom-house officers and their superiors the specific duty is much easier to administer than the *ad valorem*, and the expert who levies the duty has to deal with a politician at the head of his department, who probably knows very little about the technical details of this matter, and he tells the politician that the change is impossible, and the politician has no knowledge to enable him to supervise or correct that impression. A difficulty of that kind will always impede our getting the best terms, and we can only undertake to watch for opportunities when they occur. The matter which I think is most strongly felt here, and which has been alluded to several times, is the denunciation of the French Treaty. It is not merely that we fear the possibility of a retrogressive step on the part of France and the increase of duties which were happily lowered some time ago, but that we fear still more the continuation of an uncertainty which paralyses trade even more than an increase of duties would do. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Behrens was kind enough to call upon me about a month ago and explain to me more fully what has been stated in this room to-day, and I have brought very strongly to the notice of the French Government that portion of our case—that ground of complaint which we have against their action; and I have represented to them that unless seven or eight months' notice can be given to the textile manufacturers at this season of the year our trade will be seriously affected. The denunciation of the treaty was undoubtedly a very deplorable proceeding. It was done suddenly, at two days' notice, in the absence of the Minister specially charged with such matters—a man whose name is well known as an enlightened partisan of Free Trade, M. Léon Say. It was done in his absence, and I might almost say without his knowledge, and it was done without any definite view of the policy of the French Government which it was proposed to substitute for that which it was abandoning. The result is that we have no certainty as to whether the French Government will adhere to this changed policy or whether they will revert to the old policy. Since that denunciation occurred the Government of France has changed, the Ministers have changed, a new element has been imported into the Legislature, and any one who watches their proceedings may see that the attention of their Parliament is occupied by matters which perhaps do not concern human happiness so deeply, but which are more interesting than questions of commercial legislation; and the result is that it depends on the accidents of Parliamentary procedure whether this uncertainty of which we complain will be put a stop to. It is not a matter, as you will easily see, over which the English Government can exercise any kind of control; it is an internal matter for the decision of the French Chamber themselves. We have represented our views as emphatically as we could do and we shall continue to do so. I earnestly hope that we may persuade the French Government, at all events, to renew the treaty which has gone by until they have definitively made up their mind as to the precise character of the commercial policy which they mean to follow. But, in respect to all our negotiations with foreign countries, Mr. Behrens said what he had been told before in this room that we had nothing to offer. It is not absolutely true; we have one or two things left to offer; but in the main it is a melancholy truth. Commercial treaties are a departure, I believe it is admitted, from the extreme rigour of economic orthodoxy. It was said by Luther, I think, that if you sinned at all it was always desirable that you should sin handsomely; and it would have been very much better if this resolution to depart from a commercial orthodoxy had been taken at an earlier time when there were more articles upon our tariffs which it was possible to sacrifice in exchange for the remissions we might obtain. We delayed. At one time it was against our principles to go to market at all. We delayed going to market until we had very little money left in our pockets, and the result is that the transactions we are able to negotiate are not of an advantageous or extensive character. Though the answer I am obliged to give you, as I am afraid were the answers of the last two or three years given in this room, is not of a consoling character, I think there are some circumstances of consolation on which we can dwell. One of them was alluded to by Mr. Ripley. There is a revival of prosperity in America. America is no better off than we are with respect to tariffs; she is made to pay for markets other than her own exactly what we have to pay; and therefore it may be concluded that if high tariffs have not prevented a partial restoration or growing restoration of prosperity in America, we, too, may hope to follow in America's path, and we may conclude that other causes besides tariffs have produced the depression of trade. There is another circumstance. A good deal has been said about protectionist views in this country and elsewhere. There is no doubt a remarkable change of feeling in many quarters, and it is one of the melancholy results of the present depression that both our recent commercial and our recent philanthropic action are being, as we have heard to-day, very largely called in question, and that if the depression lasted speculative objection might take a practical form; but my own impression is that it is not a revival of protectionist theory which is mainly responsible for the efforts being made in various parts of the world to raise tariffs. There is still a strong protectionist feeling, but that alone would not have been sufficient. Everywhere Governments are in want of money and the easiest way to get money, and galling your subjects least, is to raise it by indirect taxation; and when Governments want money by indirect taxation, and when manufacturers want protection by indirect taxation, the Governments and the manufacturers come together and there is a force which nothing can resist. If you look around, the sinner who has begun the recent trouble is our very good friend and ally the Emperor of Austro-Hungary, but it is known there that financial considerations occupy a very conspicuous place in the motives inducing the recent proceedings of that Government. So there is a good deal of talk, and I fear something more than talk, of the growing of indirect taxation in Germany. But there, again, there have been serious deficits to meet, and consequently the Government has wanted money. And the reason why that appears to be a more satisfactory state of things than if we had to attribute it to a change of opinion in the world and in the current of thought in the matter of protection is that it is more remediable. When the world settles down again and the Eastern question disappears, I hope that Governments will not spend so much of their money as they do in hostile demonstrations and hostile action, and that peace and quiet will return. With peace and quiet those Governments which have suffered the most will, no doubt, become more economical and will have less want of money and have less need to resort to taxation. In the meantime all the efforts of this office will always be given to obtain all the objects which, by negotiation, we can obtain; and we shall be glad to avail ourselves when opportunity occurs of the offers of counsel and mediation which you have made to-day, and which have been so freely given to us hitherto.

The deputation then retired.

THE SPADE IN ZULU WARFARE.

The *Daily News* publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—At the anniversary meeting of the Roya United Service Institution, held on Saturday last, the name of the winner of the previous year's gold medal was made known, and the successful essayist was decorated by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, who had kindly taken the chair in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Secretary of State for War. The subject chosen by the council of the institution for the essay was "Field Intrenchment; its application on the battle-field and its bearing on tactics." Having been one of the referees to whom the council entrusted the office of awarding the prize, I had of course occasion to read the whole of the essays sent in by the competitors. Several were of great merit, which did not surprise me, knowing as I do how many able and well-informed officers we have in our army, and also how much the taste for professional studies has spread throughout the service. One thing struck me very much, namely, that amidst the many conflicting opinions expressed by the different writers upon most branches of the subject, the great majority were agreed as to the necessity of supplying every infantry soldier with a strong, useful intrenching tool. In this opinion I entirely concur, and I trust that the Commander-in-Chief will add to the many great improvements which have been made during his command of this one, which will rank among the most important, of making an intrenching tool a part of every soldier's equipment. He should carry it on the line of march, in peace as well as in war, and should be taught to consider it as inseparable from himself as he does his rifle. He should also be thoroughly instructed in its use, and every officer should know how to intrench his command in the most effective manner according to the circumstances of the moment.

Moreover, it should be a recognised custom of the service that when near the enemy to intrench your camp should be the rule and not the exception. The late disaster which we are all deploring brings this question of equipment prominently forward. Who can doubt that if the camp at Isandula had been properly intrenched its gallant garrison could have held it successfully against all Zululand in arms, even as the brave handful at Rorke's Post held their own against thousands of assailants? The spade is an indispensable supplement to the rifle. Recent wars between civilized armies provided with arms of precision have shown how the spade can enable the few to repulse the many, and how it can to a great extent neutralise the withering effect of modern fire.

The absence of the spade, or its neglect by our officers in Zululand, has been the chief cause of the massacre of a small body of gallant, well-disciplined, and well-armed men by overwhelming hordes of brave but comparatively badly-armed and undisciplined men. The use of the spade is at this moment, we may confidently hope, enabling the first column to maintain its advanced position in the enemy's country. Both for civilized and savage warfare, the intrenching tool is, next to rifle, ammunition, and food, the most indispensable part of a soldier's belongings. He must sacrifice other things if necessary to carry it. I think, Sir, that under present circumstances any suggestion likely to increase the efficiency of our army will find a place in your columns if you can possibly spare it.—Your obedient servant,

LUMLEY GRAHAM.

March 7.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

(From the *Illustrated London News*).

The will of Mrs. Hannah Brown, the widow of the late Mr. William Brown, M.R.C.S., and for many years the companion of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, has been proved under £70,000 by the executors, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. William James Farrer. She gives a legacy of £100 to William Weedon, Lady Burdett-Coutts's butler; and the rest of her property to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It will be remembered she was foundress of liberal exhibitions for the encouragement of medical students in St. George's Hospital, which bear the name of the William Brown Exhibitions.

The will (dated May 6, 1874), with two codicils (the first bearing even date with the will, and the second, December 19, 1878). of the late John Benjamin, Baron Heath, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Consul-General for Italy, and one of the directors of the Bank of England, who died on the 16th of January last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Robert Amadeus Heath and Henry Burnley Heath, the sons, and Charles Dorey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths £11,000 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Harriet Angel Furze, for life, and then for her daughter, Mrs. Sophia Forbes; £11,000 upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter Mrs. Emily Adelaide Burnley; £13,500 upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Frances Rose Merivale, and an annuity of such an amount as with the dividends thereon and on a sum of £4,000 in settlement will bring up her income to £700 per annum; he also gives her an immediate legacy of £500; to his sister, Mrs. Pasteur, £200; to his son-in-law, Mr. Burnley, £100; to the Benevolent Fund of the Foundling Hospital and the Protestant Hospital, Genoa, £100 each; to his executor, Mr. Dorey, in addition to his legacy as a clerk in his house, £200; to each clerk in his counting-house, £10; to Sir Michael Costa and Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, £50 each; to his coachman, Benjamin Gunn, if still in his service, £100; and to each of his domestic servants who have been two years in his service, suitable mourning and one year's wages. There are some specific gifts of plate, his orders of knighthood, and other articles to each of his children, and a freehold rentcharge to his son Captain William Andrew James Heath, R.N. Subject to these bequests, the trustees are to stand possessed of the residue of testator's real and personal estate upon trust for his sons, Robert Amadeus Heath, Captain W. A. J. Heath, Henry Burnley Heath, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Hales Heath, R.A., in equal shares.

The will (dated August 27, 1877), with three codicils made during the year 1878), of the late Mr. Charles Cammell, was proved on the 21st ult., in the Derby District Registry, by Mrs. Cammell, the widow; the testator's three elder sons, Charles, Bernard, and George; his son-in-law, Mr. Edward Martin, of Lincoln's-inn, and Mr. Henry E. Watson, of Shirecliffe-hall, Sheffield, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. A pecuniary legacy of £10,000 and an annuity of £3,000 are provided for Mrs. Cammell, and the testator's residence, Norton-hall, near Sheffield, is devised to her for life. The testator's landed estates are settled as follows:—The Ditchman-park estate, in Hampshire, on his eldest son, Charles; the Norton-hall estate, subject to the interest given to Mrs. Cammell in Norton-hall, on his second son, Bernard; and the Brookfield-manor estate in Derbyshire, on his third son, George. A legacy of £50,000 is settled upon the eldest son, £40,000 upon each of the other sons, and £20,000 upon his only daughter, Mrs. Martin, in addition to the provision made for her on marriage. Subject to the payment of legacies to charities, friends, and *employés*, the residue of the property, both real and personal, is to be held in trust for all the testator's children in equal shares.

The will (dated July 10, 1873), with a codicil (dated October 26, 1874), of Mr. Duncan Hoyle, late of 13, Orme-square, Bayswater, who died on January 21 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Thomas Kincaid Hardie, John Thomas Campbell, and William Aitchison Wilson, M.D., the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths £20,000 upon trust for each of his three sisters, Elizabeth Hardie, Janet Hardie, and Robina Gibb, for their respective lives; £20,000 each to his nephews, Duncan Hoyle Gibb and John Hoyle Gibb; £20,000 upon trust for his niece, Barbara Sharpe Gibb; £5,000 to his brother-in-law, Mr. T. K. Hardie; £1,000 each to the Greenock Infirmary, the National Lifeboat Institution, and the Chichester Training or Reformatory ship; £100 to each of his executors; legacies to cousins; and the residue of his property upon trust for his said two nephews, Duncan Hoyle Gibb, and John Hoyle Gibb.

The will of Mr. William Harmer, late of the Elms, Norbiton, Surrey, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Harmar, Pearson, and Sons, the Distillery, Redcross-street (from which he retired in the year 1864), was proved on February 25 by his sons, Ambrose and George John Harmar, the executors, the estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator, after bequeathing an annuity of £2,000 to his widow and making provision for his eldest son, devises the residue of his property among his younger children equally.

The will (dated March 10, 1876) of Mrs. Maria Shaw (widow of the late Mr. Richard Shaw, M.P.) late of 114, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, who died on the 24th of January last, was proved on the 12th ult. by William Ingham Shaw, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix makes up the income applicable for the benefit of her son, Richard Ormerod Shaw, to £700 per annum, and bequeaths to Mary Ann Laycock £50. The remainder of her property she bequeaths to her sons William Ingham Shaw and James Maitland Shaw.

The will (dated January 10, 1879) of Mr. John Osborne late of 67, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, who died on the 11th of January last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Miss Katherine Shaw Stewart Osborne and Miss Margaret Seymour Osborne, the daughters, the executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Osborne, his furniture, goods, plate, pictures, and household effects, an immediate legacy of £500, and a further legacy of £1,000; to his said two daughters his London and Westminster Bank shares and half of his consolidated stock in the London and South-Western Railway; to his coachman, Barker, £100; and the residue of his property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his two daughters in equal shares.

The will, dated December 21, 1878, of Mr. James Duff, M.P., formerly a Major in the 22rd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, late of 36, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and of Westwick-house, Norwich, who died on December 23 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Mrs. Mary Laura Duff, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator gives all his property to his wife absolutely.

The will, dated December 7, 1878, of Miss Mary Ann Creswick, late of Newtimber, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, who died on January 13 last, was proved on the 7th ult., by George Cruikshank Pulford and Alexander Patterson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 to the Artists' Benevolent Fund; and £1,000 to the Royal Academy of Arts to found a scholarship, to be called the Creswick scholarship; and she directs the President and Council to invest the same and to pay the dividends every year to such person as shall execute in oil in the same year the best landscape from nature; both free of legacy duty.

A STORY-TELLING.

In London last week, at St. James's-hall, Mr. W. R. S. Ralston told a number of stories to children of all ages, with a framework of comparative mythology for matured intelligence. Admission was by tickets, of which about 1,200 were taken, and the profits will be devoted to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. Mr. Ralston's devotion to Slavonic literature drew a numerous Russian contingent, including the chaplain of the Embassy, the Rev. Eugène Smirnoff, and the private secretary of the Duchess of Edinburgh, Mr. P. Solovieff. Mr. Thomas Carlyle, accompanied by Mr. William Allingham, was in a front stall, and there were also present many poets, painters, and scientific and literary men. The young people of both sexes were, of course, very numerous, and their frequent bursts of laughter and applause, in which their elders were not slow to join, made the hall very lively and cheerful during a couple of hours. Mr. Ralston's dramatic manner of telling his nursery tales, with the skilful alternation of the mock-heroic tone with childish treble, or the growl of some animal, proved very effective. As a true instance of a solar myth, he told the story of the Devouring Sister, current among the dwindling Caucasian tribe of the Avars. The tale of Cinderella, he insisted, ought never to have been treated mythologically, the glass slipper being found in such variations only as are traceable to a French original, and being based on a confusion between *vair*, meaning fur, and *verre*, glass. Myth survivals were illustrated by the Russian story of the Destined Bride, and Myth Oblivions by the respectively French and Norse tales of Little Red Riding Hood and the Gorging Cat. These made up the first part of the entertainment. The three other parts embraced moral tales, travelled moralities, confused moralities, stories about animals, and tales of ghosts and demons. At a fitting moment, Mr. Ralston made a touching appeal on behalf of the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund, expressing the hope that the innocent mirth they had enjoyed might evoke an echo of returning gladness in many saddened homes.

THE CHATEAU OF TERVUELEN.

The castle, or rather château, of Tervuelen, which has just been destroyed by fire, was built in 1815, on the designs of the architect Van der Straeten, and was famous for the beautiful arrangement of its rooms and their handsome floors. Externally it was a square block of buildings, having in its front five grand doors, sheltered between six Ionic pillars, and surmounted by a frieze, having in bas relief representations of a curious mythological hunting scene. It is possible, however, that all the splendours of the pavilion itself were less esteemed by the owner than the park, which is about 450 acres in extent, and surrounded by walls so as to be pretty safe from the inroads of poachers and tramps. At the time when the Low Countries were united under the Royal family of Holland the property was given "by the country," as the *Gaulois* asserts, to the Prince of Orange, afterwards William II., but in 1830, when the separation of the two States took place, it returned naturally to the Belgians. It was in 1853 that it was assigned to the Duke and Duchess of Brabant for their summer residence. Although the place was thus of recent construction, it stood on ground which had previously been occupied by another rustic palace or lodge, to which in more ancient times the Dukes of Brabant constantly resorted on their hunting expeditions. The name is known to historians from a very early date, since it is recorded that St. Hubert, of festive memory, died there in 727. Hunting was not the only attraction of the spot, for it appears that the duchesses as well as the dukes were exceedingly partial to it, and its natural beauties no doubt made it a favourite place for the celebration of weddings. One of the ladies who more especially patronised Tervuelen was a Princess of England, Margaret, the daughter of Edward III., who is not so well known to readers of popular histories as her numerous brothers, but who kept up the intimate connection then existing between England and Flanders by espousing John II. The old building, in which Charles of Lorraine died in 1780, was destroyed three years afterwards, and in the troubled period between that time and the victory of Waterloo the park remained without a house upon it.—*Globe.*

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From the *Gardener's Magazine.*)

[An excellent weekly journal, containing much valuable information for amateur and professional gardeners.]

KITCHEN GARDEN AND FRAME GROUND.

Asparagus beds to be lightly pointed over, and dressed with salt at the rate of a pound and a half to every square yard. Sow seed for new beds. On cold clays the soil may be greatly improved for asparagus by burning and returning the burnt clay in the proportion of one-fourth of the whole bulk.

Cabbage crops of all kinds to be cleared off the ground as soon as possible, to make room for spring produce. Brussel Sprouts, Savoys, Scotch Kale, &c., will now begin to cumber the ground. If there is any fear of the supply running short till round spinach and other early vegetables come in, plant the best of the old stumps in a quarter by themselves, and they will furnish a few good gatherings.

Celery sown early will now require to be picked out into boxes on a slight hotbed. Sow now for the main crop.

Peas and Beans to be earthed up as needful. If slugs abound, strew wood-ashes or soot along the rows. Sow again, if required, for succession.

Potatoes may be planted for main crops. The sets should be hard and dark green; the sprouts short and purple; the soil in a dry state, and quite pulverulent.

Rhubarb plantation may be made now. Choose rich soil, trench and manure, and plant stout pieces of good varieties, with one plump eye to each; rub off any small side eyes, and in dividing do as little damage to the roots as possible.

Spinach that has stood through the winter will now begin to grow, and will be useful. It will be well to take the first supplies by thinning the plant, so as to allow those that remain plenty of room to make a large leaves.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Grafting is generally performed too soon. There is plenty of time yet for all who have delayed the operation, but the scions should have been taken some time since and heeled in. If scions are wanted, secure them at once, and give the preference to young hard shoots that have not yet started. The operation of grafting may be variously performed with the best prospect of success from the present time till the beginning of May.

FORCING AND FRUIT HOUSES.

Fig House.—Fig trees in the early house are now swelling their fruit nicely, and require plenty of water. If in pots, and not plunged, they must have liquid manure.

Pinery.—Pines to have the help of liquid manure while swelling their fruit, to be discontinued when the fruit begins to change colour. Succession plants to have a shift, and no manure water till they have made plenty of good roots. Atmospheric moisture will greatly help them if the temperature is kept at 70 deg.

Vinery.—Vines to be thinned of their superfluous bunches as soon as the berries are fairly set, and the thinning to be done with a bold hand; for any larger crop than the vines can bring to prefection without severely taxing their strength will entail weakness of constitution. Thin the shoots, always ensuring the natural shade of leaves for the bunches. Inside borders to be liberally watered. In all vineries there should be water troughs over the pipe to supply atmospheric humidity.

CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE.

Camellias out of bloom to have a higher temperature and a moist atmosphere, to promote the new growth. Any that really want a shift may have it now; but the general shifting is best delayed till the wood is ripe or ripening.

Chrysanthemums to be propagated now in quantity. Those who neglected to strike cutting in November for specimen plants have now not a moment to lose. But some gain may be made by pushing them on in a warm house, and stopping as soon as it is safe to do so, to get a good set of side breaks.

Auriculas to have plenty of water and air, but during driving rains it is best to keep them sheltered. Remove all secondary trusses, and thin the pips of the trusses left for blooming.

Cinerarias are now coming to their full splendour, and must have constant attention. Neglect of watering will cause the lower leaves to shrivel, and too much water will cause the colours of the bloom to run. Tie out specimens in good time.

Fuchsias are growing finely now; and plenty of cuttings may be obtained without distressing the old plants; in fact, the stoppings of shoots will do, for it matters not how short and soft the cuttings are, they always root instantly if put into sand in a nice heat.

Pelargoniums for exhibition require constant attention to keep the foliage in perfect health, and to tie out and train as needful. Give plenty of air to strong plants, and liquid manure, rather weak, every five or six days. Shift young plants, but do not stop and shift at the same time.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Box Edgings made now will do far better than in autumn. If the weather is dry after planting, keep newly-planted box well watered, as if a few plants die the unsightly gaps are not easily mended in the middle of the summer.

Herbaceous Lobelias.—Those in store pots may now be divided and potted separately; they ought to fill their new pots with roots before being planted out.

Pansies in beds and borders to be spread out, and their long stems covered to within two inches of the point of each. These will all root and bloom finely. Sow seeds in shallow pans filled with light rich compost.

Rockery.—This is good time to purchase ferns, alpines, &c., for rockeries, &c., and, generally speaking, to make, mend, and improve rockeries. Plants inserted now will have time to get established in their positions before the heat of summer, which is generally very trying to plants on rockeries, owing to the insufficiency of earth.

A GROUSE SHOOTING FEAT.

The Times of Monday publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—In a letter headed "The Bayonet in Zululand," signed by G. H. Morent, in *The Times* of to-day, he states "that a certain gentleman once at a grouse drive bagged 110 grouse in 22 minutes." No doubt I am the person alluded to, and, therefore, I think it best to give you the correct statement which strengthens Mr. Morent's argument very considerable. On the 20th of August, 1872, I killed on the Wemmergill-moors 190 grouse in one drive, occupying exactly 23 minutes, counting from the first shot fired to the last of the drive, and during that time I only twice killed two birds at one shot. How many shots I actually fired I do not know. I may as well add I had two loaders and three guns, and the guns were so hot at the end of the drive that when laid on the wet moss they caused it to smoke. Through a great proportion of the time I was unable to "grasp" the barrels, and had to lay the woodwork on the open hand. I mention this fact because I read an excellent letter in *The Times*, signed "Sergeant-Major," wherein he stated "the impossibility of grasping a rifle so as effectively to make use of the bayonet after rapid firing."—Yours obediently,

FREDERICK A. MILBANK.

2, Moreton-gardens, March 8.

SELECTED ANECDOTES.

WHO WAS RIGHT?—At the time the cholera was so bad in Prague Dr. R. was called out suddenly to see a patient. At the time he entered the sick room the family physician did the same. The two doctors found their patient in a strong perspiration, and put both their hands under the bed clothes, in order to feel his pulse, but, by accident, got hold of each other's—"He has the cholera!" cried Dr. X.—"No such thing," said the other; "he's only drunk!"

WAITING FOR THE OTHER EYE.—An officer who had lost an eye, supplied it with a glass one, which he always took out when he went to bed. Being at an inn, he took out his eye, and gave it to the simple wench who attended, desiring her to lay it on the table. The maid still waiting and staring, he asked her, "What do you wait for?" "Only for the other eye, sir," said she.

AN EXTINGUISHER.—While Commodore Anson's ship, the Centurion, was engaged in close fight with the rich Spanish galleon, which he afterwards took, a sailor came running to him, and cried out, "Sir, our ship is on fire very near the powder magazine."—"Then pray, friend," said the commodore, not in the least degree discomposed, "*run back and assist in putting it out.*"

A PARDONABLE MISTAKE.—A butcher of some eminence was in company with several ladies at a game of whist, where, having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies addressed him, asked, "Pray, sir, what are the stakes now?" To which, ever mindful of his occupation, he immediately replied, "Madam, the best rump I cannot *sell* lower than tenpence halfpenny *a pound.*"

THE MEDICINE MUST BE OF USE!—Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, once pressing the Duke to take a medicine, with her usual warmth said, "I'll be hanged if it do not prove serviceable." Dr. Garth, who was present, exclaimed, "Do take it, then, my lord duke, for it must be of *service* one way or the other."

NO HARM DONE.—A man of sagacity being informed of a serious quarrel between two of his female relations, asked the persons if in their quarrels either had called the other ugly? On receiving an answer in the negative, "Oh, then, I shall soon make up the quarrel."

VERY LAMENTABLE.—A recent traveller stopped at a cabaret in France, where the host had two sorts of wine, which he called "first table" and "common table." "I tried them both," says our traveller, "and found them lamen-table."

A BAD EXAMPLE.—A certain noble lord being in his early years much addicted to dissipation, his mother advised him to take example by a gentleman whose food was herbs and his drink water. "What! madam," said he, "would you have me to imitate a man who *eats like a beast, and drinks like a fish!*"

BECAUSE HE LIKED IT.—A gentleman in a coffeehouse, when Quin was present, called, "Waiter! bring me a glass of brandy; I am very hot." Another, "Waiter!" a glass of brandy; I am very cold." Upon which Quin cried: "Waiter! give me a glass of brandy, because I like it."

A READY ANSWER.—Miss Martineau relates that Mr. K., a missionary among a tribe of northern Indians, was wont to set some simple refreshment—fruit and cider—before his converts, when they came from a distance to see him. An old man, who had no pretensions to be a Christian, desired much to be admitted to the refreshments, and proposed to some of his converted friends to accompany them on their next visit to the missionary. They told him he must be a Christian first. "What was that?" He must know all about the Bible. When the time came he declared himself prepared, and undertook the journey with them. When arrived, he seated himself opposite the missionary, wrapped in his blanket, and looking exceedingly serious. In answer to an inquiry from the missionary, he rolled up his eyes, and solemnly uttered the following words, with a pause between each:—"Adam — Eve — Cain — Noah — Jeremiah — Beelzebub—Solomon——" "What do you mean?" asked the missionary.—"Solomon—Beelzebub—Noah——" "Stop, stop. What do you mean?"—"I mean—cider."

TWO SIDES TO A SPEECH.—Charles Lamb sitting next some chattering woman at dinner, observing he didn't attend to her, "You don't seem," said the lady, "to be at all the better for what I am saying to you!" "No, ma'am," he answered, "but this gentleman on the other side of me must, for it all came in at *one ear and went out at the other!*"

THE RIVAL PREACHERS.—Many years ago, when new sects in New England began to break the good old congregational barriers, and make incursions into the sheepfolds of the regular clergy, a reverend divine, a man of good sense and good humour, encountered an irregular practitioner at the house of one of his flock. They had a pretty hot discussion on their points of difference; and at length the interloper wound up by saying:—"Well, doctor, you'll at least allow that it was commanded to preach the gospel to every critter."—"True," rejoined the doctor, "true enough. But then I never heard it was commanded to every 'critter' to preach the gospel."

GENTLY, JEMMY.—Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in his gig. The horse became restive. "Gently, Jemmy," says the doctor, "don't irritate him; always soothe your horse, Jemmy. You'll do better without me. Let me down, Jemmy." Once on *terra-firma*, the doctor's view of the case was changed. "Now, Jemmy, touch him up. Never let a horse get the better of you. Touch him up, conquer him, don't spare him; and now, I'll leave you to manage him—*I'll walk back.*"

THURLOW AND THE CURATE.—One day, when Thurlow was busy at home, in Great Ormond-street, a poor curate applied to him for a living, then vacant. "Don't trouble me," said the Chancellor, turning from him, with a frowning brow; "don't you see that I am busy, and cannot listen to you?" The curate, in dejection, said, "he had no Lord to recommend him but the Lord of Hosts!" "The Lord of Hosts," replied the Chancellor, "the Lord of Hosts! I believe I have had recommendations from most lords, but I do not recollect one from Him before; and so, do you hear, young man, you shall have the living;" and accordingly presented him with the preferment.

TIT FOR TAT.—A newly married couple (says a late French paper) being visited with a serenade, the bride inquired its meaning.—"My dear," replied her husband, "it is usual in this town of ours, when a gentleman is married, for all the ladies whom he has jilted, or flirted with, to bring him each a bridal present of a loaf of bread, accompanied with music."—"Ah!" exclaimed his young wife, "love, why didn't you tell me of that before? How provoking! Why I would have made all the *beaux* that *I* have had come over from my town, and bring me each a bottle of wine. And then, dear, we would both have had enough to be merry on, I dare say, for the whole year to come."

An absurd blunder is related in Tom Moore's "Diary" about John Kemble, who when performing one of his favourite parts, at some country theatre, was interrupted from time to time by the squalling of a child in the gallery, until at length, angered by this rival performance, Kemble walked with solemn steps to the front of the stage, and addressing the audience in his most tragic tones, said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped, the child cannot possibly go on."

SOMETHING ABOUT PEARLS.

Most people have a general idea that the sea contains vast stores of wealth—but to what extent—and how obtained for our use is probably known but to few. In a very interesting work, entitled "The Commercial Products of the Sea," by P. L. Simmonds (published by Griffith and Farran, St. Paul's Churchyard, London), the author gives some entertaining accounts of the various Fisheries, of articles of use, and of ornament, which will well repay perusal. We extract the following relating to the Pearl Fishery:—

Many of the fresh-water mussels produce pearls in the mountain-streams of Britain, Lapland, and Canada; but they are generally inferior in lustre and value to the marine pearls. Some worth £3 to £4 each have, however, been frequently obtained, and specimens of great individual value have ranged from £50 up to £100. It has long been known to naturalists and antiquaries that pearls of great beauty and size have been found from time to time in the Scotch streams.

Tytler, in his "History of Scotland," states that, so early as the twelfth century, there was a demand for Scotch pearls abroad. Those in the possession of Alexander I., he says, were celebrated for their size and beauty. In 1355 Scotch pearls are referred to in a statute of the Parisian goldsmiths, by which it was enacted that no worker in gold or silver should set them with oriental pearls except in large ornaments or jewels for churches. They are noticed again in the reign of Charles I., when the Scotch pearl trade was considered of sufficient importance to be worthy of the attention of Parliament. The following extract from "An Accompt Current betwixt Scotland and England," by John Spruel, Edinburgh, 1705, shows that they were then well known:—"If a Scotch pearl be of a fine transparent colour and perfectly round, and of any great bigness, it may be worth 15, 20, 30, 40, to 50 rix-dollars; yea, I have given 100 rix-dollars (£16 9s. 2d.) for one, but that is rarely to get such. . . . I have dealt in pearls these forty years and more, and yet, to this day, I could never sell a necklace of fine Scots pearl in Scotland, nor yet fine pendants, the generality seeking for oriental pearls, because farther fetched. At this very day I can show some of our own Scots pearl as fine, more hard and transparent, than any oriental. It is true that the oriental can be easier matched, because they are all of a yellow water, yet foreigners covet Scots pearl."

These British pearls were well known to the Romans who, nevertheless, complained that they were small and ill-coloured. History has preserved the tradition that it was this source of wealth that tempted the Romans to our shores, and more than one ancient writer refers to the shield, studded with British pearls, which Cæsar suspended as an offering in the temple of Venus, at Rome. Tacitus mentions pearls among the products of our island, but adds that they were generally of a dusky, livid hue. This, he suggests, was owing to the carelessness and inexperience of the persons who collected them, who did not pluck the shell-fish alive from the rocks, but were content to gather what the waves cast on the beach. Pliny and others also describe them as inferior, on account of their dulness and cloudiness, to the jewels of the East. Coming down to times less remote, we find Hector Boece, in the sixteenth century, expatiating upon the pearls of Caledonia with much enthusiasm. They were, he says, very valuable, "bright, light, and round, and sometimes of the quantity of the nail of one's little finger."

It seems known that Sir Richard Wynn, chamberlain to the queen of Charles II., presented her Majesty with a pearl taken from the river Conway, which, it is affirmed, is still honoured with a place in the regal crown. In the sixteenth century, several of great size were fished from the Irish rivers. One that weighed 36 carats was valued at £40, and other single pearls were sold at from £4 10s. up to £10. This last was disposed of a second time to Lady Glenlealy, who put it into a necklace and refused £80 for it from the Duchess of Ormond ("Philos. Trans. Abr.," p. 83).

Oliver Goldsmith, in his "Natural History," refers to a pearl fishery rented on the Tay; and Hugh Miller has spoken of rivers in the north famous for their pearls. As a branch of industry, however, the Scotch pearl fishery seems to have been well-nigh forgotten, when, in 1860, M. Moritz Unger, a foreigner then in Edinburgh, conceived the idea of making a tour through the districts where the pearl mussel was known to abound. He discovered that pearl fishing was not altogether forgotten, and found pearls in various parts of the country, in the hands of people who did not estimate their value. He purchased all he could procure. The consequence was that, in the following year, many persons—colliers, masons, labourers, and others—began to devote their leisure to pearl fishing, and some of them were so successful as, during the summer months, to make as much as £8 to £10 weekly. Between the years 1761 and 1764, £10,000 worth of pearls were sent to London from the rivers Tay and Isla, but the trade carried on in the corresponding years of this century was far more than double that amount. M. Unger estimated the pearls found in 1865 to be of the value of about £12,000. In the summer of 1862, which was dry and favourable to fishing operations, more pearls were produced than during any previous year in Scotland, and at that time the average price of a Scotch pearl was £2 6s. to 50s.; £5 was considered a high price. Since the fisheries were revived, their price has rapidly risen, and they now fetch prices ranging from £5 to £20. One Scotch pearl was bought by her Majesty for forty guineas. The Duchess of Hamilton and the Empress of the French also purchased fine specimens at high prices, and M. Unger had in his possession a necklace of Scotch pearls, which he valued at £350. . . .

The enormous value attached in ancient times to some extraordinary pearls seems to be almost fabulous. Much of this must, of course, be attributed to the caprice which will pay any price, however excessive, for whatever is unique of its kind, the possession of which may be an object of competition; and the manufacture of artificial pearls had not then lowered the price of the real jewel. But though no longer so extravagantly valued, the pearl must always be a favourite; its delicate and silvery lustre, in the words of an admirer, "relieves the eye of gazing at the brilliancy of the diamond, as the soft brightness of the moon after the dazzling fire of the sun."

There were the often-mentioned pearls of Cleopatra, one of which that celebrated queen drank dissolved in vinegar before Marc Antony, while the other, saved from a similar fate, was slit into halves to form earrings for the statue of Venus in the Pantheon. Julius Cæsar presented to Servillia a pearl valued at 6,000,000 sesterces, or nearly £50,000. Clodius, the glutton, swallowed one worth £8,000.

The example of Cleopatra found an imitator even in sober England. Sir Thomas Gresham, not otherwise famous for acts of folly, still so mistook the meaning of loyalty that he ground a pearl, which had cost him £15,000, into a cup of wine in order thus fitly to drink the health of his great queen!

The pearl belonging to the Shah of Persia, seen by Tavernius in 1633, was valued at 32,000 tomans, equal at that time to double the number of pounds sterling. It is said to have been obtained at Catifa, in Arabia, where a pearl fishery existed in the time of Pliny. It was pear-shaped, perfect in all respects, and nearly three inches long. This pearl is believed to be the one which was in possession of the late King of Persia, Fateh Ali Shah.

A pearl presented by the republic of Venice to Soliman, the Emperor of the Turks, was valued at £16,000. The large pearl in the crown of the Emperor Rudolph II. weighed 30 carats, and was the size of a pear. (?) Pope Leo X. bought a pearl of a Venetian jeweller for the sum of £14,000. A lady in Madrid, in the year 1605, wore an American pearl which cost 31,000 ducats.

A large Java pearl, curiously set, was shown at Madrid a few years ago. It was made to represent a siren, or mermaid, dressing her hair; her body was formed of the pearl, which was of a long oval form, and beautifully pure white; the head and arms were of white enamel, and the lower extremity, forming the fish, of green enamel. The whole was finely carved, and on the girdle were the following words: "Fallunt aspectus cantusque syrenis."

The most beautiful pearl known is in the Museum of Zosima, in Moscow. It weighs very nearly 28 carats. It is perfectly globular, and so beautifully brilliant that at first sight it appears transparent. It was bought by Zosima at Leghorn, of a captain of an East India ship. This splendid pearl, which has been named the Pellegrina, is one of the objects of a visit to Moscow.

In the French crown jewels there are some very fine pearls. Among others, a collection of 408 pearls, each weighing 16 grammes, of a perfect white, round, and of a magnificent orient. They are valued at £20,000. Also a pearl as large as a pigeon's egg, of a very beautiful quality, valued at £1,600, and others of less value.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The statistical tables relating to the emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1878 have been issued. Mr. R. Giffen, in his report thereon to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, says:—

In submitting the usual tables of emigration and immigration for 1878, I have to notice a change in the figures as compared with those of 1876 and 1877. The numbers of emigrants are still small as compared with former years, but instead of showing a continued diminution, as was the case in 1876 and 1877, they exhibit a slight increase. The net emigration, that is, the number of emigrants less the number of immigrants, has also increased in even a greater degree, the number of immigrants having been again slightly less in 1878 than in the previous year. The emigration has remained less than it was in 1875, in which year there had been a great decline from previous years; but the low figures of 1876 and 1877 have not again been touched. This result is arrived at whether we take the figures of emigration and immigration in the gross, or separate those relating to persons of British and Irish origin from those relating to foreigners. As regards the gross emigration the increase in the number of emigrants in 1878 as compared with 1877, has been:—Total number of emigrants in 1878, 147,663; ditto, 1877, 119,971; increase, 27,692; amounting to about 23 per cent. on the numbers of 1877. Excluding the foreign element, *i.e.* reckoning only the persons belonging to the United Kingdom, the figures are:—Number of emigrants of British and Irish origin in 1878, 112,902; ditto, 1877, 95,195; increase, 17,707; amounting to about 19 per cent. It will be recollected, however, that the number of persons of British and Irish origin emigrating in 1877 was lower than in any year since 1853, with the exception of 1858 and 1861. The total for 1878, though larger than for 1877, is still one of the lowest since 1853, and only slightly larger than the low figure for 1876.

As regards immigration the corresponding figures are:—Total number of immigrants in 1870, 81,848; ditto in 1878, 77,951; reduction in 1878, 3,897. Number of immigrants of British and Irish origin only in 1877, 63,890; ditto in 1878, 54,944; reduction in 1878, 8,946—showing, as above remarked, a slight decrease, so that the excess of emigrants over immigrants has increased even more in 1878 as compared with 1877 than emigration itself has done. The corresponding excesses of emigrants in 1876 and 1877 were—(1), as regards the total emigrants and immigrants, 44,665 and 38,123 respectively; and (2), as regards emigrants and immigrants of British and Irish origin only, about 38,000 and 31,305. The excesses in 1878, therefore, show a considerable increase over those of the two previous years. The excesses, however, are still small in amount. It is impossible to go back further than 1876 as regards persons of British and Irish origin only, but as regards the total emigrants and immigrants, the excess of 69,712 above noticed is less by about 10,000 than the excess in 1875, which was considerably less than that of any previous year since 1870.

With the slight increase of emigration, the decline of Irish emigration seems to have ceased. The tendency is for Irish emigration to increase once more, although the proportion of Irish to the entire emigration of persons of British and Irish origin is still not much larger than it was in 1876 and 1877.

The difference of 1878 from its predecessors is that while in 1876 and 1877 the proportion of Irish emigration had fallen from a very high percentage to 24 per cent. only of the total, that total being itself unprecedentedly small, it rose in 1878 to 26 per cent. of a total which is still small, but is larger than in 1876 or 1877. How small that total is will be seen from a table showing the Irish emigration to all places from the United Kingdom for a series of years:—

Annual average, years	Persons.
1861-70	81,858
1871	71,063
1872	72,763
1873	83,692
1874	60,496
1875	41,449
1876	25,976
1877	22,831
1878	29,492

As regards the destination of emigrants, it is noticeable that, with an increase of emigration, there is an increase of the emigration to the United States, just as the emigration to the United States fell off most when the total emigration declined. It appears that of British and Irish origin 54,694 went to the United States in 1878, as compared with 45,481 in 1877, so that the United States had more than half the increase of 17,707 in the emigration. There was also a great increase of the emigration to Australia, viz., from 30,138, in 1877, to 36,479 in 1878; and an increase in the emigration to British North America from 7,720 in 1877 to 10,652 in 1878.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

At a recent meeting at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, Mr. E. B. Nicholson, M.A. (principal librarian of the institution) delivered a lecture on "English Pronunciation; its Present Tendencies, and their Fatal Results."

Having discussed elaborately the etymological history, and the use and misuse of some of the alphabetical letters, the lecturer questioned whether London had a monopoly of really correct pronunciation, and maintained that the pronunciation of educated Scotch and Irish speakers should be weighed on its merits. English pronunciation had undergone fundamental changes from time to time. The English of 1118 would not have been understood in 1500, nor would the spoken English of 1500 be understood now. From 1760 to this day the same causes as had produced former changes had been steadily at work. Similar causes produced similar results, and except new forces came into play, or the old counter forces gained new strength, the likelihood was that English in different parts of the world would be split up into a number of tongues. The force wielded by literature did not affect pronunciation. The pronunciation of Greek was so different from what it was in ages past as to make the modern another tongue. The Greek had not been split up, but look at the Latin, how that had been broken up into different languages. Spoken English of 200 years ago would sound odd to them; but still they would understand it fairly well. That of 216 years ago they would understand nothing like so well. The literature of that period had not stopped, and no literature could stop sounds from changing. How could the change be arrested. As to these islands, he granted that railways would do what a score of Shakespeares could not; but what about America, Australia, or Hindostan. Climate begot differences in the organs of speech, and hence in language. A flying machine would do for the world what railways did for England or a single country. He looked upon the flying machine as a certainty; though it might not become practicable till after English had been split up into five or six tongues. Alluding to the colonies, he said that when English people settled in other lands their speech might change very slowly, while various changes might be happening in England. If, after a period, the settlers were reinforced by another body of settlers, a war of languages would begin. The United States had grown wonderfully, and such was the number of inhabitants there that subsequent additions from abroad would not make much impression on the language as it was spoken there. This fixedness thus obtained, he predicted that from that point a new and sharply-defined language would spring up; and the same with the other colonies. To preserve English pronunciation as purely as might be, he advocated the establishment of an Academy composed of specialists in the matter of pronunciation, great Parliamentary, judicial, and pulpit orators, great authors and educationalists, for the purpose of arranging a code or standard for the public guidance. He said Spain, after her American discoveries and conquests, had a chance of teaching the world Spanish, but she neglected it. France in the days of her diplomatic and literary supremacy had a chance of teaching the world French; but she neglected it. England now had the chance of teaching the world English; and it was to be hoped she would not neglect her opportunity. (Cheers.)

PITHY AND SHORT.

Charles Kean said a bad horse was like a poor play: it can't run and won't draw.

"Is it not astonishing," said a wealthy individual, "that a large fortune was left to me by a person who had only seen me once?" "It would have been still more astonishing," said a wag, "if he had left it to you after seeing you twice."

When Southey was offered a half-share in two newspapers—the *Morning Post* and the *Courier*—by which he could probably have secured £2,000 a year, he replied, "I will not give up the country and the lazy reading of old folios for two thousand times two thousand pounds; in short, beyond £350 a year, I consider money as a real evil."

The elder Dumas, having noticed that in the English language there were a great many words of French aspect, wrote this characteristic phrase:—"English is only French badly pronounced."

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon once said to a rich friend as to the probable success of a son, "Sir, let your son forthwith spend his fortune; marry, and spend his wife's; and then he may be expected to apply with energy to his profession."

The Earl of Aberdeen (Premier in 1852) appears to have been rather awkward in a ball-room. When obliged on one occasion to stand up with an ambassadress, Samuel Rogers said, "The Earl danced as if he was hired for the purpose, and was not sure of being paid."

Henry IV., meeting one day in the apartments of the Louvre a man of very ordinary physiognomy, and taking him for one of the suite of some nobleman, demanded to whom he belonged. "To myself," replied the person, in a humorous tone. "My friend," said the king, "you have a fool of a master."

The brother of Beethoven signed his name, to distinguish himself from his landless relative, "Von Beethoven, land-owner." The other signed his name "Beethoven, brain-owner," to be equal with him.

A man said to be a hundred years old came from Calabria to Naples to see Victor Emmanuel in his glory, and on account of his great age had a personal interview with the Sovereign. The old man in his enthusiasm, committed a bit of Paddyism, as he exclaimed—"Ah, sire, now that I have seen you, you may die."

At Eton once, a boy rendered "*Scipio Africanus,*" "an African walking-stick." Dr. Keate, the head-master, roared out in a rage, "Sit down; sir; you are too great a fool to be flogged."

Captain Marryat, the greatest naval novelist, was, as a schoolboy, idle and inattentive. He was one day discovered by his master standing on his head, with a book in his hand, a position which might have come natural to him, since as a boy that part of him appeared too big for the rest of his body. When his master asked him why he chose so strange a method of studying his lesson, all the answer he got was, "Well, I've been trying for three hours to learn it on my feet, but I couldn't; so I thought I would try whether it would be easier to learn it on my head."

"Spell cat," said a little girl of five years of age the other day, to a smaller one of only three. "I can't," was the reply. "Well then," continued the youthful mistress, "if you can't spell cat, spell kitten."

"Which, my dear young lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?"—"That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think, because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

Jones, while recently engaged in splitting wood, struck a false blow, causing the stick to fly up. It struck him on the jaw and knocked out a front tooth. "Ah," said Bill, meeting him soon after, "you had a dental operation performed, I see."—"Yes," replied the sufferer, "axe-idental."

A couple were censured for going to country houses without an invitation. "Don't be hard on them," was Lord Palmerston's suggestion, "for if they waited to be invited they might not go anywhere."

Sheridan never was without a reason, and never failed to extricate himself in any emergency by his wit. At a country house, where he was once on a visit, an elderly lady desired to be his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on account of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards, however, intercepted him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," she said, "it has cleared up, I see."—"Why, yes," he answered, "it has cleared up enough for *one*, but not enough for *two*."

It is related of the eminent actor Edmund Kean, that on one occasion, when performing before an ignorant and unappreciative provincial audience, he was first hissed and then pelted with apples. The great tragedian stood this for a time, but, getting out of patience, he picked up some of the apples, and thus addressed his opponents:—"Gentlemen, as much goose as you please, but no apple sauce!"

One morning a party came into the public rooms at Buxton, somewhat later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were told that Lord Byron had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the observation. "I am sorry for it, madam," retorted Lord Byron, "but before I ate the tongue I was assured you did not want it."

The different dispositions of the sexes are observable at the stamp counter at the post-office. When there is a line of people waiting their turn to be served, the last man who enters falls in at the tail end of the line and accepts the logic of circumstances. The woman who enters last, however, walks immediately to the head of the line, and nobody, of course, utters a protest when she is served first.

"Bob," said a tormenting friend to a bachelor acquaintance, "why don't you get married?"—"Well, I don't know. I came very near it once—just missed it."—"You did? Let's hear it."—"Why, I asked a girl if I should see her home from a party one evening, and she said no! If she'd said yes, I think I should have courted and married her. That's the nearest I ever came to getting married."

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H. P. NEWSOME,

GROCER,

BUTCHER LANE,

ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontillado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontillado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne. fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5 00 butts of Irish and 3600 butts of Scotch Whiskey equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskey last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,

GROCER,

BUTCHER LANE,

ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S

BRONCHIAL

ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.

Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—To be Let, the several WORKS required in the ERECTION of a BOARD SCHOOL, MASTER'S HOUSE, &c., at Woodlesford for the Oulton-with-woodlesford School Board. The drawings and specifications will be on view, and bills of quantities may be obtained, at the Offices of the Architect from Wednesday, March 5th, to Monday, March 17th, on which latter day, before 12 o'clock at noon, tenders must be delivered to me. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. S. NELSON, Architect.

Albert Chambers, Park Row
Leeds, February 27th, 1879.

Francis Henry Braithwaite, deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, cap. 35 entituled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Francis Henry Braithwaite, formerly of Rothwell near Leeds, in the county of York, manager of gas works, but lately of 20, Vicar Lane, Leeds, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, deceased, who died on the twenty-sixth day of December last, and Letters of Administration to whose personal estate and effects were on the 18th of January last, granted by the Registrar of the District Registry at Wakefield attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to John Henry Braithwaite, 20, Vicar Lane, aforesaid, boot and shoe dealer, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to the said John Henry Braithwaite on or before the first day of July next. And Notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this Twenty-sixth day of February, 1879.

JOHN TENNANT,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
18, Albion Street, Leeds.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL, ROTHWELL.

On Monday, March 24th.

A few Scholars and Teachers connected with the above School will give an

ENTERTAINMENT

Consisting of Readings, Recitations, Dialogues, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Tickets:- 6d. and 3d.

The Profits will be handed over to the New Chapel Building Committee.

Arabian Entertaiment

Mechanics' Institute, Rothwell.

SEYYID MUSTAFA BEN-YUSUF.

In his NATIVE COSTUME, will give ILLUSTRATIONS OF

EASTERN LIFE

AND BIBLE CUSTOMS

On Tuesday Evening next, March 10th, 1879.

Doors open at 7. Chair to be taken at 7 30, by the

REV. G. HEBERDEN, M A.

There will be 13 persons of the Town dressed in various Arab, Turkish, and other Eastern Costumes Numerous Curiosities, Antiques, and other Objects of Interest. To conclude with an Arab Farewell Song, accompanied by a Musical Instrument (Darabukkah) of great antiquity.

The Entertainment will be divided into Two parts, viz.—

Town Arabs and Desert Life.

ADMISSION:—Front Seats 1s Second 6d., Back 3d. Children Half-price

Tickets may be had of Mr. Marshall, Post Office.

Rothwell Times.

Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 1879

THE MURDER AT OULTON.

The adjourned inquest on the body of William Metcalfe (65), lately lodge keeper at Oulton Hall, who was brutally murdered on Tuesday night, was held on Saturday, at the Masons' Arms, Oulton, before Mr T. TAYLOR, Coroner. Superintendent Hall, of the West Riding constabulary, Wakefield, watched the inquiry on the part of the Police, and Mr. Lodge, solicitor, Wakefield, was present on behalf of John D'Arcy, who is detained in custody charged with having committed the murder.

John Whiteley, surgeon, described the result of a *post-mortem* examination, from which it appeared that four blows had been given with a blunt instrument by a person standing in front of deceased. The poker produced was a likely instrument.

Sarah Metcalfe said the poker was perfectly straight when she saw it last; it was now considerably bent. She identified a little sampler marked "M M." as having been in deceased's watch. She had not looked inside the watch for probably two years, which was the last time she saw the paper.

John Boulton, West Riding police-constable at Wakefield, said that he found the poker produced on the high road, near the scene of the murder, on Wednesday morning.

Jeremiah Coope, post-master at Oulton, said that the watch paper produced was found by him on Thursday morning in a field adjoining the Leeds and Pontefract road.

Mrs Jeffreys, in passing the lodge gate at a quarter to seven, heard Metcalfe cryin' "Oh, don't murder me," and on going across the door was closed suddenly, and she heard a scuffle and a strange voice. She immediately raised an alarm, and Butler, Walker, and Morley hurried to the lodge.

Wm. Butler stated that about five minutes to seven he was attracted to the lodge by the screams of a woman, and he and John Walker went to the back door leaving Morley at the front. It has glass in it and we could see through. John Walker looked through first, and said "Stand back; there's a man with a pistol." He stepped back, and then I looked through the window. I saw a man standing with one hand on the door and a weapon in the other. I could not swear what it was. The man had a billycock hat on, nearly flat at the top. He also wore a collar turned down and a tie. I think he had a moustache but no whiskers. He seemed to be coming out of the house. He presented the weapon like a pistol It was not dark; it was twilight. He could not swear positively to the man, but he was very much like the man in the dock on Friday.

John Walker in giving his evidence, stated that on coming up Morley said, "They are in the house, and one of them is knelt down." We went to the side window and saw into the living room I saw a man trying to open the top one in a chest of drawers There was only the fire-light in the room, which was not very bright, and I did not see Metcalfe. I then went to the back door. I was attempting to take hold of the door handle when my eye caught sight of what I thought was a pistol, which seemed to be held in a man's hand, for I could not see the top part of the figure. The thought struck me that I was in danger, and I went back to the gate and saw Alfred Morley. I said to him "We must have more help," and Morley went for a policeman, whilst I remained on the spot The coat hung rather loosely; he did not see the top part of the figure at all.

Alfred Morley gave similar evidence to the preceding witnesses, also stating that the man had on a brown overcoat and a felt hat. On being taken into a room at Wakefield Court House he immediately pointed out D'Arcy as the man he had seen.

Richard Walker stated that on obtaining a gun from a man named Greaves, he went into the house accompanied by several others, but there was no one in the house save Metcalfe, who was lying on the floor.

Tom Hartley, (11 years old) identified D'Arcy as the man he had seen at the lodge about a quarter to seven.

Ada Jowitt (a young girl) saw a man in the lodge looking at a watch about half-past five, and from among others pointed D'Arcy out as the man.

Carry Ingram (13) also identified him as the man who took the milk of her at the lodge on Tuesday; she had only seen him once before

Samuel Wright (11) also pointed prisoner out as the man he had seen at a quarter to seven at the lodge gates.

Ada Staunthorpe, servant at the John o' Gaunt Inn, Rothwell Haigh, said that between four o'clock and half past, a man called at the house and had two pints of beer. He was a watch and clock cleaner, and had been at the house several times previously. After leaving the house he went in the direction of Oulton.

Emma Wright, a widow, living at Oulton, said the man known in the village as "The watch and clock cleaner" called at her house three weeks ago and cleaned her clock. She had some conversation with him about Wm. Metcalfe. He asked who the old man was that lived across the way and she told him. He said that he had spoken to the old man about his watch, and he got rather cross. He asked if the old man lived alone, and she said "*Yes.*" She saw the man again on Tuesday, about five o'clock, when she gave him a watch to repair. He took it away with him. He wore a brown top-coat, striped trousers, and a billycock hat. He had no whiskers, but had a slight moustache, and very dark hair.

Wm. Stones a servant at Clumpcliffe Farm, said that on Tuesday night, at seven o'clock, he left Clumpcliffe to go to Rothwell. He saw a man fastening a gate in what was known as Mason's field. The man passed him going towards Methley, and said, "Good night." He wore a flat hard hat and a long dark coloured overcoat. He recognised the same man among seven or eight others at Wakefield Court-house. He looked the men over, and saw at once the face he met on the road The man was afterwards brought before the magistrates.

Detective-Sergeant Lumb gave evidence to the effect that on Tuesday night, at a quarter to ten o'clock, he apprehended John D'Arcy at No. 30, Mulberry-street, Hunslet He charged the prisoner with the murder of Wm. Metcalfe at Oulton Lodge. He replied, "Oh, Lord and I am charged with a serious deed like that. I have been at Bramley all day to-day. I got to Leeds about a quarter past eight, and attended a meeting in South-Parade." On searching him, witness found in his possession 7s. 3d in silver, 1s. 2½d in copper, two watches, and three watchguards. He took him to the Town Hall at Leeds. He searched the prisoner's lodgings, and found in the bed room a felt hat, and a small box containing the prisoner's watch-cleaning implements, There was an umbrella behind the door.

Supt. Hall, of the West Riding Constabulary, Wakefield, repeated the evidence already published, to the effect that be had examined certain foot impressions near the lodge, and found them to correspond exactly with the prisoner's boots. He produced a brown overcoat, which had slight spots of blood upon it. The prisoner D'Arcy was recognised at Wakefield Court-house by the witnesses named above. They all picked out D'Arcy at once from a number of other men

Police-Constable Ross said that on Tuesday afternoon, at 5.50, he saw the prisoner D'Arcy in Woodlesford-lane. He had an umbrella in one hand and a small portmanteau in the other. He was present when D'Arcy was apprehended at his lodgings in Hunslet.

This completed the evidence, and after the CORONER had summed up, the jury were left to consider their verdict. After about half-an-hour's consultation, they arrived at a verdict to the effect that the deceased, Wm. Metcalfe, had been wilfully murdered by John D'Arcy, who therefore stands committed for trial at the next assizes. The inquiry occupied the Coroner and jury for about nine hours.

THE PRISONER D'ARCY.

With regard to the prisoner John D'Arcy, who is committed for trial on the charge of murder, we learn that several years ago, in Ireland he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a crucifix and other articles from a Roman Catholic chapel at Mohill, county Leitrim. His father, who was also a cleaner and repairer of clocks, was known in the district by the nickname of "Dr" D'Arcy. He came to Leeds ten months ago and reported himself at the Town Hall, as required by law. He has taken an active interest in the Sunday School and temperance work of South Accommodation Road Chapel, and was lately chosen its representative to the Leeds Sunday School Union, D'Arcy being himself a senior class teacher. Though formerly employed as a joiner, he has lately been engaged in watch and clock cleaning &c. The chain of evidence against him is singularly strong, though the Habron case calls for very clear proof of his guilt. It appears likely that D'Arcy had been at Bramley the early part of the day, whence he returned at about two o'clock; he is then seen by a girl at John o' Gaunt's Inn about half past four, where he had two pints of beer. Ada Jowitt saw him at the lodge about a quarter past five. P. C Ross also saw D'Arcy at 5. 50 in Woodlesford Lane; Sarah Metcalf left her uncle sitting in the lodge at 6 22, he having told her that the watch man had been; at a quarter to seven Tom Hartley saw a man go into the lodge; just afterwards Mrs. Jefferys raised the alarm, having heard the noise and the voices in the house, Richard Walker entered the house about seven; Wm Stones saw a man fastening Mason's gate (where the watch sampler was found) and afterwards met him going towards Methley; a train leaves Methley for Leeds at 7. 51 arriving at 8 12; D'Arcy was at a School Meeting at South Parade at 8, 15; on leaving the meeting he went home where he was apprehended having 7s. 4½d., in his pocket, while it now appears that he had passed a half sovereign to his landlady during the time the police were in the house.

On Saturday last, large crowds of people visited the scene of the late Murder from the surrounding villages. On Sunday, about three hundred people came by rail, and went in one mass to visit the house and the grave; the road was lined with pedestrians the whole of the day, whilst all kinds of vehicles were constantly bringing their quota to swell the crowd; at one time, their must have been at least a thousand people around the house and Church.

STANLEY COLLIERY EXPLOSION

THE INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the twenty-one men killed by the sad explosion at Stanley, on the 4th inst. was resumed yesterday morning, at Wakefield Court-house, before Thomas Taylor, Esq., coroner.

Ezra Hampshire, under-viewer, gave an account of what he saw on going down the pit, immediately after the accident. It appears that naked lights are only allowed in the main road to about 1600 yards from the pit shaft, while safety lamps must be used in all the workings. He explained the practice of the deputy who should see that all was right and safe before the men went to their work, and before leaving the pit to enter in the report-book the state of the ventilation, &c. in the mine. It appears, however, that the rule about making a thorough examination before the men go down is not strictly carried out.

Thomas Richard Arundel, underground viewer, states that it was his duty to make an examination once a week, and this he had done on the Monday previous, and had found all right.

Joseph Brooke, deputy, had gone down the pit at two o'clock on Monday and made his entry in the report book. That he had examined the second and third drifts and found them free from gas at nine p. m

On the Tuesday however, he acknowledged he had only examined No. 1. drift about 150 yards instead of something like 1,700 yards, nor could he swear that all was left safe.

Thomas Hampshire lamp keeper, deposed as to the lamps given out

Amos Hawkesworth, gave evidence from which it appears that Leek had an open lamp which was found lying besides the bodies of Leek and Waller.

Walter Hall, night banksman, saw the whole of the 21 men which were killed go down the pit, Leek had a flaming light.

Thomas Nicholson, hanger on, was at the pit bottom when the men came down at nine o clock, Luke Waller having a flaming lamp He was in the cabin when the explosion occurred, which put all the lights out.

Hartley, (deputy) had left him about a quarter of an hour before the explosion

Charles E. Bradley, (pony driver) was also in the pit at the time, and on hearing the explosion he came out of his place and saw Musgreaves, dead body lying. The inquest was adjourned to this morning.

LEEDS AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The pleasing remembrance of the Concert given by the Leeds Amateur Orchestral Society last year had left such a deep impression on the minds of those who could appreciate good music, that we felt delighted at the prospect of again hearing the talented company, and anticipated a good audience to hear perhaps the most excellent music that has ever filled the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Rothwell. With such feelings we wended our way to the hall on Monday evening, when to our amazement we found the room all but empty. Whatever was the cause, there was the fact—the performers outnumbering the listeners. Perhaps the district has been rather overdone with concerts, &c., but certainly lovers of fine music and artistic execution should have stretched a point to hear Monday's performance. The members of the society were present to the number of about 17, including the talented conductor, Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. Fockton (president), Mr. Jones, jun., Mr. Mann jun., Mr. Tetley and others. Of the pieces presented by the society, we would hardly dare to select any one in particular: opening with *Donizetti's* "Lucia de Lammermoor," they afterwards rendered *Haydn's* "Surprise," *Mendelssohn's* "Wedding March," *Lecocq's* "Girofle Girofla," and *Gungl's* "Hydropatis," all which were most carefully and splendidly performed by the united band, affording a rich musical treat to all who were present. A trio of *Haydn's* was also performed by Mr. Jones, jun., (pianoforte), Mr. Jones (violin), and Mr. Tetley (violincello), in magnificent style, the brilliancy of Mr. Jones's execution on the piano was simply astonishing, while too much cannot be said of the manner in which the "strings" were "bowed." So much were the small audience delighted with the performance that they compelled the trio to repeat a portion of the piece Mr. Mann, jun., gave "The Last Rose of Summer," on the cornet, some of the variations being extremely difficult, but thoroughly mastered by the player.

The Harmonic Union gave two glees very effectively, the first being "Are the White Hours for ever Fled?" the second "Strike the Lyre," the Union quite maintaining its good character.

Mr. Brown was in capital voice for the "Death of Nelson" which was done in excellent taste; while Mr. Blackburn rendered "The Pilgrim of Love" very neatly. The national anthem concluded the performance, nearly at the conclusion of which much amusement was caused by Mr. Jones's "tail piece" springing off his violin.

We feel extremely sorry that the Committee, who have gone to some expense in providing the concert, and the society and singers, who have, at considerable inconvenience, and without the slightest remuneration, taken part in this excellent programme, should have been so miserably patronised.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purifiction; and through the blood thus cleansed the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

ROTHWELL HAIGH BOARD SCHOOLS

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

On Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two, the children belonging to the three departments of the Rothwell Haigh Schools, met in the Boys' School-room, to receive the prizes gained during the year by good conduct, regular attendance, and proficiency.

Mr Wm. Hargreaves (Chairman of the Board) Mr. Seanor, (Vice-chairman) and Mr. Marshall, (Clerk to the Board) were present. The children having sung a piece, the chairman proceeded to give prizes to the following infants:-

INFANTS.

(A Book

Hannah Charlesworth
Emma Faulkner
Fanny J. Nicholson
Betsy Taylor
Ada Baxter
James Blakey
Ben Castlehouse
Frank J. Hill
Andrew Gillings
George Gooder
Jonathan Kilburn
John Gillings
Joseph Archdale
David Greenwood
Elijah Weeks
Henry Bridges
Herbert Wright
Harriet Womack
Mary E. Blakey
Eva Ward
Mary E. Milner
Eliza E. Bedford
Martha Pitts
Mary A Ainsworth
Sarah J Calvert
Alfred Ambler
Charles Lunn
James Shillito
Amos Jaques
Albert Greenwood
Daniel Whitehouse
William John Maughan
Albert Harris

(Card)

Robert Marshall
Elijah Burge
Elizabeth Hudson
Minnie Gibson
Lily Bland
Rebecca A. Lerriman
Charlotte Goodall
John Wm Wright
John Dean
Albert Goldthorpe
Thomas Collinson
Florence E Bolton
Charles Rooks
Elizabeth Bradley
John Wm. Shires
Jane Massey
Fred Castlehouse
Margaret A. Bell
Israel Lunn
William Rider
Charles Wm. Hill
Thomas Gillings
Esther A Longthorn
Charles Burrows
Job Merrall
W. A Deel
Thomas Gillings
Sam Taylor
Martha E. Drury
George Wm. Barker
John Henry Hunt
Thomas Bedford
Annie Ripley
John Thornton
Sarah E. Whitehouse
Elizabeth Lancaster
Mary Walker
Annie Townsley
Emily Fieldhouse
Jim Swift
Ernest Shiref
John Wm. Verity
John W. Leathley
Lydia Leathley

An amusing little song was illustrated by the little ones under Mrs. Dobson, and Mr. Hargreaves commenced awarding the girls' prizes, accompanying each present with some suitable remark of a cheery character.

GIRLS.

MONITORS.
Annie Holmes
Susan Bland
Rebecca Fieldhouse
STANDARD III.
Louisa Ann Carter
Esther Bell
Ann Ellis
Sarah Ann Wood
Martha Weaver Smith
Emily Hawden
STANDARD II.
Ann Greenwood
Annie Eliza Fieldhouse
Maria Smith
Ada Hawden
Ellen Holmes
Harriet Holmes
STANDARD I.
Louisa Mudd
Emma Gibson
Martha Wood
Eliz. Hunt
Eliz. Weeks
Eleaner Kirby
Catherine A. Keighley
Sophia Eliz. Keighley
Minnie Vasey
Letitia Rider
Charlotte Taylor
Lily Harris
Mary Ann Audin
Lavinia Greenwood
Sarah Ann Baxter
Grace Warwick
Harriet Taylor
Ellen Morgan
Hannah Morgan

After another song, Mr. Seanor presented the prizes to the boys as below, interspersing the gifts with several amusing or interesting stories.

BOYS.

STANDARD VI.
A. Ainsworth 445
F. Fatkin 445
STANDARD IV.
W. Ainsworth 446
F. Greenwood 446
James Goldthorpe
J. Charlesworth 410
STANDARD III
W. Chambers
J Blessby
W. Townsley
W Illingworth 440
W. M. oggill
W Rathmell 442
John Goldthorpe
STANDARD II.
W. Taylor
J Gibson
E Fotherby
C. Gough
A Hampson
M. Rider
G. Batty
J W. Bell
R. Ellis
G W. Shillito
C J. Gooder
R Walmsley
J Greenwood
Jos. Fatkin 445
W. G Lunn
F Stacey
STANDARD I.
G. Hardwick
W. Taylor
J W. Bland
Ed. Walker
C. Radmore
Jos Faulkiner
W. H. Briggs
R. Bolton
F Gillings
F. Ross
W. Lawton
Wm Stacey
G. E. Wright
J J Taylor
D. B. Milner
W. Ben tead
S Kilburn 442
J. Jaques
Joe Thornton

Just before closing, a little boy stood up and recited a funny examination rhyme so well, that he received quite an ovation from the assembled schools, the chairman also rewarding the little fellow. The gentlemen present having expressed their pleasure in being with them, the National Anthem was sung, and the visitors departed amid such ringing cheers as only children can give.

THE 20TH HUSSARS IN OULTON.

The village of Oulton was all astir on Wednesday, by the appearance of three troops of the 20th Hussars fully equipped, who rode through Oulton, and halted at the house of Henry Bentley, Esq., with whom the officers took luncheon.

BIRTH.

LONG—To-day, the wife of Mr. A. E. Long, H. M Inland Revenue, Rothwell, of a son.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good. invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for 6 Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH CASE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

PRAYERS, Hymn Books, Church Services, both cheap and handsome at A. MARSHALL, Picture Framer, Rothwell.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. This marvellous remedy is by many considered a "Specific" Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

[illegible] REALLY [illegible] GREAT [illegible] GINGER BEER [illegible] For children and invalids [illegible] these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to [illegible] Seltzer, Mineral, and Aerated Waters, [illegible] become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make [illegible] gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities [illegible] pure fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and [illegible] They are the most portable preparations known. [illegible] Quarts 2s. per case. Obtainable through all [illegible] grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," [illegible] Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail prices

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, March 7, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon presented a Conservancy Bill. Having stated that legislation on this subject dated as far back as the reign of Henry III., and that the Statute of Sewers, passed in the reign of Henry VIII. as amended by other Acts, was still in operation for the conservancy of rivers, his Grace referred to the report of a committee their Lordships' House appointed in 1877 to shew that the existing system of conservancy was very defective. Under the Bill, the first reading of which he now proposed, any ten or more landowners or any Sanitary Authority or Conservancy Board in a district would be able to apply to the Local Government Board for the establishment of a new Conservancy Board. The Local Government Board would hold an inquiry and hear any objections that might be urged against the proposal. It might then, if it so thought fit, issue a provisional order for the establishment of the Conservancy Board; but before doing so it might require an undertaking from the promoters that they would, if necessary, appear before Parliament to sustain the provisional order. One-third of the members of a Conservancy Board under the Bill would be life members and the rest members elected by the Sanitary Authority. All of the former class of members and one-half of the latter must be landowners. The Board would have power to tax the whole district, to grant exemptions from taxation where lands were injured, and to impose an improvement rate where lands were benefited by conservancy operations. Tenants would be entitled to deduct from their rent one half of the rate paid by them to the Conservancy Board. Such were the main provisions of the Bill, and he believed they were well calculated to effect the object for which they were intended.

After a few words of approval by Lord Ripon and of inquiry by the Duke of Somerset, the Bill was read a first time.

The Assizes Bill was read a third time and passed and their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS a protracted discussion arose at the time of private business on the motion for the second reading of the Lower Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board Bill. It was opposed, among others, by Mr. Raikes, and was negatived on a division by 188 to 146.

Dr. Playfair gave notice that on an early day he will call attention to the increase of zymotic disease in the metropolitan district, owing to the impurity of the water supply, and will move a resolution.

Mr. E. Stanhope stated that, owing to the disturbances in Burmah, the Viceroy of India has thought it right to send a force of two native regiments and one British regiment to British Burmah.

On going into Supply, Mr. Courtney moved a Resolution in favour of extending the Parliamentary franchise to women possessing the statutary qualifications which entitle them to vote in municipal, parochial, and School Board elections. Experience of female suffrage, both in this country and in the United States, he contended, was uniformly favourable to it, and he advocated it strictly on utilitarian grounds, the benefit which would be conferred both on the State and women themselves. It would not introduce a new class into the electoral body, but would simply increase a class already there, and to invest women with electoral privileges would not only elevate the character of women, but would exercise a reciprocal influence on men.

Mr. Newdegate spoke against the motion, which, he argued, would lead to universal suffrage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the form of the motion, which, he thought, would commit the House to the introduction of a measure and to the re-opening of the Reform Question. Although he believed the elevating influences of female suffrage had been exaggerated and did not admit that women were treated unjustly because they had no votes, he was not indisposed, at a proper time and under proper circumstances, to consider their claim for equal treatment.

At the close of a long debate, in which Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Mr. Heygate, Earl Percy, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Parnell, Sir H. James, Mr. W. E. Forster, and other hon. members took part, the House divided, and the Resolution was negatived by 217 to 103.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes past one o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, March 10, Lord Granville asked the Secretary for India whether he intended to lay on the table further papers relating to Afghanistan, and, in doing so, to make a statement as to the policy of the Government on the Afghan question.

Lord Cranbrook replied that at present there were no additional papers which could be produced, but no unnecessary delay would occur in the production of further information on this subject.

Lord Ripon then asked for some explanation as to the authority on which General Roberts had made his statement respecting the annexation of a district hitherto under the rule of the Ameer.

Lord Cranbrook, in reply, said that Generals who had to conduct an advance like that intrusted to General Roberts had authority to withdraw from their allegiance to their rulers the inhabitants of the districts through which they had to advance, and to detach them from such allegiance it was essential to give them an assurance that they would not again be placed under the dominion of which they had been subjects. The noble lord added that without saying which form of government might be adopted for the district occupied by General Roberts, he could state that it was not to be again under the rule of the Ameer.

Lord Lawrence expressed his opinion that if our frontier was to be extended to the frontier which her Majesty's Government intended to adopt, the scientific frontier would take a greater number of men to defend it than were necessary for the defence of the frontier we hitherto maintained. This advance would mean an annexation of sixty or seventy thousand square miles.

Lord Napier of Magdala thought it a disgrace to the British Empire that the state of things existing before the war had been allowed to continue so long. A war with Afghanistan had long been inevitable, and he held that our boundary ought to be beyond the mountains inhabited by those tribes who had been backed by Afghanistan. The battle of India, whenever it might have to be fought, ought to be fought outside and not inside those barriers; and if we held the districts of Jellalabad and Candahar, we should thereby postpone the day when the frontiers of the two great European Powers which divided Asia should be brought together.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering questions standing in the names of Mr. Onslow and the Marquis of Hartington, stated that the Government have no means of knowing whether the people of Afghanistan are prepared to receive Yakoob Khan as Ameer, but as to the footing on which we should negotiate with him, as communications were beginning, or might have begun already, it would be inconvenient at present to make any statement. He hoped it would not be delayed long, and it was the wish of the Government to make it at the earliest possible moment.

Sir G. Balfour asked whether there were documents in the India Office not yet presented to Parliament relating to the treaty of 1854 made by General John Jacob with the Khan of Kelat, to the treaty of 1854 with Dost Mahomed, and to the proposal made to Lord Canning in 1856 by General John Jacob to advance beyond the Bolan Pass.

Mr. E. Stanhope said there were a vast number of documents, but none, so far as he had examined them, of sufficient importance to lay on the table, especially as the views of General John Jacob were well known.

Colonel Stanley informed Sir G. Campbell that it was his intention to propose the reappointment of the Select Committee on the transport and employment of Indian native troops abroad.

Mr. MacIver asked whether the attention of the Government had been directed to statements in the London Press, that foreign trade was as depressed as our own when British imports amounted to £400,000,000, and exports to about half that sum.

Mr. Talbot need hardly say that the attention of the Board of Trade was constantly directed to all statements of importance made in the Press or elsewhere relating to matters affecting the trade of the country. Not having seen the statements in question he was unable to say whether the statistics of the Board of Trade confirmed them. The imports for 18[illegible] were placed at £394,000,000, and the amount of foreign and colonial produce re-exported, £53,000,000, was included in the above.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. O'Clery, said it was perfectly true that the revenue from Legacy and Succession Duty had declined since the new system of collection came into force at the beginning of the present year, to the extent of something like £350,000, but there were special reasons for that decline, which could not be attributed to the change in collection.

In answer to Mr. Goschen and Mr. A. Mills, Mr. W. H. Smith said that no further news had been received from South Africa. Although it had not been thought desirable at present to employ Marines in the Zulu war, if further reinforcements were necessary a force of Marines would be the first to be sent out. Although the Tenedos was temporarily disabled, the Boadicea and the Encounter were off the coast, and the Shah, on her return home from the Pacific, having heard of the disaster at St. Helena, had sailed with 156 men of the regiment stationed there for the Cape. As she had a crew of 500 men she could spare a naval brigade of 400, so that the Commodore would have an ample force at his disposal. Mr. Goschen asked for the name of the officer who had acted with so much judgment, and Mr. Smith had great pleasure in stating that it was Captain Bradshaw.

On going into Supply the preliminary discussions occupied several hours. Mr. Gourley called attention to the Thunderer explosion, and put several questions to the First Lord of the Admiralty—among others whether the injured gun will be brought home and examined into by independent authorities not connected with the service.

Mr. W. H. Smith said it was impossible for him to enter at length into the subject, as he had not yet read the report, but he repeated that the Admiralty and the War Office were in consultation as to further experiments, and the uninjured gun would be brought home. He also deprecated aspersions on the trustworthiness of the men in the turret, bearing testimony to the extraordinary care and attention with which the guns of the Navy were handled.

Mr. Samuda, who was supported by Mr. Norwood and Mr. Gorst, then called attention to the duties and increased responsibilities of ship carpenters; Mr. Vans Agnew discoursed on the stagnation of promotion in the Royal Navy; Lord Charles Beresford criticised the system of paying off men-of-war's men into receiving ships, and suggested that barrack accommodation should be provided. Mr. Hopwood made some remarks on the Naval Discipline Act (1866), pointing out certain provisions which he regarded as objectionable and requiring amendment. Mr. A. Egerton replied, and after some observations from Mr. Goschen,

The House went into Committee, and Mr. W. H. Smith made his exposition of the Navy Estimates for the year 1879-80. He stated that the saving upon the previous year was £467,000, and that without any sacrifice of efficiency. On January 1st the number of ships in commission was 164, of which 125 were sea-going fighting ships, and the remaining 39 were transports, store and despatch vessels. The number of men was 58,800, a reduction of 1,200, but the amount paid to the men showed a slight increase. In the Royal Marines there was a reduction from 14,000 to 13,000. With reference to shipbuilding it had been intended to produce 19,789 tons of armoured and unarmoured ships during the past year, of which 13,408 tons were in the Government dockyards; the total actually produced was 18,051 tons, of which 11,968 tons were executed in the national establishments. Four new ironclads of the Dreadnought and Northampton class were ready for sea, and nine others, including ships of the Neptune class, would be fit for service in the course of the year. Several of the first-class ships had been supplied with torpedo boats. During the coming year the weight of hull built would amount to 15,273 tons, of which nine armour-plated ships and eight ironclad corvettes, amounting to 12,161 tons, were advancing in the Royal dockyards. Mr. Smith concluded by recommending the Estimates as calculated to secure for the country a Navy adequate for all its purposes.

In the customary discursive discussion which followed, Mr. Brassey paid a well-merited tribute to the services rendered by the Navy during this year, and repeated his recommendation of a smaller class of ironclads. Sir W. Barttelot referred to the position of the Marine officers. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre examined the shipbuilding performances of the present Government, and contrasted them with the results of the preceding Administration. Mr. A. Egerton replied to this; Mr. Rylands inveighed against the extravagance and blunders of the Board, and Mr. Bentinck regretted the want of reserves of heavy ironclads. Mr. Goschen complained that the First Lord's statement, though business-like and practical, did not convey sufficient information as to the naval policy of the year, and Mr. Smith, in the course of his reply, mentioned that the fleet is expected to return from the Sea of Marmora to the Mediterranean in the course of a few days.

The Votes for Men and Wages were then agreed to. Some other business was transacted, and the House adjourned at ten minutes past one o'clock.

A GALLOPING CEREMONY.—A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by a clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase, and was overtaking the pair, when the maiden called out to her clerical friend, "Can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual, and just as the bride's father clutched her bridal rein, the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that, as the story goes, he gave them his blessing.

THE ZULU WAR.

(From Monday's *Times.*)

CAPE TOWN (*vid* Madeira), Feb. 18.

On Thursday last an attack was made on Colonel Pearson's encampment at Ekowe, and was repulsed with a heavy loss to the Zulus. Colonel Pearson sallied out and pursued the enemy for several miles. Further operations are at a standstill, and until the forces have been increased it is not probable that Lord Chelmsford will be in a position to resume the offensive.

Latest advices are of a satisfactory character as regards the safety of our troops. Colonel Wood's column was at Kembulo on the 8th, and Colonel Pearson is maintaining his position at Ekowe. Very good accounts have been received from Colonel Bray and Major Russell, which date down to the 10th. It is stated that a large proportion of the Zulu army has been temporarily disbanded for the purpose of getting in crops.

The fear of invasion, which lately disturbed the minds of the Natal people, seems to have given way to a feeling of greater confidence, but large numbers of persons are leaving Maritzburg and the up-country districts for Durban and the Cape.

There is great alarm at Pretoria owing to the dread of an attack by Secocoeni's Caffres, and the place is being barricaded.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 18 (*vid* Madeira).

The High Commissioner has received a communication from the President and people of the Orange Free State, expressing sympathy with the British for the recent disaster at Isandula. The state of affairs in the Transvaal is disquieting, on account of the hostile attitude of the native tribes. It is feared that Mapoch has entered into a combination with the other Caffre chiefs against the British.

Her Majesty's ship Active is at Durban. Her Majesty's ships Boadicea and Flora are at Simon's Bay, with 27 cases of small-pox on board.

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

On Saturday "further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa" was issued in a Blue-book of 100 pages. The correspondence consists chiefly of letters and despatches relating to Zululand. Several pages are occupied with communications written in reply to questions from the Colonial Government by Church of England, Norwegian, and German missionaries among the Zulus, who relate the "acts of terrorism" by "the Zulu authorities" which caused "the late exodus of the missionaries from Zululand." From the year 1851, it appears, up to the last two years, the mission work was carried on, if not without molestation from the Zulu authorities, at all events "without any Zulu being killed or threatened with punishment of death for being connected with the missions." Mr. Oftebro is of opinion that the mission work was intentionally stopped, and he says that he and his colleagues left Zululand, "not so much on account of the terrorism and tyranny prevailing there, or to which we had been long accustomed, or for the direct killing and plundering which had taken place in our stations, as because of the decided hostile feelings of the Zulu King and his great chiefs in regard to mission work and their determination to stop it, and our own growing conviction that the haughty and defiant tone and feeling towards whites would not fail but very shortly to terminate in a political crisis, under which it would be better for ourselves and our work to be out of the country."

Painful details are given of the killing of Zulu Christians, sometimes under the eyes of the missionaries. The Rev. R. Robertson, of the Church of England Missions, gives a list of twenty-five natives killed since the accession of Cetywayo, without trial of any kind, within a radius of eight miles from the mission station. He appealed to the King at least three times, but the answer was, "I shall not allow my people to become Christians; if they do, I shall kill them." The same missionary speaks of the altered behaviour of the Zulus within the same period: "Christian houses were entered by Zulus in a rude sort of way unknown to us before; their eyes travelled everywhere, and a friendly Zulu told me privately that they were looking where things were put, in order that when an *isidumo* (row or alarm) occurred they might know where to find them." Mr. Stavem, a Norwegian missionary, describes the murders of some of his neighbours, not Christians, under the pretext of witchcraft, "to show how little the Zulu authorities have regarded the agreement entered into at the coronation of Cetywayo." At the fighting at the King's last *umkosi* (first-fruit feast) more than 100 Zulus were killed, and many more were wounded, and reports of that bloodshed reached the newspapers in Natal.—Other information is given by Missionaries.

It may perhaps be remembered that, in a despatch dated December 18, 1878, Sir M. Hicks-Beach expressed some regret that the High Commissioners had declared war against Cetywayo without express authority from her Majesty's Government. Sir Bartle Frere justifies himself at considerable length in a reply from which the following are extracts:—

"High Commissioner's Office, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, Jan. 24, 1879.

"Sir,—I have the honour, in reference to your despatch of the 18th of December, to state that it only reached me on the 21st inst., when all the columns under Lord Chelmsford's command had already made some way into the Zulu country, and when any interference with his arrangements would have been attended with grave risk of disaster.

"I trust that my communications since the early part of November will have satisfied her Majesty's Government of the imperative necessity of all the steps I have since taken in our dealings with the Zulus. But at the risk of repeating once more much that has already been very fully stated, I venture very succinctly to recapitulate the facts and arguments which have guided me in my late action.

"The leading facts are briefly these:—

"That the existing Zulu military system is of comparatively modern origin, dating no further back than 1818. That before that time the Zulus and other clans of Caffres in Natal and Zululand lived in comparative peace in separate and non-aggressive tribes, and that the present territories of Natal and Zululand were then far more thickly populated than they are now. That Chaka founded between 1818 and 1828 an aggressive military system, by means of which he subdued, devastated, and depopulated vast tracts as far south as the St. John's River, and as far north as the Limpopo. Many portions of this vast region, previously well populated, were rendered nearly uninhabitable, and the survivors were in many cases reduced to cannibalism for want of food. Chaka's policy was, in brief, the entire absorption into his fighting army, or the utter destruction of every one in every community of human beings which his hordes of warriors could reach. That Chaka having been assassinated by his brothers, 1828, one of them, Dingaan, succeeded, and, if possible, exceeded Chaka in barbarity. That about this time Europeans, English adventurers, and Dutch emigrant farmers appeared in Natal, and were at first not unwelcome to Chaka and Dingaan, as the bearers of various inventions which they thought might be useful to them in war or otherwise, and which, except through Europeans, were then unobtainable. That Dingaan, having treacherously and barbarously murdered a large body of emigrant Boers, was defeated and driven out of his kingdom by their countrymen and slain by the Swazis; and his brother Panda, a less bloodthirsty ruler, was made chief of the Zulus by the influence and assistance of the emigrant Boers, 1840. That for many years after Panda lived in virtual as well as formal subjection or subservience to the eminent Boers; but as the English Government of Natal, which had been erected into a colony in 1843, rose to power and importance Panda leant more on it, and commenced a system of playing off the English Government of Natal against the Dutch Government of the Transvaal Republic. That Panda was succeeded in 1872-73 by his son Cetywayo, who obtained the succession and confirmation on the throne by installation through the influence of the English Government.

"That since his installation Cetywayo has endeavoured to build up a great military power, and to restore the system of Chaka by regulations, not only destructive to the welfare of his own people, but seriously threatening to his neighbours. These regulations are directed to forming every young man in Zululand into a celibate man-destroying gladiator, and organizing the youth so trained into well-disciplined and well-armed regiments, absolutely obedient to their King's command. That he has obtained fire-arms to an unprecedented extent, and in numbers which cause him to be regarded by his own people, as well as by most other native tribes in South Africa, as more than a match for any power, native or European; as, in fact, the greatest military power in South Africa.

"That during the last three years he has claimed an independent responsibility alike as regards Natal and the Transvaal Government such as his father never asserted nor himself claimed till after his formal installation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1873. At that installation he made as the price of his recognition by the British Government in the most formal and precise manner various promises for the better government of his own people, and by implication for the better security of his neighbours. All these promises he has since, and especially in 1876, explicitly and formally denied and repudiated. He has taken the brutalising system of Chaka for his model; he has repeatedly urged the Governor of Natal to consent to his 'washing his young warriors' spears' in the blood of his neighbours; he has formally claimed a vast extent of territory north and south of Zululand, but especially and more emphatically in the Transvaal, and has attempted to support his claim by sending threatening notices to quit, addressed to the peaceful inhabitants beyond the border, and has enforced these notices by inroads of armed men who have committed various acts of violence by murdering peaceful subjects of the Transvaal living within what is now British territory, driving off their cattle, and carrying the women and children of the slain into captivity."

The High Commissioner briefly states what have been the acts and threats of Cetywayo during the last 12 or 14 months, and then continues:—

"Can it be doubted that the presence of such a man is a standing menace to Natal and Transvaal; a perpetual danger as long as a large protecting force is not maintained to overawe him? Is it not clearly a case in which it is necessary for the immediate safety of person and property on our borders to obtain from him, not only reparation for the past, but security for the future? It must be remembered that the extent of our border which is conterminous with his, has greatly increased during the last two years.

"Up to April, 1877, the Zulu border marched with ours in Natal for a distance of little more than 100 miles, as the crow flies. This was not a good border with a troublesome neighbour on the other side, for the Tugela river is everywhere fordable for nine months in the year, and the dangers of Zulu neighbourhood, taking into account the then increasing aggressive spirit of the Zulu King, have been pointed out by Sir Garnet Wolseley and other excellent authorities during many years past.

"By the annexation of the Transvaal the length of our border in immediate contact with Zululand, the present territory, inhabited by Zulus subject to Cetywayo, has been increased to nearly 200 miles, while more than 200 additional miles of recognized Transvaal British border run through territory which has been formally thrice claimed for Cetywayo by his recognized delegates within the last eighteen months. Hence at a very moderate computation the risks of frontier collisions with the Zulus and the temptation to them to make border raids have been increased to at least threefold since Sir Garnet Wolseley was here. The British territory, in fact, almost encircles the Zulus; for, with the exception of the Tongas, a comparatively small and unwarlike tribe, and the Portuguese, the British territory and the sea bound his actual possessions. If, then, he wishes to 'wash his spears' in the blood of 'somebody,' that somebody must almost inevitably be a British subject, or an ally whom we have undertaken to defend.

"Such being the position of affairs on the Zulu border, what security, I would ask, can our subjects possess unless a force as large or larger than that now in South Africa be constantly kept on the border? I would further ask what right has this ruler, Cetywayo, to require us to keep up any force whatever for any purpose save those of internal police?

"Up to the present year we have never moved, or threatened to move, a man against him for any aggressive purpose. We have offered our good offices as mediators in his differences with his neighbours, and we have treated him, not, perhaps, with the wise strictness of a parent or a true friend, but with an amount of over-indulgence for his folly and presumption which ought to have convinced him of our real good will, which we certainly never should have shown to any European or other civilised power.

"Even now we have asked of him nothing but to keep himself to himself within his own bounds, and to manage his people according to their own ideas of good government in the way he promised or in any way which will not be a standing menace to his neighbours.

"These reasonable requests he has contemptuously disregarded; and I would ask what possible means now exist of avoiding hostile action, unless we are content to live on sufferance, relying on his forbearance that he will not do again what he has so repeatedly done, during the last 18 months, in the way of violation of British territory, and occasional massacre of people who have fled there for shelter and protection?

"I have therefore placed the further enforcement of our demands in the hands of the Lieutenant-General commanding her Majesty's forces in South Africa; and looking to the impossibility of securing such a length of frontier by standing on the defensive, I have fully approved the plan of operations proposed by Lord Chelmsford for taking up such positions in Zululand as shall secure the Natal frontier from violation and afford the best chance of bringing the Zulu King to reason. I have in all these proceedings anxiously borne in mind the repeated injunctions of her Majesty's Government to the effect that I should spare no pains, by patient use of reasonable conciliation and compromise, to avoid any necessity for resort to force, and I would respectfully ask whether it would be possible to carry compromise and conciliation further without a surrender of all right to protect our own subjects.

"Unless I am much mistaken, the proceedings of the next few months must decide whether, in the opinion of Zululand and all Caffredom, Cetywayo or her Majesty is to be the Sovereign of this part of Africa, and whether the ways of civilised nations or of Cetywayo and his Zulus are to prevail in these colonies. I have carefully reconsidered the events of the past two years, and I am convinced that the option of deferring or of precipitating that crisis has long since passed from our hands into those of the Zulu King. I can give no reason, save the half-heartedness of a suspicious barbarian despot, to account for his not having taken advantage of the many favourable opportunities which have presented themselves in our difficulties during the past 18 months.

"I need not dwell on the bearing which the interests of the Transvaal have on a speedy settlement of our difficulties with Cetywayo. The report of the Boer meeting at Wonderfontein which goes by this mail will, I think, bear out my impression that the acquiescence of the majority of the Boer population in the annexation of the Transvaal depends directly on our success in establishing our supremacy over the Zulu King. Of course, this is no reason in itself for meddling with the Zulus, but it is a very strong reason for not deferring a thorough settlement of the native questions affecting the Transvaal, of all of which the Zulu question is the principal and the main key."

THE DISASTER AT ISANDULA.

In the following despatch to the Colonial Office Sir Bartle Frere refers to the disaster at Isandula:—

"High Commissioner's Office, Pietermaritzburg,
Natal, Jan. 27, 1879.

"Sir,—The telegrams which will reach you by the mail leaving Cape Town on the 28th inst. will have given her Majesty's Government the leading facts of the disaster which occurred to the camp of Colonel Glyn's (No. 3) column on the 22nd inst., when the camp, a day's march from Rorke's Drift, was surprised by an overwhelming force of Zulus, and Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford, R.E., who had just taken the command from Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine, 1st Battalion-24th, with a detachment of artillery, five companies of her Majesty's 1st Battalion-24th and 14 officers, several officers and men of the Natal Mounted Police, Volunteers, and Native Contingent were slain, and the whole of the camp equipage and stores were taken and destroyed.

"I had collected from the reports of some of the men who escaped as much information as they could give relative to the circumstances of this most serious disaster; but I am to-day able to forward a connected report, received from Lord Chelmsford, which gives as full and clear an account as can at present be obtained of all that happened.

"Much further information will probably be collected by a Court of Inquiry, which Lord Chelmsford has ordered to meet at Helpmakaar, to investigate the acts by inquiry from survivors.

"There appears, however, to be no doubt that the Zulu force, which was composed of many thousand men of the younger regiments, the *élite* of the Zulu army, took the camp by surprise; that, in disregard of Lord Chelmsford's instructions, the troops left to protect the camp were taken away from the defensive position they were in at the camp, with the shelter which the waggons, parked, would have afforded; and that they were then surrounded and fairly overwhelmed by force of numbers. Every witness speaks of the desperate courage with which the men of all arms, some of the natives as well as Europeans, fought to the last; but, outnumbered by, it is stated, ten or even twenty times their own force, and exposed, apparently without any cover or advantage of artificial defence, to the rush of such enormous bodies of active athletes, perfectly reckless of their own losses, and armed with the short stabbing assegai, all the Europeans were destroyed where they stood, with the exception of a few of the mounted men, who managed to escape and swim the river.

"Lord Chelmsford was not informed of the attack till late in the day; he immediately moved back to the camp, but arrived after nightfall to find it destroyed and deserted. He bivouacked with his force among the bodies of the slain, expecting every moment to be attacked by the enemy, who were still in large numbers close round him. When day broke he found his men without food, and with no more ammunition than they carried with them, and he was consequently obliged to fall back on Rorke's Drift, threatened by large bodies of the enemy, who hovered round and followed him up to the river.

"A large body of several thousands of the enemy had, later in the day, attacked the post which covered the stores, hospital, and Ferry-boat at Rorke's Drift. The garrison consisted of one company of her Majesty's 24th, under Lieutenant Chard, R.E., and Lieutenant Bromhead, her Majesty's 2nd Battalion. They had fortunately some warning of the attack, and defended themselves so successfully from five p.m. on the 22nd to five a.m. on the 23rd that, though they lost many men, they repulsed their assailants with still heavier loss; 370 bodies of the Zulus were buried around the post; large numbers of bloody shields abandoned further off showed that many bodies had been carried off, and all the wounded had been removed when the approach of Lord Chelmsford's column obliged the attacking Zulu force to retire. Parties of the enemy crossed into Natal after fugitives, and fired several Natal kraals on the border.

"I need not attempt to describe the extreme excitement caused in this colony by this misfortune. Its effects will doubtless spread throughout South Africa. The loss of such a large portion of one of the finest and best known of her Majesty's regiments would be a grievous shock to this and to the Cape Colony; but among the volunteers, police, and leaders of native contingents were probably over a hundred young colonists belonging to the best-known and most highly-respected colonial families. The natives, under Lieutenant-Colonel Durnford were selected from some of the best and most loyal tribes in Natal, and the tales brought home by the survivors who have escaped will carry dismay and terror of the Zulu prowess into every native tribe and location, and spread to tribes far beyond Natal.

"This, and the difficulty of transport, which is greater in Zululand than was anticipated from experience in the colony, will probably cause some change in the disposition of the Lieutenant-General's forces, and delay in movement.

"But there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of his plans for the defence of the British Colonies from inroads, and for defeating the armies and putting down the military system of Cetywayo, which is clearly incompatible with the existence of any civilized community near him, unless protected by a strong standing force of regular troops.

"Reinforcements will certainly be required till this has been accomplished; the details of what is asked for are already before her Majesty's Government in telegrams and in the enclosures. But they will not be a great or permanent burden either to the British or colonial exchequer, for it is clear that nothing but the iron despotism of Cetywayo keeps together his hordes of desperate gladiators; that when the rules laid down by military authority are followed those hordes are by no means invincible; and that when once the supremacy of the British power has been established and the Zulus are left to follow their natural inclinations, they are a people very easily governed and very capable of improvement in civilisation.

"The brilliant defence of the Rorke's Drift post by a single company of Infantry, assailed by thousands of the Zulu King's best troops, as already described, and Colonel Pearson's success with No. 1 column, are proofs of what may be done by small bodies of disciplined troops against vastly superior bodies of Zulu warriors when the rules laid down by military authority are carefully observed; and the magnificent courage and unflinching steadiness of the brave men of the 24th and Artillery who died fighting at their posts must have impressed on the Zulu warriors the conviction that, unless in overwhelming numbers and with every advantage of position, they have no chance of standing against her Majesty's British soldiers.

"Beyond the details given by the previous mail we have as yet received no further particulars of Colonel Pearson's action in making good his advance to Ekowe. He will probably for the present remain there, and, once established, he will effectually cover the coast road and Lower Tugela Valley from any inroad in force.

"From other parts of South Africa I have received only uniform intelligence of the intense interest with which the contest with Cetywayo is watched by every race and class, and especially by the native tribes. The great meeting of the Transvaal Boers at Wonderfontein will show that in the Transvaal also the war with the Zulus will be regarded as a crucial test of the power of the British Government to protect them, and to perform the promises made in its name at the time of annexation.

"Her Majesty's Government will have heard with regret of the grounding of her Majesty's ships Active and Tenedos on a shoal previously unknown and unmarked when examining the Zulu coast. The temporary disabling of her Majesty's ship Tenedos will be a serious loss to us, as the aid given by Captain Adeane and his crew promised to be as effectual as that we have already repeatedly received throughout the late and present war from Commodore Sullivan and the Active, which carries his pennant.

"I have, &c.,

"H. B. E. FRERE, Governor and High Commissioner.

"The Right Hon. the Secretary of State, Colonial Office."

INTERVIEW BETWEEN SIR M. HICKS-BEACH AND THE REV. MR OTTO WITT.

The Rev Mr. Otto Witt, the missionary at whose place at Rorke's Drift Lieutenant Bromhead and his companions made their heroic stand, had an interview on Friday in last week, by invitation, with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at the Colonial Office, which lasted about half an hour. Mr. Witt was introduced to the Secretary by one of his friends, and Earl Cadogan, Under-Secretary, was present during the conversation that ensued, of which the *Daily News* gives the following report:—

After the gentlemen had saluted, the Secretary asked Mr. Witt how the Zulus regarded their King, Cetewayo—whether, in fact, that ruler was liked? Mr. Witt said that they did not like Cetewayo at all. The Secretary asked why, to which Mr. Witt replied, because he was a tyrant of the worst kind, and no one was safe under his rule; any of his people were liable to be killed at any moment by him, or by those in his service. The King invariably viewed all his subjects with suspicion who went to the missions to be taught, and those who did so were marked for death. Cetewayo got rid of those he disliked by accusing them of being anxious to learn from the missionaries art of witchcraft. The Secretary then said, "Do you know, Mr. Witt, personally if any Zulus were killed by Cetewayo's orders because they were anxious to learn from the whites?"—"Yes," said Mr. Witt, "I do. I know of two persons who were killed on that account, and Umkwelantaba, the King's cousin, whom I have with me, was to have been killed half a year ago, because he, too, was anxious to learn. Having received news that his life was to be taken, Umkwelantaba fled into Natal as a refugee, as many others have done, and came to me. Possibly an additional reason for their anxiety to dispose of him was because he was the King's cousin."—"What are the feelings of the Natal Kaffirs, then, towards the white people?" said the Secretary.—Mr. Witt: "Well, not over friendly. The colonists generally treat the Kaffirs very badly—just as dogs. Therefore if they felt themselves able to drive the white settlers out of the colony they would do so at the first opportunity." The Secretary wished to know if the Natal Kaffirs might then be expected to join the Zulus to drive the whites out. Mr. Witt thought they might join forces with the Zulus, but at the same time the Natal Kaffirs would not submit to the rule of the present Zulu King, whom they would also be glad to get rid of; and so would his own people.—The Secretary: "That is just the point I wish to come to. Do the Kaffirs like the Zulu King more than the English Government?"—Mr. Witt: "No; because there are thousands of Zulu Kaffirs now in Natal who have run away from Zululand and Cetewayo's government. At different times I have in my own house sheltered Zulus who were to be killed and had fled their country. Afterwards I did not take such people in, because as I was allowed to stay where I was on the goodwill of the King, I thought I ought to obey his laws."—Sir M. Beach: "Yes, just so. Is there likely then to be any rebellion in the Zulu country against the King?"—Mr. Witt: "It has been expected for a long time that there would be a rebellion among the Zulus, because some of them are friendly to the English and others are not. They have had frequent rows among themselves. Last Christmas at one of these rows about 100 people were killed at the King's kraal."—The Secretary: "What would become of the Zulu country if the power is taken from them to govern it?" Would they be likely to become rebellious against the whites, and, if so, what would be the best way of keeping them quiet?"—Mr. Witt: "I think they would be rebellious, but if their guns and ammunition were taken from them altogether they would have no chance of rising against the whites; that is, if at the same time all chance of their getting other guns and ammunition was also prevented. They must then keep quiet."—The Secretary: "Did the introduction of guns into Zululand take place through Natal or by way of Algoa Bay?"—Mr. Witt: "I consider that they went in chiefly by way of Algoa Bay."—The Secretary: "Do you know if the introduction of guns to the Zulus by way of Algoa Bay has been now stopped?"—Mr. Witt: "I do not know."—The Secretary: "Have you ever been to Ekowe, Mr. Witt, or do you know anything about the place?"—Mr. Witt: "Yes, I know Etchowe (or, as Mr. Witt pronounced it, Etchowa) particularly well, for I lived one whole year but twelve miles from it."—The Secretary: "What sort of country is it?"—"It is very broken country, high above the sea, and hilly."—The Secretary: "Do you know anything of the country in front of where you lived at Rorke's Drift, further in Zululand?"—Mr. Witt: "No, I do not; only that about my own station."—The Secretary: "What kind of guns have the Zulus mostly; are they good or worthless?"—Mr. Witt: "A large part of them have good guns, breech-loaders. This fellow Umkwelantaba, whom I have with me, told me to-day that he himself had a breech-loader, which he left at home."—The Secretary: "Where did the Zulus get their ammunition from?"—Mr. Witt: "From the same parties that sold them the guns."

After an interchange of some further remarks, the interview terminated.

The *Daily News* of Monday says:—"The Rev. Mr. Otto Witt, the Swedish missionary, and Umkwelantaba, cousin of the Zulu King Cetewayo, on Saturday last were introduced to a number of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to hear a personal account from Mr. Witt of affairs in Zululand. The meeting took place at four in the afternoon in the London office of the Central News. About forty people were present, among those in attendance being Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., Sir John Kennaway, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, M.P., &c. Mr. Witt and Umkwelantaba occupied seats at a table on which a map of Zululand was spread. Mr. Evelyn Ashley presided. In opening the proceedings, he remarked that Mr. Witt had just arrived from the scene where the whole interest of England is just at present concentrated. They had met to hear and learn some things from him in respect to Zululand.

"Mr. Witt and Umkwelantaba were then formally introduced. Mr. Witt said:—'Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have come here to meet you. I shall be very happy to answer any questions about the people with whom you are at war; but I am so little acquainted with the English language I am only able to address you in an ordinary conversational way.' In reply to questions, he said the people desired to see white men. He did not apprehend any danger when at the station. If the troops had not come he never would have sent away his family as he did a few weeks before the occurrence at Isandula. When the troops came then there was considerable danger. He said the Zulus had been spoiled by the English, Dutch, and German traders, who had gone amongst them, and done much injury by giving them liquor. The Zulus, however, were used to liquor somewhat before the traders entered their country, for they have a sort of beer they take which is intoxicating if drank in large quantities. They drink this beer with their food; but they must drink from morning to evening to get drunk on it. Since the traders have carried in rum, gin, and brandy, the Zulus have become very fond of these liquors. They say they like them better than their beer, because they don't need to sit all day drinking to get drunk. He had seen Cetewayo, but only once, at his kraal at Ketchwayo. Cetewayo is a well-built man, of about forty-five years. He is a big man—personally a nice man. He is a real prince. He has his military forces organised in regiments. All the people born within a specified time belong to a certain regiment, and the women also are enlisted into certain regiments. In Zululand a man has no right to marry until he gets the King's permission to do so. Those men who marry, or are empowered to marry, have a ring of hair round their heads. If the Zulus marry before they get the King's leave they are killed. Generally, when the men are about forty, the King tells them they must marry, or look out for wives for themselves. There is a distinction in the dresses worn by the different regiments of the King. Each regiment has its own way of dressing, the men being distinguished by different feathers, and bunches of corn and dogs' tails. The King's regiments are commanded by the chiefs, some of whom Mr. Witt said he had a personal acquaintance with. He heard from the Zulu people that war was going to ensue. They were officially told. They knew of the ultimatum that if they did not bring in seven hundred cattle by a certain day that their country would be invaded. He thought they did not want war, and they regarded themselves as aggrieved. Usirayo, one of the chiefs who commanded at the battle fought a week before that at Isandula, lived near him, just over the river. They often talked together about the disputed territory question, and Sir Theophilus Shepstone and his claims. The chief's opinion was that the English people had no right at all to claim the disputed territory. Personally he (Mr. Witt) thought the Zulus had the right on their side. After the ultimatum was sent out he saw the Zulus, but never to talk with them. Mr. Witt said he did not think the Zulus intended to invade Natal, but he was afraid they would do so now before the reinforcements arrived, and that the Natal Kaffirs would join them.

"After some further conversation, Mr. Evelyn Ashley proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Witt, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson said he had much pleasure in seconding it. Mr. Witt briefly returned thanks, and the company separated."

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—"The cousin of Cetewayo, who came over with the Rev. Mr. Witt, and is now in this country, is a youth of about 16 years of age, and only a little over a month ago left the wilds of Africa, on the border of Zululand. Umkwelantaba's father was the brother of the late Zulu king, Umpanda, the father of Cetewayo. The lad has intelligent negro features and a fine square forehead. He knows but a few words of English, and Mr. Witt has to communicate with him in the Zulu tongue. He was being educated as a missionary at the time the attack was made on Rorke's Drift, when he fled in company with Mr. Witt. On some illustrated pictures of the burning of the dwelling at the station being shown to him, Umkwelantaba appeared to recognise the spot, for his features became quite animated. Pointing to Mr. Witt's house, he said 'Witt,' and indicating the English, he said 'Soldiers.' The sight of the dead Zulus seemed to pain him, and he said, 'Zulus Mamo.' The photographs of Cetewayo which were shown to him he failed to recognise as being at all like his relative; one of the pictures, however, he said was that of a Zulu chief, but not Cetewayo's. In respect to the breech-loader which Umkwelantaba bought, he said he got it from a trader in the Zulu country, who was selling guns and ammunition, and had travelled from Maritzburg to sell his stock. He held up his little finger and the two next it, saying to Mr. Witt that he paid three cows for his gun, thirty rounds of ammunition and belts, which he brought from the trader. Two of the cows were young pulling oxen, and the other was an old bull. When Mr. Witt was leaving he told the lad that he could either return home or follow him. The boy said he would be glad to go with him, to have the chance of learning. Umkwelantaba drove the ox teams of the party. On approaching Greytown, a bridge had to be crossed, which was the first he ever saw. He said, 'I won't go on that; do you not see it is standing on the water? If I put my foot on it, it will sink down, and I will go too.' At length he was induced to venture on it, and when he had crossed, he clasped his hands above his head crying 'Mamo!' The railway at Durban was his next surprise. He had heard of the iron horse, but did not believe it true. 'There is no way,' said Mr. Witt, 'by which I can express his wonder when he saw the engine move.' On board the ship he was struck with its beauty; and since his arrival in London he has passed from one stage of astonishment to another, at the sight of so many people, houses, ships, and vehicles. The turning on and ignition of the gas has also been a source of wonder to him, but apart from the astonished gaze of the savage at so many new sights, one can see that his scrutiny of everything that attracts him is keen and searching."

"Umkwelantaba, according to the Rev. Mr. Witt, is a fair type of the Zulu Kaffir. His features are, however, neither as regular nor as prepossessing as some of the native aristocracy, who, as well in their superior physical stature as by their bearing and intelligence, are marked leaders of the common people. The youth expresses himself as both astonished and pleased with the kindness with which everybody treats him, and evidently he has become deeply attached to his white friends. On Saturday forenoon he went with Mr. Witt and had his photograph taken. Mr. Witt also had himself photographed, and with Umkwelantaba. The latter was delighted when he saw the negatives, and nodded and laughed as he recognised his own features and those of Mr. Witt. He sat looking very serious, and even Mr. Witt could not get him to understand the *modus operandi* by which the picture was taken—the impression on the boy's mind being that it was drawn in some secret manner. The youth is about 5ft. 8in. in height, and well-made, without being robust. He is but sixteen years old, and no doubt he will in all likelihood at maturity be as tall as the majority of his race, the average height being about 6ft. At Madeira, Umkwelantaba was struck at the skill of the youth of that island in diving and swimming after the articles thrown from the ship. Zululand is rather an arid country, and the natives are poor swimmers, and in the water they blunder and paddle like clumsy dogs."

Mr. Witt arrived in Natal three years ago, and being forbidden by Cetewayo to reside in Zululand, took up his position at Rorke's Drift, upon the frontier. King Cetewayo, it seems, was very well disposed towards Christianity before he became King. But at the time of his accession his subjects exacted a promise from him that he would give the Christian missionaries no footing upon his territory. This promise he has kept, and though the Zulus are now more favourably disposed towards Christianity, the King rigidly carries out the policy which was forced upon him. However, any missionaries who settled in Zululand during the reign of his predecessor, Chaka, Cetewayo will not disturb. They are allowed to remain perfectly unmolested. But any of his subjects who become Christians he instantly executes. Mr. Witt gave a curious instance of how this order was carried out on one occasion. A Zulu expressed a wish to be baptised. The intelligence was communicated to the King. The man was ordered to be immediately executed. Two soldiers were sent to carry out the orders. Being placed in position, one of the soldiers presented his rifle at the Zulu convert. He drew the trigger, and the gun missed fire. The soldier became immediately possessed with a superstitious fear, and flung down the gun, thinking that if he attempted to fire again something might happen. However, as a refusal to obey orders would be punished with death, the soldier got another man to slay the Zulu, and so the poor fellow died a martyr.

The Bishop of Natal (says the *Standard*) has forwarded to a friend in England the following translation of the statements which fugitives from Isandula made to him:—

"Yesterday, January 26, 1879, there came here (Bishopstowe) four young men running away, escaping from the battle, who had been drivers of the waggons which went with the Government forces. As soon as they arrived, all the men with whom I was sitting outside the kraal gathered together to hear their story. So they related their running away, and said that they had been staying with their waggons close to the place where the army was fighting. It was under the hill by Sirayo's the battle was. There were very bad rocks there; some were killed by falling amongst the rocks in running away. The regular soldiers were a little way off at first from the Zulu force, but the mounted men went near to it. The Zulu force was above on a place sloping down, that of the English was below, and firing well. But the Zulu force fought by running violently upon the English force. That force (the Zulu) was a regiment of young men, the Ngakamtye. The sun was turning towards afternoon. The Zulu Induna shouted with a great voice, 'Stop firing, and go on hand to hand.' Thereupon the Ngakamatye took their guns in their left hands and rushed all together, and poured themselves upon the English horse and on the foot, and hemmed it all in together with the regular soldiers, stabbing with assegais, crying, 'Mamo! the cattle of my father, (I stake on to-day's work). Just a very few escaped on horseback, running away; some were killed by falling over the rocks; some tumbled over a precipice [? precipitous bank of the river]; only a few crossed the Buffalo; some died in the water, for the people of Gamdana, brother of Sirayo's, who had just before submitted to the Government force, fell upon the fugitives by the river, and killed many, both on the banks and in the water. At that time these young men, being just got across the river into Natal, they fell in with Sikota, the son of Mpande, together with two of his head-ringed men, and two youths. When they had gone just a little way Sikota said, 'Let us sit down for a minute to rest.' The Ngakamatye regiment had by then reached the river, stabbing the fugitives. The Zulu Induna, seeing his men about to cross, shouted with a great voice, saying 'He has not said that you are to cross! He is not invading. He is defending the land of his own people. Do not cross. Come back!' Thereupon the whole regiment turned back, having finished stabbing. But behold; they had been blind till now (the narrators) for there was now the great Zulu force over there, stretching far and wide beyond that which had attacked, and not having joined the battle at all. They say, these four, that themselves and Sikota, and the men with him, and also some white men who had got across, only began to draw breath upon hearing that word which was proclaimed by the Induna; they say that they were saved by that alone, for if it had not been uttered by the Induna they would just have been killed, for they were utterly worn out. The white men who were with them, being exhausted, had given them their guns to fire, but there was none of them who cared to do anything but just to look at what would come. The whole Zulu force then set up the great battle song of Dingane—those above and those below all together—the earth resounded with it, and they moved away. Sikota and the others reached a kraal, where they found no one, but they saw a goat, which Sikota ordered to be killed that they might eat, he waiting to see if there would not be one of his men who would reach him, having escaped. But no, there came not one. So they left that place. Vik'induku, a man of Siyingela's tribe, says that he was, as servant of Colonel Durnford's, in charge of his baggage-horse. He gives a similar account of the battle, and says that the last time that he saw Colonel Durnford for certain was when he went out with his mounted men to meet the approaching army. He thinks that he saw him come back with his men, but cannot be sure. However, some of (?) Zikali's men, to whom he spoke afterwards, said, 'Yes; he had come back with them into the camp, and had died in the beginning of the fighting in the camp shot by the guns.' George Shepstone he certainly saw come back into the camp, but that was the last time he saw him. Gabangayi, son of Pakade, died there, and several of his brothers and his son. Sikota's men were finished completely, but not at that place; they fell, being of the party in advance, which was said to have gone to attack Matyana, and which, he hears, has killed him, though with considerable loss both black and white. Vik'induku escaped with Colonel Durnford's horse of which he had charge, and went with it to Umsinga, where he left it, and its saddle and bridle, by the magistrate's orders. He had meant to bring them down to Pietermaritzburg, where they had been entrusted to him. When he got near he was advised not to go into town, as the impi was hourly expected there, and he would just get shut in, so he came on to Bishopstowe that he may report what has become of the horse which was in his charge. Jonathan says that he has been told by a waggon-driver who has escaped, that there was a little boy leading the oxen, who was just about to be stabbed by a young man, his assegai being lifted, when an Induna put him back, saying, 'He has not ordered that—he is not fighting with the black, but with the white; no black person is to be killed who is not fighting. Do you not see that he is only working.' So that boy escaped."

The following is the copy of a letter which has been received at Chatham from one of the colour-sergeants of the 99th Regiment, with Colonel Pearson's force at the Cape, giving an account of the engagement fought by Colonel Pearson's troops on January 22, in which the enemy were defeated, with a loss of about 500 men:—

"Akowa, Zululand, January 24, 1879.

"Dear ——,—There is a mail down from the front to-night, so I take the opportunity of making you the general newsagent for my friends in Chatham, and give you an account of our first battle. On the morning before last, we started in two columns on the march. My company formed the advance guard of the second column, and we had only just started when we heard the artillery going ahead. We were pushed up as quickly as we could be, when we found that we were attacked by some 4,000 or 5,000 Zulus. Our cavalry had dismounted, and the advanced guard of the first column were having their breakfast, while some were bathing, when these 'gentlemen' popped in. They had selected a spot to attack us which in their language, means 'Victory Hill,' and, it appears since, from the prisoners that it is a favourite fighting ground of theirs, and one where they beat the Dutch and every 'nigger' tribe they ever tackled. They have a mark on the hill showing where the spot is beyond which they were never beaten back. However, on this occasion they were destined to find out they were not to have it all their own way. They came down a ravine on each side of the hill and right over the top of it, attempting to surround our columns, and on the first shot being fired our native levies 'skedaddled' and left their officers, five of whom were shot before you could look round. Directly they were down, the Kaffirs were upon them, and assegaied them cruelly, stabbing them in twenty or thirty places. The Zulus got away with their breechloaders, about 600 rounds of ammunition, and a horse, but we got the horse again. The Zulus stood for about four hours, our people firing shells, rockets, Martinis, and the Gatling guns. I never thought niggers would make such a stand. They came on with an utter disregard of danger. The men that fired did not load the guns. They would fire and run into the bush, and have fresh guns loaded for them, and out again. They fire 'young' cannon balls, slugs, and even gravel. I tell you what it is; our 'school' at Chatham, over our hot whiskey, used to laugh about these niggers, but I can assure you that fighting with them is terribly earnest work, and not child's play. Sergeant Tuckett's party, Royal Engineers, were in the thick of it, but none of the Royal Engineers were killed. Three Buffs were killed, and some volunteers wounded, but none of ours. We do not go on from here for a week, as we have to build a fort for a depôt for stores. We have advanced about fifteen miles from where the fight took place, so you may imagine we gave them a good 'whacking.' Sergeant Tuckett knocked two or three niggers over. He was in far greater danger than I was, as he was with the leading column, while I was with the second, but came in in time to assist. About 400 niggers were killed. These niggers were Cetewayo's picked shots, and came down with the amiable intention of chasing us into the sea. In this, I am happy to say, they failed. The King told them if they did not succeed they need not go back to his place, so we expect to have to kill them all. They are hovering about somewhere. They can scatter and collect again. We thus have to sleep with arms and accoutrements on, and are under arms every morning at three. We have not had our clothes off, except to bathe, for three weeks.—Yours very truly,

"J. W. BURNETT."

The *Lancet* says:—"The following is the history of the sad death of Surgeon-Major Shepherd as related by an eye-witness, Mr. Muirhead, Natal Carabineers:—'As Kelly and I were riding for our lives, the Zulus pursuing us, my companion—almost a boy, Trooper Kelly—staggered in his saddle, evidently hit. I stopped my horse to see what was the matter, and tried to support him, but I could not, and had to lift him off on to the ground. At that moment Dr. Shepherd came galloping past. I called out to him, and he dismounted to examine poor Kelly. After carefully examining him he called out, 'Ah, poor fellow, too late, too late.' I had just mounted my horse, and Dr. Shepherd was in the act of putting his foot into the stirrup, when some instinct warned me to look round. As I did so I saw an assegai coming straight towards me. I turned to the left in the saddle, at the same moment it passed close to my head, and, unfortunately, struck Dr. Shepherd in the side. He immediately fell, and I put spurs to my horse, and galloped off as hard as the horse could go."

We learn from St. Petersburg (says the *Globe*) that the Czar has been so struck by the terrible reverse sustained by the British arms at Isandula, that he has ordered the Etat Major to discuss the subject at one of its early sittings. His Majesty has also given instructions for a military report on the causes of the disaster to be prepared for him by one of the officers of the Etat Major, and a map of Zululand to be suspended in the library of the Winter Palace for his own especial use.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a letter from a colonist in Natal, from which we make the following extract respecting the disaster at Isandula:—"On Wednesday the General went with the greater part of his force in search of a body of Zulus, leaving about five companies of 1-24th Regiment in charge of the camp, which was about nine miles from Rorke's Drift. Colonel Durnford came in with some native levies, and, being superior officer, assumed command of the camp. Soon after he arrived they saw a large body of Zulus coming towards them, estimated 12,000 to 15,000. Instead of making a laager of his waggons, of which he had 140, and fighting from behind them, he left 100 men to look after the waggons and advanced to the attack, and soon got cut off from his supply of ammunition. The result was that the troops were mobbed by the Zulus, and, with the exception of a few mounted infantry, were all killed. The men fired till their hands were blistered by the hot barrels, and their cartridges used up. The Zulus did not seem to care twopence for the fire, though mowed down by the thousand. The artillery had two good shots at them: and limbs, shields, assegais were flying about. But the next two shots missed. The niggers then shouted that the guns were all smoke, and rushed forward and stabbed the gunners. The Zulus, seeing that the 24th would not run, stopped firing and ran in with their knobsticks and assegais, and passed over them like a wave. One 24th man, whose pouch was empty and bayonet gone, was last seen knocking down two Zulus with his fists. The Zulu loss is set down at 3,000 dead on the field; how many wounded no one knows. . . ."

The *Journal des Débats*, commenting upon the latest news from Natal, observes that after their first check the British troops have put a bold face on the matter, and have repulsed several attacks of the Zulus, inflicting enormous losses upon them. Colonel Pearson's successful engagement, continues the *Débats*, will undoubtedly cool the warlike ardour of the savage warriors; and as, on the other hand, the harvests in South Africa are gathered in during the months of February and March, the Zulus will, for several weeks, abstain from harassing the English soldiers. When Cetewayo and his allies are ready to recommence hostilities, they will have to deal with the regiments recently sent out from England, and they will pay dearly for their triumph of a day.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY.

The Board of Trade returns for February, just issued, show that the total declared value of the exports for the month was £12,713,069, against £14,896,320 in February, 1878, and £14,393,745 in February, 1877. The total value of the exports for the first two months in the year was £26,909,587, against £36,321,231, in 1878, and £30,339,825 in 1877.

The total value of the imports for February was £28,661,080, against £32,175,177 in February, 1878, and £30,942,309 in February, 1877. The total value of the imports for the first two months of the year was £55,028,126, against £62,785,133 in 1878, and £63,841,689 in 1877.

The bullion and specie account shows that the total import of gold and silver in February was £2,077,153, against £2,572,773 in 1878, and £1,469,195 in 1877. The total import of gold and silver in the first two months of the year was £5,213,792, against £4,681,080 in 1878, and £3,829,447 in 1877. The amount of gold and silver exported last month was £1,419,599 against £3,675,392 in 1878, and £2,231,493 in 1877. The amount exported in the first two months of the year was £3,277,649 against £6,744,911 in 1878, and £7,161,221 in 1877.

MR S. MORLEY, M.P., ON WORKMEN'S CLUBS.

Speaking at a public meeting held in celebration of the opening of the Morley Club, Nottingham, two-thirds of the members of which must be teetotallers, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided, said there never was a time in the history of England when working men had a better opportunity of coming to the front than at present. He did not mean the present period of great depression in trade and commerce, which was so keenly felt by all classes of the community throughout the country. Relative to the depression he professed he did not now see the silver lining which some people affected to observe, but when the tide of depression turned, and better times ebbed in, the working men would go in and win, as many of them had done before by perseverance and sobriety. There were in the Legislature at present working men who, by availing themselves of such clubs as that which they were met to inaugurate, acquired positions equal to the highest in the land. (Cheers.) He remembered some time ago seeing a cartoon in *Punch* representing a number of working men ranged on one side, and on the other were a number of what were nowadays called the "quality." They were represented as meeting to lecture each other as to their relative duties. Working men's clubs such as they had met to open were beneficial to employers and working men, as they afforded them opportunities of meeting together and discussing the common interests, and the means best calculated to promote the welfare of both classes. Both were at present in a wrong position, and the sooner their relations were righted the better for all parties. He had no objection to trades unions, on principle. He believed they afforded legitimate means for the working men to decide what rate of wages they should accept for their labour; the great danger lay in carrying things to an extreme. He, however, objected to some of the conditions under which they carried out their views. He freely admitted that there were errors on both sides, and he was persuaded that free conversation would remove these. (Cheers.) Opportunities for such intercourse could only be obtained through such clubs as theirs.

Mr. Morley was most enthusiastically received.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

The *Evening Standard* of Tuesday (11th) says:—"To-day is the anniversary of the commencement of a series of trade riots in Nottinghamshire, which extended over a period of five years. The hosiery trade had become depressed, and a consequent reduction in wages ensued. During the month of February, 1811, thousands of distressed framework-knitters were employed in sweeping the streets at a small wage; and on the 11th of March of that year they flocked into Nottingham and made a demonstration in the market place, but the military prevented their doing any damage in the town. The rioting nevertheless assumed an organised form, and the depredators worked in parties of from six to sixty, as circumstances required, under the command of a leader styled General or Ned Ludd. A large military force was brought into the neighbourhood of Nottingham, and two of the London police magistrates, with several other officers, were sent down to aid the civil powers, while a Royal Proclamation was issued and a large sum of money employed for the purpose of obtaining information as to the ringleaders. Frames were destroyed, and houses broken into and ransacked, and stacks fired, the Luddites declaring that they 'would not starve whilst there was plenty in the land.' In January, 1812, matters had become still worse, and an Act of Parliament was passed making it death to break a stocking or a lace frame. It was not till October, 1816, that this lawless and destructive spirit died out; and during the five years of the disturbances it is computed that upwards of a thousand stocking frames were destroyed, to say nothing of lace machines, in the county of Nottingham alone; and at times the evil influence spread into the counties of Leicester, Derby, and York, and even as far as Lancaster. Common sense at last prevailed, as the rioters realised the fact that they were injuring themselves as much or more than their employers, for the mischief they did had to be made good out of the rates—a lesson which others have had to learn in much more recent times."

A GIFT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM THE FRENCH.

The spectacle of the Heir Apparent to the Throne of England accepting a gift from the Republic of France is a sight worthy of the spirit of the age. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whilst passing through Paris on his return home, was waited upon on Sunday last by the Representatives of the Department of the Fine Arts, and presented with the models of a complete table service of china, which is being specially manufactured at the famous Sèvres establishment, by the order of the French Government. This table service is to be formally presented to his Royal Highness as a souvenir of his Presidency of the British Commission at the late Exhibition. The Prince has never been chary of his presence where it could assist the welfare of the people of these islands, but we doubt if he ever rendered a more practical service to the nation than by the generous and timely aid he rendered to the "World's Fair." When the idea was first launched, the *prestige* of France was not exactly in the ascendant in Europe. It remained, however, for England, through the Prince of Wales, to share in the honour of making the Exhibition the most successful on record. Although Republican France has no weakness for either native or foreign nobility, it may be safely asserted that his Royal Highness is as great a favourite with our Gallic neighbours as he is at home. The determined manner in which he has done his presidential work, the unfailing sympathy which he displayed towards manufacturers, and the hearty co-operation which he gave to the efforts of the French Government have not been forgotten. The English Prince has earned the good-will and gratitude of a nation which Englishmen of all political creeds now acknowledge to be the natural friend and only true ally of this country. Anyone, therefore, who is instrumental in drawing tighter the bonds of friendship which unite the two nations merits their joint esteem. Since the reverses which befel France in 1870-71, we have been gradually attracted to each other, and have at length learned that the success of one implies something to the benefit of the other, and that the misfortune of one is a calamity to the other. This mutual growth of opinion has been cemented and solidified to an incalculable extent by the Prince of Wales, who may be said to have forged the link that now knits together two Governments and two peoples. There is a decided appropriateness in the choice of the gift. To Sèvres, England owes much of the progress she has made in the potter's art. At the present day our Staffordshire manufacturers are greatly indebted for the design of their wares either to French artists or their pupils. To be associated with the triumph of international industry is of itself an honour of the noblest and highest degree; but to simultaneously render services which partake of the characteristics of diplomacy entitle the Prince of Wales to some exceptional record of gratitude. The intrinsic value of the gift of Sèvres china may be estimated at a not very high pecuniary figure, but we venture to believe that there will be few heirlooms in the possession of his Royal Highness that will afford him more happiness or recall a nobler work than that which was instrumental in winning a trophy symbolical of the friendship and the industrial resources of the countries of the Royal recipient and the Republican donor.—*Daily Chronicle.*

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

At a monthly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on Monday evening at the Hall of the University of London, a paper was read by Dr. James Stewart on the second circumnavigation of Lake Nyassa, with notes of an itinerary on the western shore of that lake.

Premising that recent information had led them to shift the position of the lake, on the map 24 miles further west, Dr. Stewart stated that the exploring party started in a steam launch called the Ilala from Livingstonia, at the southern end of the lake, on the 17th September, 1877, and that the object was two-fold—one being to convey Captain Elton and a party who were going to make a further exploration inland, and the other to make a closer survey than had yet been made of the northern end of the lake. On the 12th of October, having on the voyage touched at various points on the coast and once crossed the lake and returned, they arrived at the north end, and there they discovered a lagoon called the Kemtire, and a river called the Rombushe. They landed and saw a herd of 200 elephants, and they came to a village which was deserted, and the people had driven their cattle away. The discovery of the lagoon he regarded as of considerable importance, as vessels could find shelter in it from the storms which swept over the Cape. Instead of being ten days or a fortnight groping their way in unknown waters they could now go from one end of the lake to the other in from forty to fifty hours, and, with the exception of about seventy miles parallel with the Murchison cataracts, it was possible now to sail from London docks to the north end of the lake, passing through the Zambesi and Shire rivers.

A discussion followed, and at the close a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Stewart for his paper.

CUTTINGS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

Amongst the latest American newspaper phrases is that of "Excurted," meaning thereby "made an excursion."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, having investigated the tramp question, has come to the conclusion that "Superinduced cerebral uneasiness, without a counterbalance of digested and assimilative knowledge, and a memory plethoric with the husks of a vapid erudition, constitute the proper receptacle for those half ideas and one-sided ratiocinations which impregnate men with the belief that they are in advance of the age in which they live, and were born to be the renovators of society and the harbingers of a new dispensation."

"Somebody's Coming When the Dewdrops Fall" is said to be a very beautiful song. "Somebody's Coming When the Note Falls Due," is not so enchanting.

Talk about your piercing eyes, did you ever sit down upon the blunt end of a needle?

"One touch of nature," observed the inebriate, as the ground rose and struck him.

No poet has ever written a poem on the charms and graces of the barber; no sculptor has ever reproduced one of the class, with razor in one hand, lather-steeped brush in the other; but now we are told that this great omission is to be made good by the American Poet Laureate, Smith, who has begun his first two lines, the rhymes for which are barber and lather.

Josh Billings has latterly taken to serious reading; valuable notes, in brackets, mark the thoughts engendered. Here is an example of the latest printed:—The heart of a man is like a garden, capable of producing, under good culture, everything beautiful (especially apples for sarce), while, if neglected, it is choked up with every kind of rank weeds (especially cheek weed). The hand of a virtuous woman is adapted to the task of sewing good seeds (especially sewing boys' breeches), and rearing beautiful flowers (especially into pudding).

An Elmira editor, speaking of the marriage of a brother quill, says, "It's sad, this parting with old friends. One by one they drop off. Poor quills! to drop off when so many were ready to pluck them, and now their wives will take care they are not plucked."

RATHER TALL!—"Heart of flames, nerves of steel, quivering breath surging from iron nostrils, palpitating throat of fast-flying wheels that urge forward, in smooth rhythm, the vessel of matchless symmetry, whose graceful prow raises on high the sparkling water to fall with the murmur of a whispering fountain, while from the tapering hull the river, with agitated crest, divides to mark the chosen pathway. This creation, instinct with life, glorious in action, harmonious with melody, the haunt of happiness joined with sweet content, welcome as flowers in May, is the vivacious, bewitching belle of the lower Ohio."

ON THE GUSH.—The "penny-a-liner" is considered fair game for any amount of fun, but we question if the most brilliant scribbler of "copy" on this side the Atlantic ever reached such heights as the writer of the following:—'Tis night. Fire! fire! fire! and the affrighted winds took up the cry. The Fire-fiend, with his sword of flame, was seen leapin' from the back window of a baker-shop, breathin' smoke and forked lightnin' from his nostrils. In an instant the sleepin' city was out on the floor barkin' its shins on chairs an' things in a mad hunt after his pantaloons. Hush! Hush! The Fire-fiend rushes on and on like a war-horse, leavin' destruction in his trail. Look! he scales the side of yon corner grocery, even as a kitchen-maid would scale a fish, an' with his fiery, forked tongue, licks the paint offen the buildin'. See! like the hungry holocaust that he is, he is lickin' up the sign, "Salt mackerel, bacon, flour, feed an' provisions," as if he hadn't tasted a bit for a month. See him leap to the eaves of my lady's bower, and gorge himself upon the gingerbread work of the cornices. Now he hurls his body through the windows of yonder residence, ransacks the premises, an' escapes like a rocket through the roof. He turns somersaults from housetop to housetop, knocks over chimney pots, dances a jig on the hot shingles, like the boy on the burnin' deck, an' without as much as a look-out behind, rains a shower of sparks upon the heads of the panic-stricken populace. But see him now! He spits upon the calloused hands an' scoots up the liberty-pole like a cat up an apple tree. Up! up! up! Higher! higher! higher! Higher and yet higher! Hire a hall.

HE WAS A DIPLOMAT.—A very tall man with sandy chin whiskers entered the door. The car was full, and the only seat unoccupied by two persons was filled with a valise, a bundle, a shawl and a thin woman of thirty-five, with the latest shade of red hair, and false teeth. The man with the sandy whiskers, feeling a sympathetic bond drawing him towards the woman's red hair, touched her on the shoulder and said:—"Is this seat engaged?" "Yes, it is," snapped the woman, swelling up in the seat that the man might observe no possible room. "Ah!" murmured the man, in a pleasant tone. Then he went and stood by the stove and mused for awhile. Presently he returned to the scene of his rebuff, and leaning on the arm of the seat, said softly—"I beg your pardon, madam, but as I was standing by the stove, your features struck me familiarly. Did you ever attend a presidential reception at Washington?" "No, I never did," replied the woman, but in a milder voice than she had at first assumed. "Then you will please pardon me," said the man, with an apologetic air; "the mistake was occasioned by your close resemblance to a young lady from Philadelphia, who made her *debût* that season, and whom I had the pleasure of meeting. She was considered the belle of the season." "No—I never was in Washington," remarked the woman in a mollified tone. "It is strange how much you resemble the young lady in question," pursued the man. "The hair is the same golden hue, and while her features may not have been so clear cut and Grecian in their—but there, excuse me, I am annoying," and the tall man started away. "Don't hurry," said the woman, pleasantly. "There doesn't appear to be many empty seats; won't you sit here?" And she picked up her numerous baggage. The man with the sandy whiskers didn't know, but finally accepted the invitation, and in an incredibly brief space of time had the valise and bundle in the rack above, the shawl tucked around the window to exclude the draught, and was regaling the red-headed woman with a choice collection of anecdotes, that kept her laughing till the passengers could see the gums of her false teeth.—*Rockland Courier.*

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—MONDAY.

Business at Mark-lane generally is quiet. The attendance was not large, and there was not much disposition to operate. The fine weather had a tendency to check steadiness. The supply of English wheat was only moderate. Millers purchased quietly, but on the other hand factors were not eager to press sales. The business done was mostly at the rates previously current, with full prices for fine samples. Foreign wheat was in moderate supply. With a quiet trade prices remained at or about the same, continuing firm. The barley trade was without fresh feature; moderate business was done on former terms. Malt was quiet but steady. For oats the demand was rather less firm, owing to the milder weather; the tendency of prices was adverse. Maize was dull and drooping in value. Beans and peas were in quiet request and weak in value. The flour market was quiet, but tolerably steady.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

The cattle trade was again characterised by quietness. Supplies were tolerably good and sufficient for requirements. A fair supply of beasts came to hand from our own grazing districts. The condition and quality were about up to the average. Throughout business was very slack, and a clearance could not be effected. Nominally the best Scots realised 5s. 2d. per 8lb., but this was quite exceptional, and cannot be accepted as a fair criterion of the top quotation. Many good animals could not be sold for more than 5s., and the finish of the trade was decidedly bad. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received about 1,750, from other parts of England about 250, from Scotland 160, and from Ireland about 200 head. On the foreign side of the market was a fair supply. About 250 Canadian were offered, and a fair sprinkling of Danish and Spanish was noticed. Sales progressed very slowly, at irregular currencies. The sheep pens were tolerably well filled. There was no feature in the market, transactions being on a limited scale, at about last Monday's prices. The best Downs and half-breds changed hands at 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per 8lb. Lambs were quoted at 8s. to 8s. 8d. per 8lb. Calves and pigs were quiet, and without feature. Inferior beasts, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime Scots, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; inferior sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; second quality, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime coarse-woolled, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; prime Southdowns, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime small ditto, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; small porkers, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.—MONDAY.

There was a moderate supply of meat, the demand for which was a trifle better, owing to the cooler weather. Prices were as follows:—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 5s. to 6s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; and lamb, 7s. to 8s. per 8lb. by the carcase.

POTATO.

Good potatoes move off steadily at pretty full prices, but the markets are dull for inferior kinds. Regents, 100s. to 130s.; rocks, 70s. to 80s.; champions, 70s. to 90s.; Victorias and flukes, 120s. to 150s.; and foreign, 80s. to 150s.

HOP.

The hop market continues very quiet. Holders of the finer grades are not eager to press sales, for the reason chiefly that the supply is not considerable. The tone of business, however, is altogether heavy, and prices are unsteady although extraordinarily low.

LIFE IN DEATH

"You speak with truth, Jean, and surely our fall would involve us in hopeless misery; but our children are betrothed, St. Valois; and disgrace occasioned by the unavoidable loss of property, would be far less harrowing to me, than that effected by a break of word even to a single individual. Acting on such principles would be but selfish after all, Jean."

"Pause but for one minute, Henri, ere you state so broad a fact—I have as yet but spoken of ourselves; but think awhile—are we the only sufferers? Can we say we are? Can we think we are? not for an instant! Too well we know our situation! too well we know we stand the centre wheel of commerce of this large country: if we stop, all must stop! Thus, then, our single failure will involve, perchance in utter ruin, half the traders in the kingdom! aye! and may be, touch the very revenues of France! This must be borne in mind!—This must be thrown into the scale of our determination! nor is this all—for, should we pursue the line of conduct you propose, will our disgrace be lessened—will our agony of mind be diminished on the future knowledge that we had it in our power, but neglected it by a simple sacrifice of feeling to have saved perhaps thousands of our fellow men from misery and shame? These are at least no selfish principles, Henri!"

"Indeed, such reflections would but further embitter my peace of mind,' replied Dubois, "still we cannot tax ourselves with blame! never have we yet deviated from the straight line of rectitude and honesty; and though untoward circumstances have combined to overwhelm us, that is our ill fortune, not our wilful act; why then should we render desolate our children's happiness?"

"By heaven, Henri!" said St. Valois, his brow crimsoning as he spoke, "you will make me think that you are arguing for the pure love of opposition! Happiness! and would you have the happiness—as you think fit to term it—of two individuals—of two children—studied before the welfare of, I repeat, may be as many thousand! Talk you to me of selfishness, Dubois and then give utterance to sentiments like these!"

"I have not applied the epithet to you, my friend."

"You have!" retorted Jean passionately, "The breath with which you uttered it, is barely cold upon your lips! I say you have! and now retort the dishonourable accusation, back, Sir, on yourself!"

"You do forget yourself, Jean St. Valois," said Dubois, rising from his seat. "I will leave you until such time as you are able to converse more calmly; when you need my presence you will find me in the counting-house, below." He had his hand on the door ere St. Valois again spoke, but when he did so, it was in an altered tone: rushing towards Dubois he threw his arms around his neck, and bursting into tears, exclaimed—

"My dear, dear friend. forgive me! most ungrateful was I in so speaking!—indeed I did strangely forget myself when I used to you, my best—my only friend, such unkind words. Dubois returned his friend's embrace. with, if not such warmth, not less sincerity. and then resumed his seat.

There was a pause for some seconds when St. Valois said:—

"You spoke, my dear Henri, of the happiness of our children and of your kind wish to preserve it at the risk, nay—the certain loss of your own, and in all human probability that of very many others. But how would you preserve their happiness? by uniting them? would they be happy think you, brother, when united? Taught to believe themselves the heirs to wealth, how would they support themselves in poverty? Nursed in luxurious refinement, how could they endure so vast a change? Sought and courted by the great and noble, what would be their feelings, when in their adversity they either find themselves unnoticed by the very individuals who but yesterday would have been proud to bend before them in their palaces, or to crawl their way humiliated in their presence, and submit to the more degrading alternative of seeking favours at their hands! Would this be happiness, my brother? nor have I stated all:—add to this. the knowledge—for it will assuredly come home to them—that by their own wilful act of selfishness they have brought their parents to poverty and shame, and reduced to beggary and starvation, family upon family!"

"Your arguments are forcible." replied Dubois, "neither is your reasoning devoid of truth: still, most deeply does it lacerate my heart to yield my approbation to the plan you have proposed."

"Think you then, Henri, mine remains untouched at the necessity which calls for it!"

"Nay—I will not do you such injustice. But be our words be few on the subject, for it is one most sad. So let it be. As a loan we will except my daughter's portion. And now Jean, as the proposition is your own, so must be the task to apprise our children of our wish. It is a harsh one to name to poor Adelaide on such a day as this—the anniversary of her birth—but I act for the best," he added with a sigh, "and God forgive me if I err!" He rose from his seat, "What you do, St. Valois, do speedily. I shall await, in anxiety, the issue."

"One moment I will not delay!" replied St. Valois, as Henri left the room. "this very instant will I to my painful task." He sounded a silver bell which lay beside him on the table, and a servant entered the apartment. "Request the attendance of my niece." The domestic bowed and withdrew: "I pray heaven for firmness!" continued Jean, and as he spoke he threw himself into a chair before the fire, and resting his hands upon his knees, and rivetting his eyes upon the burning coal, appeared absorbed in deep reflection.

His back was towards the door, and so completely lost St. Valois seemed in the thick thoughts which crowded on his brain, that he neither saw nor heard the entrance of Adelaide, who, treading silently across the room had gained, unrecognized, the spot where he was seated. Neither indeed was he aware of her presence until she suddenly had thrown her arms around his neck, and as suddenly withdrawn them. Jean started round.

"What has afflicted you, dear uncle?" she asked in a subdued tone, gazing from him to her own delicate and upraised hand:—

St. Valois passed his own across his eyes as he took and pressed it tenderly; for, rapid as had been the action of the maiden's arms around her uncle's neck more than one tear had fallen on them in their passage.

Without a word, St. Valois drew his neice into a chair besides his own.

To be continued.

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND GOLDSMITH,
25 and 26, BRIGGATE, LEEDS,

Begs to return his sincere thanks for the favours he has received during the past twelve years from his many friends and customers, and also announces that he has now completed the alteration of his premises, and is in a position to supply all the requirements of his Patrons and the Public generally, with
WATCHES, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES,
of the very best manufacture, and at prices to defy competition.

With the aid of his novel and peculiarly constructed windows he is enabled to display the largest and most varied stock of any Watchmaker in the Country.

EXTRACTS FROM TWO OF THE LEEDS NEWSPAPERS respecting the alterations and NEW JEWELLERS' WINDOW SAFES, IN THE WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, OF MR. JOHN DYSON, 25 and 26, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

From the "Leeds Mercury," March 3rd, 1877.
A NOVEL SAFE.—Up to the present time the prevailing custom among jewellers has been to remove valuables from their windows at the close of every day and store them in safes or in a strong room. Where valuable articles are exhibited in the shop windows this involves much trouble, subject the articles to damage from constant removal to and from the windows, and it is said is very costly. It is with a view of overcoming these inconveniences, and at the same time get greater security both from burglars and from fire, that Mr. Dyson has adapted his invention to his shop, or, more correctly, to two of his shop windows. The invention in this instance has been costly, but Mr. Dyson believes that is being enabled to leave his valuables in his windows he will be sufficiently compensated.

From the "Yorkshire Post," March 3rd, 1877.
JEWELLERS' WINDOWS.—In order to obviate the trouble of nightly removing the valuable jewellery displayed in the shop windows and of replacing it in the morning, as well as for the purpose of protecting it from burglars or fire, Mr. John Dyson, watchmaker and jeweller, of 25 and 26, Briggate, Leeds, has adopted a somewhat novel contrivance, which seems to answer the purpose admirably. The watches and jewellery in two of his windows is displayed in glass cases with framework of iron. These fit the window exactly, and really give it no peculiar appearance. When the shop is about to be closed for the night these cases (by means of powerful hydraulic rams, worked with oil instead of water, in order to prevent damp, and driven by a one-horse gas vacuum engine in the workshop behind, are lowered with their contents undisturbed into large iron safes buried in concrete below the floor level. The tops of the windows are of iron, and constitutes the tops of the safes.

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The Largest and Most Varied ever shown

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DYSON'S LADIES' SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES Extra Finished Guaranteed good Time Keepers £3, £3 5s., £3 10s., £3 15s. and £4.

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DYSON'S LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES finest finish and Manufacture. £8, £8 10s., £10, £10 10s., £11, £11 10s., £12, up to £15.

DYSON'S LADIES' KEYLESS WATCHES, enriched with choice enamelling; set with Diamonds or plain Gold, or richly engraved cases, from £12 to £20.

DYSON'S LADIES' STRONG SILVER WATCHES horizontal movements, jewelled in 4 holes, Guaranteed good Time Keepers, 25s. and 30s.

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JEWELLER,
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HOPKINSON'S PIANOFORTES
are unequalled for
PURITY AND PERFECTION OF TONE
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ELEGANT APPEARANCE.

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PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS
The Advantages are obvious.

Messrs. HOPKINSON are the only makers in GREAT BRITAIN who obtained PRIZE MEDALS for their Pianofortes at all the following Exhibitions:—
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OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION
IN LONDON, 1851.
THE PRIZE MEDAL
(Premiere Classe) of the PARIS EXHIBITION in and by the unanimous decision of the Musical Jury at Paris they were awarded a
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOUR.
THE PRIZE MEDAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON, 1862,
Awarded for "Excellence of Tone."
THE PRIZE MEDAL OF THE EXHIBITIONS IN DUBLIN, 1865 and 1872.
For "Improved Mechanism and Tone."

JURORS' AWARDS.
By the following extract it will be seen that in addition to the Medals awarded in 1862, TWO FIRMS ONLY IN GREAT BRITAIN were selected by the Musical Jurors for special distinction.
See Jurors' Report, Class xvi, page 41.
"In making the awards for the Pianofortes, the Jury have felt a difficulty arise from the Medals being all of the same value which compels them to award apparently the same degree of honour to any merit shown by a small maker that they would to the most successful performance of the first manufacturers in Europe. The rules established by the Commissioners do not warrant any special awards being given; but the Jury consider they will not be exceeding their powers in placing certain makers at the head of their Medal list. The makers whom the Jury wish thus to distinguish are:—
"For Great Britain—
BROADWOOD AND HOPKINSON.

AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION IN 1855
After a careful examination of the Grand Pianofortes (during which the names of the makers were not known) THREE INSTRUMENTS WERE SELECTED BY THE JURORS AS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, and one of the three thus honoured was by
J. & J. HOPKINSON.
At the Exhibition held in Dublin in 1865, the first Pianofortes decided upon by the Jurors for a prize medal were those by
J. & J. HOPKINSON.
N.B.—J. & J. H. did not exhibit at Paris in 1867
PRICES FROM 30 to 250 GUINEAS.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS
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CASH CUSTOMERS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH
SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES
At Tempting Prices.
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KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for [illegible]

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Old Sores and Old Skin Diseases.
The seeds of these disorders are effectually expelled by this penetrating Unguent, not only from the superficial parts, but from the internal tissues likewise. Any case, even of twenty years' standing, speedily yields to its influence.

A Certain Cure for Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c.
For curing sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest, and pain in the side—which instant treatment alone prevents degenerating into more serious maladies, this Ointment has the same powers over chest complaints as a blister possesses, without causing pain or debility. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous ease from the use of this Ointment which has brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores, and Ulcers.
By rubbing the Ointment round the affected parts, it penetrates to the tissues beneath, and exercises a wonderful power on all the blood flowing to, and returning from, the diseased part. The inflammation diminishes, the pain becomes less intolerable, the matter thicker, and a cure is soon effected. In all long-standing cases, Holloway's Pills should also be taken, as they will thoroughly expel all depraved humours from the body.

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Gout and Rheumatism arise from inflammation in the parts affected. To effect a permanent cure, adopt a cooling diet, drink plenty of water, take six of Holloway's Pills night and morning, and rub this Ointment most effectually twice a-day into the suffering parts; when used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depression from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Burns	Gout	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chapped Hands	Piles	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
	Sore Nipples	Wounds

The Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. The smallest Pot of Ointment contains one ounce; and the smallest Box of Pills four dozen.

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DR. HENRY SMITH, (by Diploma of the Royal University of Jena) who has devoted 30 YEARS to the Special Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System, resulting from Exhaustion of Nerve Power, Local Weakness, &c., will for the benefit of Country Invalids, on receiving a statement of case, send his opinion, with Advice and Instructions, which, if followed will insure a Cure; a Personal interview and expense (Consultation fees are thus avoided.
A Confidential form of correspondence to assist the Invalid in describing their case sent Post Free.
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LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
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REAL SEAL TURBANS
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And 1½ lbs Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
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WARRANTED PURE, AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

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LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £3 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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CHEAP GROCERY STORES,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

AT NEWSOME'S,
BACON AND HAMS
At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

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Always a large Stock of
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GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.

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In all sized bladders.

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Good Cheese at 6½d per pound
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Strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed AT NEWSOME'S

At Newsome's
BUTTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Fresh Roll, Pound Lump, Kiel,
And all varieties
BUTTERINE 1s per pound

FRESH EGGS WEEKLY.

DIP CANDLES 5½d per pound
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Reduction on taking larger quantities
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BEST MOTTLED 3d per pound
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PALE YELLOW SOAP 3d, 3½d, and 4d
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GOLDEN HONEY SOAP at 4½d
WHITE SCOURING SOAP at 2½d
COLD WATER SOAP 4½d per pound

At Newsome's
NEW FRUIT
FOR THE SEASON

NEW CURRANTS 4d per pound
TIP TOP SORTS 4½d and 5d per pound
Splendid quality.

VALENTIA OR PUDDING RAISINS
New Season Fruit, 4d per pound
First quality 4½d per pound

BARCELONA NUTS 4d per lb
NEW FIGS
NEW DATES
NEW PRUNES

ALMONDS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SPICES FOR PLUM CAKE,
At reasonable prices At Newsome's

Reduction in the Price of Tea.

At Newsome's
ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound, 5d per quarter-pound

PRICE OF TEA REDUCED
At Newsome's
INDIAN AND CHINA TEA
2/- per pound, 6d per quarter-pound

TEA! TEA!
A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE
At Newsome's
THE HALF-CROWN TEA
A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS
AT NEWSOME'S
Black or Mixed, 3/-, 3/4, and 2/8 per lb

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN, TENT, GINGER
And all Flavours

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES AND SPIRITS
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London.
Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER 2/- per dozen
BASS' & ALLSOPP'S ALE 2/3 per dozen

No alteration in the Price of
TOBACCO.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG
TWIST and NAIL ROD
3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.
FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety and at the old prices

Every article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
NEWSOME'S
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at
A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

WESLEYAN SCHOOL, ROTHWELL.
On Monday, March 24th,
A few Scholars and Teachers connected with the above School will give an
ENTERTAINMENT
Consisting of Readings, Recitations, Dialogues, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Tickets:- 6d. and 3d.
The Profits will be handed over to the New Chapel Building Committee.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The usual Board meeting was held on Monday; present,—Messrs. W. Lunn, J. Hargreaves, G. Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, and the Clerk and Treasurer.

The chairman and vice-chairman being both laid up with colds, and Mr. Smith unfortunately confined to his room, it was proposed and carried that Mr. W. Lunn take the chair at this meeting. The Inspector is also kept indoors with a severe cold.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, several plans were formally approved. Mr. Elliott's quarterly cheque for £252 8s. was passed.

Three tenders were received for flags, and it was unanimously resolved that Messrs. Denham & Son's tender for self-faced 2½-in. flags at three shillings be accepted, the other tenders being considerably higher.

Mr. Lawton having applied for water the request was agreed to, he being about to lay the pipes himself.

It was decided to have the fence near the reservoir at once stubbed up, and a man put to the building of a wall across.

Mr. Joseph Wright's tender for laying water pipes at 2s. 6d per yard was unanimously accepted, his being considerably the lowest.

Mr. Geo. Wilson's application for water for his slaughterhouse was referred to the Waterworks Committee.

The Inspector sent a note stating that all the iron lying about the district was now collected in the Board's field; it was thought best not to offer it for sale at present.

The clerk read a letter from Messrs. Dibb, Atkinson & Braithwaite, stating that the lease relating to the Rothwell Sewage scheme was now ready.

In passing a cheque to W. Sidebottom for ashpit cleansing, several members expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the work had been done, the inspector having also been satisfied with it.

On the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Hawden, it was resolved that the accounts and salaries be paid.

It having been announced that Leeds was now ready to receive Stourton sewage, and that the pipes were about to be connected the next day, it was proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves and carried,—That 500 notices be printed and served on owners directing them to connect the drain pipes with the new mains.

In regard to the proposed widening of Church Street, the Clerk read a letter from Mr. Leather stating that Mrs. Meynell-Ingram was not disposed to sell a portion of the estate, but that if the Board could come to terms for the whole plot, she was willing to entertain the proposal, the Board to sell off what they did not require. The Clerk was instructed to ascertain the lowest price Mrs. Ingram would be prepared to accept.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION,

MEETING AT STOURTON.

On Friday evening, the 14th inst. a large number of ratepayers met at the Queen's Hotel, to consider the propriety or otherwise of nominating a candidate for the ensuing Local Board Election. Mr. Swales having been voted to the chair, the matter was gone into, and after considerable discussion, it was decided not to bring out a candidate this year, but to invite Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Hargreaves to attend a meeting to be held at Stourton.

Mr. Swales, one of the Guardians, was prevailed upon to stand again, provided Mr. James Hargreaves would allow himself to be nominated as well. Mr. Hargreaves having consented, there still remains a third seat.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin is carried directly to the lungs whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood thus cleansed the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

COOPERATIVE MEETING.

On Saturday last the members and friends belonging to the Rothwell Branch of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, sat down to an excellent Tea in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute. About 250 persons availed themselves of the cheap and substantial repast. After tea, a meeting was held in the hall, to advocate the principles of co-operation. Mr. James Hargreaves presided in a very efficient manner, and speeches were delivered by the President of the Society and several of the directors. The president Mr. Marshall, said they had now 200 members in the Rothwell branch, with a turnover of nearly £5,000 per annum, and he doubted not but this would be considerably increased when trade took a turn for the better. The Society had done a vast amount of good, and saved the rates considerably; hundreds had by means of this Society laid by against the rainy day, and by being provident had now what would help them through the storm.

A vote of thanks to the ladies who presided, to the Rothwell Harmonic Union who sang several glees in a very able manner, and to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

MUSTAFA'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The large room of the Mechanics' Institute was occupied on Tuesday evening, by a large and respectable audience, met for the purpose of seeing and hearing "Illustrations of Eastern life and Bible customs" by Seyyid Mustafa Ben-Yusuf, in his gorgeous native costume, and assisted by a dozen young men of the town, personating the several characters

The platform had been suitably fitted up with a background of green cloth with yellow border in the centre of which gleamed the Crescent flag, while the floor was covered with scarlet, in front of which blazed a number of footlights, thereby greatly heightening the effect of the brilliantly coloured dresses of the performers.

Shortly after half-past seven, the impersonations of the several characters marched on to the platform at short intervals, their dress and toilet occupying a vast amount of time, each succeeding arrival forming the subject of all manner of interest and amusement.

It was nearly eight o'clock before the Arabian lecturer brought up the rear of his extemporized fellow-countrymen and women, when the Rev. Geo. Heberden, the vicar, briefly and appropriately introduced the gentleman, who, he said, was a native of Algiers, and having been presented with a copy of St. John's Gospel, in Arabic in 1862, was baptized a Christian in 1865, and had since then been studying at King's College, and at Cambridge, whence he anticipated returning to his own city in about a year, there to practise as a Christian physician.

After introducing his subject and stating that one object of his entertainment was to bring more distinctly before English people the [illegible] customs, habits and dress of Orientals, thereby illustrating facts and allusions met with in the Bible, he introduced the donkey driver, a dark-skinned slave, whose business it [illegible] attend to the [illegible] and perform the [illegible] of his master. Speaking of the great value of this animal in the east, and contrasting him with his English brother, Mustapha quoted several cases from the scriptures in which the ass bears a prominent position.

The slave also plays an important, though inferior part in the entertainment, representing the daily bread-carrier, the servant that fetches the coffee, that charges the pipe, that knows his master's unspoken wish and flies at his faintest sign of disapproval or "wave" of departure.

The awfully corpulent old Merchant with the grey flowing beard, his enormous leather purse, his pistols and dagger gleaming from his girdle, and his heavy white turban occupied not only the most room, but attracted the greatest attention, and provoked the most amusement. Mustapha and he acted a scene which may be daily found in Eastern towns, the Merchant sitting cross legged in his shop two yards square, surrounded by his wares, a customer (Mustafa) comes in, the cup of coffee is called for, the pipe of peace is smoked, and then the bargaining commences, ending in a street row, during which, it often happens one or the other is injured. The laziness, the deceit and other characteristics of an Eastern Merchant are all capitally pourtrayed.

The [illegible], in his dark green robe and turban, with his inkhorn, his pen, and his parchment, were next illustrated, and the great influence which they exercise pointed out.

The Pharisee, with his phylacteries twisted round his left arm to the end of his middle finger, and between his eyes, his shawl like robe, with its blue border and fringes, recalling many Bible references.

The Shereef or descendant of the Prophet, holding his curiously shaped long rifle was the next character, after which several lamps were exhibited; one, similar in shape to the penny chinese lanterns used here at Christmas, is mostly used for picking one's way amid the holes and pools of the narrow dirty streets at night, reminding of the "Lamp to our feet" referred to in the Psalms; the small "Virgin" lamp used for household purposes with its faint weak light, and the necessity for its frequent replenishing, throwing considerable light on the "Parable of the virgins" and also on the "Lost piece of Money"

The use of the slipper or shoe, and the still abiding cubit and span measure were pleasingly shown The prayer rug, the mode of calling to prayers five times a day, and other items of every day occurrence in the town life of Eastern lands were shown.

In the second portion of the programme desert life was specially represented, in which the Ishmaelite plays a prominent part.

He is tall, muscular, warlike, carrying a long spear in his hand and weapons in his girdle. Several little incidents in patriarchal history were pourtrayed, the "Striking of hands" the "Inviolability of the Oath" and the mode of salutation.

The "Beloved son" with his coat of many colours, and the manner of welcome to a long absent friend were also illustrated, the latter performance being very profuse in "Falling on each other's necks," and "Kissing."

The shepherd next came to the front, with his staff, his scrip, his sling, and his curiously shaped sun shade. The manner of calling the sheep by name was strikingly demonstrated.

The other characters represented a veiled Cairo Lady, a Bethlehem Lady, and a Druse Lady with her horn, which is worn pointed forward before marriage, but after that event "Her horn is exalted."

Many instructive and amusing allusions were made and illustrated by a variety of interesting objects, as Skin and Shepherd's Water Bottle. Hagar's Bottle, Pitcher, David's Lantern, Virgin's Lamp, Woman's Candle and Broom, Ink Horn, Ancient Cubit Measure, Sandals, Rod and Staff and David's Sling, Bastinado, Jewish and Mohammedan Tablets, Damascus Spear, Arab Musket, Hookah, Chebook or Turkish Pipe, Coffee Service, Phylacteries, Prayer Carpet, Eastern Bed, Women's Anklets, a Stone Handmill, &c., &c,

Want of time necessitated the shortening of some portions of the programme, at the end of which Seyyid Mustafa sat down and sang an Arab Farewell Song, accompanying it on a primitive instrument called "Tobhet" or "Darabukkah" the other characters joining in the foreign chorus.

Those present spent a most enjoyable evening, during which much information was gained in an agreeable easy way, and everybody felt that a real treat had been given.

A deal of amusement was caused by the natural awkwardness felt by the performers in their antique dresses, and in executing the movements required by Mustafa. However this only added to the high spirits of the audience, and their teacher seemed to enjoy the blunders as much as any one.

The evening's entertainment will long be remembered by all who were present.

THE MURDER AT OULTON.

The coroner's jury having committed John D'Arcy for "wilful murder" the prisoner did not take his trial on Friday, but the case was heard on Tuesday and Wednesday before the West Riding magistrates, in their room of Her Majesty's Prison, at Wakefield. The magistrates present were Mr. D. Kendell (chairman), Mr. Gurney Leatham, Mr. W. Lipscombe, and Colonel Holdsworth. Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. JOHN MARSDEN (of the firm of Messrs. Marsden and Williams, solicitors for the West Riding) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. LODGE defended the prisoner. The prisoner occupied a seat next his solicitors, and followed the evidence with the closest attention.

Little new evidence was adduced on Tuesday, the several witnesses who appeared at the inquest repeating what they had previously stated with hardly any variation.

On Wednesday, several fresh links were added to the chain of evidence.

W. H. Waite, deposed that he and a comrade met the prisoner about half-past seven on Tuesday evening, near the Three Horse Shoes, in Methley Lane. He had on a brown top coat, a flat-topped billycock, and carried a walking-stick and a bundle. He was going towards Methley, and identified D'Arcy as the man. The witness fainted when Mr. Lodge was about to cross-examine him.

Mr. Coope repeated his former evidence, and *Joe Moore* stated that when he was looking for the watch, he found a chisel.

Joseph Hirst, wheelwright, said he had worked with the prisoner as a joiner, and that the chisel now found was one which he had given to D'Arcy in August last.

P. Sergt. Turton produced the chisel, and was also present when the foregoing witnesses identified D'Arcy among half a score other men When he put a billycock hat on the prisoner's head, D'Arcy flung it off, and said "Thht's three times ye's put it on, and ye's better not try it again, for your own safety. Ye's better bring the poker that I did it with and let them all look at me." He was very much excited at the time.

Inspector Farquhar corroborrated the sergeant in the above remark, both witnesses swearing to the words.

Ralph Cooke, a labourer, living at Oulton, said—On Tuesday, the 4th March. I travelled by the train at ten minutes to eight at night from Methley to Woodlesford, I noticed the prisoner at Methley station, about a minute before the train came up. He got into a compartment of a third-class carriage with me. We sat on opposite sides of the carriage, and there was no one besides ourselves in that compartment. I got out at Woodlesford and left him in the carriage. It was a Leeds train. I recognised the prisoner on Tuesday amongst other twelve people by his face and not by his dress.

John Gunson, mechanic, stated that he attended a meeting of Sunday School Union on Tuesday, and noticed D'Arcy come in about 8 20. He sat next but one to him. In walking home, they chatted about Sunday School matters.

P. C. Ross and *Detective Lumb* repeated their evidence as to prisoner being met in Woodlesford Lane at ten minutes to six, and as to his apprehension,

P. C. John Houlton, narrated finding the poker, and *P. C. William Houlton* corroborated Supt. Hall's evidence respecting the footprints exactly corresponding with the boots worn by the prisoner.

Robert Ball, gamekeeper to Mr. Calverley, of Oulton Hall, said that on Saturday, the 15th inst., he searched Mr. Mason's field, and near where the sampler and piece of brown paper were picked up he found the watch identified as that of the deceased, partly embedded in the soil under a tuft of grass.

Supt. Hall, deposed to the facts of the case and the agreement of the footprints on the soil with prisoner's boots.

Margaret Smith, said D'Arcy had lodged with her about three months. On the Monday, he had said he was going to Bramley on Tuesday morning. He went out about nine and returned between twelve and one. He left the house again before one and returned at ten at night, when he was apprehended, He passed half a sovereign into her hand for some things he owed her for.

James Sharp (11) was going past the lodge at a quarter to seven on the night of the murder and saw a man standing near the railings. He pointed out the man among six others.

The MAGISTRATES' CLERK then formally charged the prisoner with feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, killing and murdering William Metcalfe on the 4th instant.

Mr. LODGE advised his client not to say anything in answer to the charge, but

The Prisoner insisted on speaking, and said—I consider that my life should be recognised in the eyes of the public, the Government, and the country just as much as that of the deceased, and all I want is justice.

Mr. KENDELL.—Do you wish that to be written?

The Prisoner—Please yourselves, your Worships.

Mr. KENDELL.—You stand committed to take your trial at the next assizes on the charge of murder.

The Prisoner.—I beg your pardon, your Worships, but with respect to those depositions, shall I get copies of them?

Mr. KENDELL.—Your solicitor will. He will have every information.

The prisoner was then removed, and the witnesses were bound over to appear at the assizes.

POLICE NEWS.

WEST RIDING COURT.—MONDAY.

Several persons were brought up at this Court for keeping dogs without license and when proved, were fined 5s. and 10s. costs, P. C. Wilson proved all the cases.

ASSAULTING A STEP-FATHER AT ROTHWELL.—Joseph Peaker, farm labourer, was charged with having assaulted his step-father, George Wright, coal miner, Rothwell, on the 25th ult. Complainant said on the day in question, having kept the defendant for the past 18 months, he had better go and find some work. He went out, but came back shortly, afterwards and struck him on the face, kicked him on the thigh, and then ran away.—Defendant denied the charge, and said it was his father who had brought the case out of spite, as his mother and the complainant did not agree.—The defendant's mother appeared in Court and defended her son's conduct, and also said that she and her husband would have to separate.—Defendant was ordered to pay £1, or seven days in default.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimple Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time [illegible] when troubled by the throat. [illegible] KEATING'S [illegible] Lozenges, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's [illegible], are sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

MR. WALKER AND THE MURDER

We are pleased to observe a letter from Mr. Flockton in the *Mercury* of to-day, protesting against the language of a portion of the press, and against the uncalled for and cruel actions of those, who by placards and slanders endeavour to heap on Mr. Walker all sorts of opprobrium.

We have been careful to avoid such language ourselves, and are strongly of opinion that many of those who speak most loudly against the 'three' would have acted perhaps, still less bravely than they. It is all very well saying what one would have done, while sitting cosily at home, but let a man be brought suddenly face to face with a determined murderer with only a pane of glass between an ominous looking weapon and himself, and we fancy, few would not have been affrighted. It has not been previously noted, that some amount of courage was required to go to the house at all, when the man was found to be kneeling on poor Metcalfe in the act of killing him. We trust that the first flush of feeling being over, a more thoughtful and kindly sentiment will pervade the minds of every one, and that Mr. Walker, especially, who has for a lifetime borne an irreproachable character, and been the centre of good among a large number of friends, will rather receive sympathy and support from those who have so long known him and respected him. That he is not devoid either of moral or physical courage is proved by the fact that he has consistently maintained his evenness of mind, and boldly performed his duties as a local preacher, &c., amid all the undeserved abuse that has been heaped upon him.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. METHLEY SAVILLE UNITED.

This match was played on Saturday last, March 15th at Methley. The Rothwell captain having won the toss, choose to play up hill. After the ball had been set in motion, play on both sides seemed to be pretty good, for neither side scored, until the last five minutes, of the first half-time, when each side obtained a goal. On changing ends the visitors seemed to have the best of the game, and soon added one more to their score. A very good run was made by Waterhouse who took the ball from one end to the other After two more goals were obtained by the visitors, time was called and Rothwell proved victorious by four goals to one.

Rothwell Team goal J. Verity; backs J. Wilson, C. Horner, Sy. Waterhouse; half backs T. Bussel, S. Dobson, G. Green; forwards A. Fowler, A. W. Laverack, C. Fowler, H. Chapman, W. Hardey J. W. Chadwick (captain)

OULTON v. PONTEFRACT GARRISON.

This match was played off on Saturday last on the Oulton ground, Methley Lane, and like the former one ended in a draw, neither side been able to score. Punctually at 4 p.m., Ford, the Pontefract captain, who had lost the toss, kicked off uphill, and the ball was soon quickly travelling back, and ere long the soldiers had to assume the defensive. The home forwards worked well during the first quarter of an hour and many shots were unsuccessfuly made. This seemed to rouse their opponents, and play became very even until the call of half time. On the re-commencement of the game the soldiers' team played some good points of give-and-take character and things began to look ominous for the home team. Strenuous efforts were made by each side to gain a point but of no avail. The visitors, however kept the ball in the enemy's quarters for a considerable period, but they were unable to score owing to the viligence of the backs and the excellent goal keeping of Bradley. The play on both sides was very good and a pleasanter match could not have been wished for. On the call of time the match was ended as above.

Oulton Team.—J. Bradley goal; T. D. Jackson and R. Jowitt backs; A. Thomson, W. Davy and G. M. Abbey, half-backs; G. Arber, Hy. Bell, Herbert Bell, A. Gosney and E. Boothroyd (captain) forwards.

THE STATE OF THE COAL TRADE in this district may be said to be worse than it has been for a long time, 3 days a week are scarcely maintained in some of the mines, whilst others are not seeing 4 good days; a rather bad outlook at this season of early spring.

BIRTH.

BENTON—March 17th, the wife of Rev. G. Benton, Wesleyan Minister, Rothwell, of a son.

DEATH.

DOBSON.—March 14th, Jacob Dobson, of Rothwell, aged 77 years.

PRAYERS, Hymn Books, Church Services, both cheap and handsome at A. MARSHALL, Picture Framer, Rothwell

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

☞ REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Soda and Seltzer Draughts, Mineral, and Aerated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. [illegible] Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

TWELVE CARTES de VISITE, 2s. 6d. [illegible]

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS
AND THE MOST STYLISH
JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit.

Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24. BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-ponnd Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	210	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	110	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at
A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!
At Leeds Prices
JAMES WOOD,
NO. 12, ROYDS LANE, ROTHWELL.
Has on hand a choice assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
Great care taken in the selection of Seeds in order to ensure good quality.
J. W. solicits a share of your patronage and support.
Catalogues on application.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
MRS. GURNEY, in thanking her numerous friends for their kindness and support, wishes to inform them and the inhabitants of Rothwell and district that she will remove her pupils next quarter to the School House, Church Field, lately occupied by Mr. Price.
The next quarter commences 1st April, 1879.
Terms on application.

The Last Chance this Season.
CHEAP DRAPERIES
Clearing Out at Cost Prices and under.
TEN DAYS' GREAT SALE
Commencing To-morrow,
SATURDAY, MARCH 29th, 1879,
AT
JAMES BATTY'S
MARSH ROAD, ROTHWELL.
DON'T MISS YOUR TIME!

OULTON WESLEYAN SCHOOL.
A CONCERT
Of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given on *Monday, April 7th*, by the LEEDS
AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY,
AND
MISS BARRACLOUGH,
MISS WALKER and MR. JOS. TETLEY.
Front Seats 1s.6d., Second do., 1s. Tickets may be had of Messrs. C. Ward & Son, Rothwell.
Doors open at 6 45, to commence at 7.15

ROTHWELL AND DISTRICT CHORAL UNION.
The public are respectfully informed that a
GRAND CONCERT
Selected from
"JUDAS MACCABEUS"
Will be given in the Mechanics' Institute,
ON MONDAY APRIL 28th, 1879
S. NEWTON, Hon. Sec.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Rothwell, near Leeds.—Parties willing to TENDER for the various WORKS required to be done in the ERECTION of the above, may see the plans and specifications, and obtain bills of quantities, at my Offices, from Saturday, the 29th March, to Saturday, the 5th April, on which latter day sealed and endorsed tenders are to be sent in to me not later than twelve oclock at noon. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, and no allowance will be made for tendering.
ARTHUR HISCOE, Architect.
Station Bridge, Harrogate, 21st March, 1879.
N. B.—Duplicate copies of plans and specifications may be seen at Messrs. Seanor's office, Rothwell, after the 29th inst.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN SCHOLARS' ENTERTAINMENT.

At the urgent solicitation of several friends a miscellaneous juvenile entertainment was given on Monday evening, by Mr. Marshall, in the Wesleyan School-room, Rothwell, for the benefit of the New Chapel about to be erected. Nearly all the performers were scholars varying in age from ten years and upwards, and as a whole, did their several pieces admirably; the little folks however, must raise their voices rather higher next time as the words of some of the songs and recitations were not well heard. The early part of the programme was of a sacred character, while later on, sentiment and fun were included in the list. Considering that the whole affair had been got up within a few days, there is reason for congratulation on the interest manifested, the well-filled room, and the general satisfactory result. The programme opened with the playing of the 'Pastoral Symphony' by Messrs. Ward, S. Morton, and W. Ellis, on violins and violincello; a dialogue was then recited very correctly by Misses Esther Higgins and Mary Hartley, on 'The River of Life' concluding with the song "Beautiful Stream". Master Ernest Lunn sang "Angel Voices" very nicely after which Miss Hannah Hobson gave the recitation on "Contentment". An agreeable variation was experienced by the capital playing of a pianoforte duet by Mr. Naylor and Master Stocks, who were heartily *encored*, and following which came a little recitation entitled "Helping papa and mamma," by Master Albert Lambert; Master J. T. Varley then nicely sang the pretty "Sabbath Bells" and was succeeded by Master J. W. Wright, who read "The Chameleon" greatly amusing the audience. Master George Blackburn quite astonished the listeners by his clever playing of "Come, birdie, come" with variations, and was loudly recalled, when his little fingers discoursed the well-known numbers of "Home, sweet home" Miss Seanor continued variety of the evening's pleasure by sweetly singing "My Grandfather's clock" which had to be repeated. Master F. J. Seanor's recitation of the long and amusing "John Gilpin" was a considerable stretch of memory, only about two promptings being necessary. The singing of the "Tight little Island" by Master Walter Ellis shewed a marked improvement on his previous effort, and he was recalled for a repetition of it. The 'stringed' instrumentalists followed with the playing of "See the conquering hero comes" after which, the old (but to Rothwell ears' new) "A B C" duet was given by Mrs. A. Ward and Mr Marshall much to the amusement of the audience, who must have ached with the side-splitting laughter which greeted the ludicrous attempts of "ze zhentleman fon Zharmanie" to "learn ze English language to read" and the temper into which the lady "teacher" was thrown by his stupidity; had the performers not acceded to the demand for a repetition of "ze poor zhentleman's blundaars" it is impossible to say what might have been the result! After the audience had cooled down a little, Master Arthur Varley correctly recited the story of "The wondrous little man", followed by Miss Betsy Hampson who touchingly sang "Rock me to sleep, mother." Miss Charlotte A. Seanor next played a pianoforte solo in a very pleasing manner, and would have been recalled, but as it was getting late the programme had now to be rather hurried. Miss M. E. Seanor again appeared and sang very effectively "Oh! cease your repining" succeeded by Master Hedley Lunn's reading of "T'washing Day" in Roddil dialect which so amused the audience that another short piece had to be given." He deed on his sen" Little Miss Hampson again delighted the hearers with her sweet singing of "Still I love thee" after which the amusing dialogue "The travelled monkey" was rendered by Hedley Lunn (Lord Joseph) Walter Ellis (Mr. Manley) Miss Abishaw (Mrs Manley) George Wild (Landlord) G. H. Armitage and F. J. Seanor (Stubs and Wiggins, waiters.) The story enacted is as follows: Lord Joseph is a commercial traveller who, calling at an hotel, takes upon himself great importance, and after ordering the landlord and waiters about in an imperious manner, is suddenly brought down to his proper level by the unexpected appearance of his master and lady, (Mr. and Mrs Manley) who administer a salutary lesson on the error of wishing to appear what one is not, and the propriety of acting with courtesy towards everybody. Each one did his part well, and the moral may no doubt, prove of some service in after life.

A pianoforte duet by Miss Seanor and Master J. R. Seanor concluded the programme, the evening pleasure terminating by the singing of the National Anthem. Mr. Marshall is greatly obliged to all who attended the homely little entertainment, and has pleasure in thanking them for enabling him to present £2. 14s. to the New Chapel Fund.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

An ordinary meeting of the Board was held on Friday last;—Present, Mr. W. Hargreaves, (chairman) Messrs. Seanor, Jas. Hargreaves, Jewison, Batty and the Clerk, Treasurer and attendance officer.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter was read from the Rev. A. J. Irvin, vicar of Woodlesford asking the use of Waterloo School room one night in the week.

It was proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves that the use of Waterloo School room be granted to the Rev. Mr. Irvin, one night a week for a Bible class in connection with the Sunday School, on the same conditions; seconded by Mr. Seanor, and carried.

Miss Jowitt having successfully passed her certificate examination, sent in a letter, applying for an advance of salary and it was unanimously agreed that the salary be advanced to £60 per annum, commencing from April 1st 1879.

It was proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves that a statement be prepared of the cost of the several schools in regard to books &c. and stationery: seconded by Mr. Batty and carried.

The Clerk was also instructed to ascertain the present rate at which coals may be led to the Rothwell Haigh Schools.

The lists of wants were agreed to; and the orders for payment of accounts and salaries were signed.

After some discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Seanor, seconded by Mr. Batty, "That Mr. W. Hargreaves (chairman of the Board) be requested to lay the Memorial Stone of the Rothwell Board Schools, on Thursday, April 17th, and that the Rev. G. Heberden, M.A. (vicar of Rothwell), and the Rev. Gregory Renton, (resident Wesleyan Minister), be invited to assist at the ceremony.

Several applications for remission of fees were allowed: summonses were authorised to be served on three persons who persistently neglect to send their children to school, and action will be taken in the County Court, to recover arrears of school pence in three other cases.

Mr. Harms' application for the use of the Harmonium in the Wesleyan School-room, was considered, and the School Trustees will be communicated with. It was also resolved that Mrs. Timms be paid at the rate of 3s. per week, as sewing-mistress at Waterloo.

The chairman, vice-chairman and Mr. Batty were appointed the Building Committee for Rothwell Schools.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimple Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

Yesterday, the nominations for the Rothwell Local Board Election were published and are as follows:—

Joseph Charlesworth
William Hargreaves
William Lunn
Henry Peter Newsome

It has never been our lot to present a smaller list of candidates for Local Board honours, nor has it been our pleasure to publish the names of four gentlemen, more suitable for the office sought.

It would ill become us therefore, to say much any one of the candidates or their qualifications.

The three first names retire this year and resting on their past work, confidently come forward to again serve their fellow ratepayers. Mr. Charlesworth, has now sat six years, and has, by his influence, greatly assisted the public work of the Board, while his courtesy both in the Board room as chairman, and out of it, is known and respected by all who seek his direction. Mr. W. Hargreaves, who has also sat ever since the Board was formed, has probably been the most active member of the Board, and has presided as vice chairman at the majority of the meetings. Mr. Lunn, with these two exceptions is also the oldest private member of the Board, having been returned in 1874 and 1876, and by his persevering attention to duty and his strong common sense, have raised him in the estimation of all who have watched his conduct, and earned him the character of a most valuable member.

Mr. H. P. Newsome, the nominee of the Liberal Association, is eminently fitted for a seat at the Board Table, by his business habits, his general knowledge, and his public spirit.

Had there been four vacancies, the four gentlemen might have been pitted against any other four in the district for special adaptability for the office.

As it is, there are only three seats for the competitors, and we must leave the decision as to who shall fill them, to the good sense and inclination of the ratepayers.

LOCAL CHARITY.—Mrs. Newsome continues her weekly distribution of soup, from a cottage at the lower end of Butcher Lane. On Thursday 40 quarts of soup, 34 Suet Dumplings, 22 Cakes of bread, were bestowed upon such persons as applied, pleading pressing need. The soup yesterday was specially good, the dumplings excellent. In consequence of the return of inclement weather, more persons made application this week than during several previous weeks, and the supply of bread and dumplings ran short. Next week should the severe weather continue, an extra supply will be provided by Mrs. Newsome. We shall be glad to hear of other soup kitchens being opened should the return of severe weather continue.

OULTON.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the ratepayers of Oulton was held in the School room on Tuesday evening, the 25th. Mr. Thomas Kirkbride presided. Mr. Israel Rhodes and Mr. Bower Grosvenor were relected overseers of the poor for Oulton-with-Woodlesford for the ensuing twelve months; and Mr C. Jewison and Mr. John Jackson (of Fleet Mills) elected as surveyors of the highways. The surveyors' accounts were examined and found satisfactory, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

LOFTHOUSE-WITH-CARLTON SCHOOL BOARD.

A Meeting of the above Board was held on Thursday evening at the Robin Hood School, there were present, Mr. Hargreaves in the chair, Messrs. Throp and Ward, Mr. Moorhouse officiated as Clerk. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed. The Clerk reported the payment of fees for the month of February for Robin Hood School £9 13s. 7d., Carlton School £8 3s. 11d., and books sold £1 4s. 10d. Cheques were signed for salaries and Schools cleaning amounting to £47 14s. 0d. The Board agree to purchase a Harmonium for Robin Hood School. An application for remission of fees for a month for two children was granted. The Board order a summons to be taken out, against a parent who will not send his child to School. A call upon the Overseers of Lofthouse with Carlton and Thorpe was signed equal to a rate of 4d. in the £. The Board grant the use of Carlton School to the Committee of the Working Mens Club, for a Concert on Monday next, the other business was formal

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Seidlitz and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Aerated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 18s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 79, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

TWELVE CARTES de VISITE, 2s. 8d; Six, 1s. 8d. Carte enlarged to 10 inches, [illegible] Cabinet, [illegible] Send Carte with stamps. Perfect copies and original returned free. London Photographic Co., [illegible] Regent Street, London, W. [illegible]

LIFE IN DEATH.

She was still seated at the window when he entered, but she rose to meet him:—

"I need not ask you if—if—"

'Do not—do not Adelaide,' he answered—'too well I know our situation—aye—and must prepare to meet it too.

"You say well, Baptiste,—we must prepare—we shall both need firmness.'

'Firmness!' answered Baptiste, 'one act of resolution is only needed, and we are saved! We must fly from France and instantly!'

"Hold! Baptiste—let me not mislead you for one moment:—there is but one path for me to follow—submission to my parents, will;—Cruel as it may be—fatal as it is—still I must bend to it obedienty."

'That will not I!' answered Baptiste fiercely—for he partook of the spirit of his father. 'I am no dog to fetch or carry—crouch or stand, at the bidding of a master! I owe my father much—aye—and yours too, may be—still it needs not I should sacrifice my happiness and yours, to satisfy their pride or avarice!'

"Baptiste—I pray—I conjure you to be calm—my word is pledged and must not be recalled.—The commands of a parent are imposed on me and must not be neglected."

'The commands of a parent!' echoed Baptiste, 'and is a parent to give and take with the same breath? Is a parent to create affection, then seek to smother it? Is the happiness of that parent's child of such trifling moment, that it may be trampled under foot, to promote the mercenary views of that parent's self? Pshaw! such reasoning is weak—absurd—and I, for one, never will obey commands like these, as destitute of humanity, as they are replete with selfishness!'

"Baptiste,"—said Adelaide, weeping as she spoke—" You would not—have me think you seek yet more to wound my feelings?"

'Wound them! I had rather die than pain them!'

"Then listen to me.—Terrible is the sacrifice I am about to make—In seeing you no more, Baptiste, I need not say my heart and happines go with you wherever you may be—in wedding with Count Lavaisse, I need not add, my peace of mind will be destroyed for ever! but so it is ordained, and so must be!——"

Adelaide! Adelaide! in mercy reflect on what you are about to do! think! think of the anguish your resolution will inflict, and pause ere you definitively come to it! I will not speak of duty—I will use no sophistry to induce you to deviate from what you may think dutiful and right—but I put it to your affection, Adelaide; I put it to your plighted word and promised love—can you, will you leave me for another!'

Tears streamed from Adelaide's eyes, as she took her lover's hands in her's.

"Baptiste,' said she, "it were idle to speak to you of my affection—you do not doubt it—never will—loving, as I love you, and feeling, as I feel, the stern unbending call which summons me away, it were not right in you to endeavour to dissuade me. I shall not live long to witness the effect of my obedience to my father's will, but while I live, I must yield to it."

'I have done, Adelaide—another word, be it of dissuasion or reproach, you never hear from me. I leave you, a desolate and wretched creature, with affection more devoted, and esteem more sincere than I ever yet experienced:—my heart admits your nobleness, which, even while my lips may seem to contradict my thoughts, teaches me a lesson I shall not speedily forget.' Adelaide's sobs became paintully loud. 'Yes—you have acted well.' St. Valois continued, 'Dearest—dearest Adelaide, my heart acquits you of all blame.—Within this hour I shall bid adieu to Paris—perhaps never to return,—years hence, we may meet again—how, I dare not think:—Meanwhile, grieve not for me—the world is all before me, though its every path is dark and gloomy. Dear—dear Adelaide—I had looked upon thy birthday as a day of joy. I had procured for thee a remembrance of that day;' he drew from his bosom a miniature portrait of himself, and placed it in her hand.—'take it as a token and a farewell gift: it will at least bring back to memory, should ist aid be needed, one who loved you most devotedly.'

Low moans burst from the afflicted girl, as Baptiste strained her to his heart:—she pressed her hand before her eyes, and her lips upon the portrait that she held—she felt her waist released,— once more unclosed her eyes, and found herself alone.

Within an hour after the interview, Baptiste St. Valois was reported to have left France for ever, and ere a weak elapsed, his betrothed bride became a countess.

The ship owners were saved from bankruptcy, but when Adelaide had answered the merchant's expectations by transferring into their names the sums she could command, their temporary fear of ruin was succeeded by the more painful sense of sorrow:—Aeelaide dearly loved her father and her uncle,—Still her disposition was by far of too amiable a nature to suffer her knowledge of the fact to interfere with her affection. When the indignation of the moment which had tempted her to speak with so much irony had passed away, her sensitive heart induced her to act a part widely at variance with her own feelings:—to hide her sufferings, acute and burning as they were, from the observation of those whom she knew would be pained by their exhibition, appeared the sole object of her life:—her whole aim and endeavor to be thought contented and happy. But a mind untutored in hypocrisy, cannot, even for the attainment of a virtuous purpose, long persist in its deceit and though amid the bustle of society, the deportment of Adelaide bore the outward from of merriment, and betokened ease of heart, still there were moments, when, in fancied solitude, she would brood over her former life and love, and sicken over her present prospects. Still no casual observer would have deemed her otherwise than happy,—for while grief and despair preyed at her heart, a studied smile sat upon her features: her resolution was braced to meet her fate with fortitude, and her nerves were excited to that fearful pitch, that they were by far more likely to have started into madness, than have yielded to lethargic inactivity

Neither unobservant of her actions, the two merchants saw all this with pain: they knew that the loud laugh that burst from her lips, was not of joy—that the flush which tinged hea cheek, was not of health:—her constitution seemed visibly to sink with her sufferings, and they now cursed themselves as the cause. They did not blame themselves causelessly,—for their wish had worked her misery:—but whether or not they should have preserved their children's happiness to the exclusion of so many, may be a doubtful:—certain it is, their's was forfeited.

To be continued.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS
AND THE MOST STYLISH
JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price.
Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-ponnd Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontillado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontillado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 2	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th, 1879.*

THE New Tinted Envolopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!
At Leeds Prices
JAMES WOOD,
NO. 12, ROYDS LANE, ROTHWELL,
Has on hand a choice assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
Great care taken in the selection of Seeds in order to ensure good quality.
J. W. solicits a share of your patronage and trust
Catalogues on application.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. GURNEY, in thanking her numerous friend for their kindness and support, wishes to inform them and the inhabitants of Rothwell and district that she will remove her pupils next quarter to the School House, Church Field, lately occupied by Mr. Price.
The quarter commenced 1st April, 1879.
Terms on application.

The Last Chance this Season.
CHEAP DRAPERIES
Clearing Out at Cost Prices and under.
TEN DAYS' GREAT SALE
Closing
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1879,
AT
JAMES BATTY'S
MARSH ROAD, ROTHWELL.
DON'T MISS YOUR TIME

OULTON WESLEYAN SCHOOL.
A CONCERT
Of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given on *Monday, April 7th*, by the LEEDS
AMATEUR ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY
AND
MISS BARRACLOUGH,
MISS WALKER and MR. JOS. TETLEY.
Front Seats 1s.6d., Second do, 1s. Tickets may be had of Messrs C Ward & Son, Rothwell.
Doors open at 6 45, to commence at 7.15

ROTHWELL AND DISTRICT CHORAL UNION.
The public are respectfully informed that a
GRAND CONCERT
Selected from
"JUDAS MACCABEUS,"
Will be given in the Mechanics' Institute,
ON MONDAY APRIL 28th, 1879.
S. NEWTON, Hon. Sec.

Extension of Time.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Rothwell, near Leeds.—Parties willing to TENDER for the various WORKS required to be done in the ERECTION of the above, may see the plans and specifications, and obtain bills of quantities, at my Offices, from Saturday, the 29th March, to Saturday, the 12th April, on which latter day sealed and endorsed tenders are to be sent in to me not later than twelve o'clock at noon. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, and no allowance will be made for tendering.
ARTHUR HISCOE, Architect.
Station Bridge, Harrogate, 21st March, 1879.
N. B.—Duplicate copies of plans and specifications may be seen at Messrs. Seanor's office, Rothwell, after the 29th inst.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the Local Board was held on Monday;—present, Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, (chairman) Messrs. Lunn, Smith, J. Hargreaves, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden Holmes and the Clerk, Treasurer and Inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, Mr. Holmes having previously given notice of his intention, now proposed that the Highway Committee relay the causeway in Commercial Street, from the Post office and about 100 yards down.

Mr. Bramley was afraid that while it would be a general improvement, in might injure some of the property which was already low enough.

Mr. Hawden would like the Highway Committee to look at it first and report to the Board.

The Chairman considered that Commercial Street was certainly in a shocking state.

Mr Bramley agreed that the flagging wanted relaying, but pointed out, that while Mr. Dickinson's property was considerably above the present street level, Mr. Copley's was already a step below, and any raising of the causeway would make it very awkward.

The Clerk reminded the Board that an agreement was made with Mr. Dickinson in reference to the intended improvement of the causeway.

Mr. Greenwood also remembered the arrangement with Mr. Dickinson and that he had allowed 15 inches to widen the street.

Mr. J. Hargreaves seconded the proposition, and thought this was Committees' business and ought not to be brought up at the Board Meetings.

The Clerk said it had only been brought up when the Board used to do a part of the Committee's business in the matter of passing plans, &c.

The chairman suggested the adjournment for a month when the New Highway Committee would be able to consider it and carry it out.

Mr. Holmes thought it very likely would be that time before it was thoroughly gone into.

On being put, Messrs. Holmes, J. Hargreaves, and Smith voted for the motion, all the others members being neutral

Messrs. Ford & Sons account for legal expenses during the past two or three years was ordered to be paid, on the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Hawden. It was carefully gone through, and unaminously agreed to.

Mr. G. Wilson's application for water to his slaughter-house was granted on a yearly payment, at present.

The Inspector also stated that, after enquiry as to the Leeds charges, he had allowed a person to use water for building purposes at the rate of 2s. 6d. a cottage.

Mr. Abbishaw applied for permission to take a pipe out of the main, and conduct the water into a tank, whence he would bring into the houses by pumping.

After some conversation, the chairman proposed that Mr. Abbishaw should have permission to lay a pipe from the main, and conduct it into his tank, provided the Inspector approved of the soundness of the tank.

Mr. Hawden would have liked to attach the pump to the 3 inch main, instead of carrying it into a tank.

The Inspector did'nt think that two or three pumps would bring water out of one small pipe such as was proposed.

Mr. Hawden eventually gave notice that he should propose that the Board rescined the resolution about laying lead pipes in Windmill Lane.

Mr. Stocks wished to know if he might have a ferrule put into the main, whereby he could obtain water by pumping.

The chairman thought as this was another exceptional case the request should be granted, as it was only an experiment after all, he therefore proposed that the Board should insert a ferrule for Mr. Stocks.

Mr. Hawden seconded the resolution, believing it was right in this case.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Bramley seconded by Mr. Greenwood. That Mr. Stocks be allowed to put in a ferrule himself, on being put to the vote, Mr. Lunn joined Messrs. Bramley and Greenwood for the amendment; the resolution being carried by the other five members.

In reply to questions, the clerk stated that the election must be completed before the 15th April, and that the new members would take their seats any time after that date. As the next meeting would fall on Easter Monday, the 14th, it was suggested that the meeting should be held before that date, so as to finish the business of the old Board.

Mr. Bramley proposed, and Mr. Smith seconded, That the Board Meeting be held on Thursday, April 10th, instead of Monday, the 14th,—carried.

Mr. J. Hargreaves proposed that the Annual Meeting of the Board be held on Monday, April 21st, seconded by Mr. Hawden and carried.

The Clerk having suggested the propriety of having a clock in the Board Room, considerable merriment was caused by remarks of the members; the outgoing members being warned not to vote for such a large expenditure lest they should lose their seats, while another gentleman proposed that a clock should be bought not to exceed £15.

The Clerk and Mr. Lunn were authorized to purchase a clock for the Board Room not to exceed £1 in cost

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION
MR. NEWSOME'S CANDIDATURE.

The Liberal Aosociation have had quite a succession of meetings during the week, to further the interest of Mr. H. P. Newsome, their candidate for the Local Board.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held at the Queen Hotel, Stourton, presided over by Mr. Belcher, an ex-president of the Association who introduced Mr. Newsome as the Association's candidate. Mr. Newsome's qualifications were spoken to by several gentlemen, and Mr. Francis Booth (of Leeds) also spoke highly of the candidate, after which the resolution was carried, approving Mr. Newsome as a suitable person for a seat on the Local Board.

On Tuesday evening, a large meeting was also held in front of Mrs. Coggill's house, when laudatory speeches were made by Mr James Batty, who presided, and by other gentlemen. Mr. Newsome spoke at some length, giving his opinion on the duties and responsibilities of a member of the Local Board, and his policy should be he honoured with a seat. A number of questions were alsoput to the candidate of which he replied to the satisfaction of those present. A resolution was afterwards proposed by Mr. B. Batty, seconded by Mr. R. M. Sykes, and supported in a strong speech by Mr. Howes, (of Leeds), that Mr. Newsome is a fit and proper person to represent the ratepayers on the Local Board. On being put, the motion was carried amid cheers.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting was held at the cross, under the presidency of Mr. James Batty, presidant of the Association who briefly introduced the candidate of the Association. Mr. Newsome referred to a rumour which, he said, had been going about, that he was going to favour the erection of public baths and wash-houses should he be returned a member of the Local Board. He acknowledged he was strongly in favour of such a scheme, but not out of the ratepayers, money; he would be glad if some publicspirited private individuals would undertake such a purpose, but not by the Board. It he should have the honour of being returned as a member of their Local Parliament, he should go as a Liberal Association's candidate, and be under the of check the the members of that society. He would therefore support only such measures as were beneficial and carried out economically. Mr. B. Batty in proposing the resolution, urged any who were halting between two opinions, to decide for Mr. Newsome, who, he beleived was both intellectually and morally suitable for the office sought; they wanted members who would pledge themselves to strict economy in their public works, and who would be prepared to meet the ratepayers when necessary. He therefore proposed, that Mr. H. P. Newsome is a fit and proper person to sit on the Rothwell Local Board.

Mr. Sykes seconded the motion, having always found Mr. Newsome an intelligent, agreeable gentleman and eminently suitable for a seat at the Board.

Mr. Howes (of Leeds), gave a thorough political address, touching on the several great questions of the day, as an extension of the suffrage in the counties, ridiculing the idea that because a man lives in a borough, he is more eligible to a vote than his fellow man in the country, and holding that all those who pay taxes should have a voice in the parliamentary representation. In refering to the object the Association had in view in bringing forward a candidate of their own, he considered that while capital and position had a right to have a voice on the Local Board, cottages and cottage property should also be represented. Such a person they would have in Mr. Newsome, whose counsel and opinion they would always be able to secure, and before whom they might lay any grevances. Going into the wider field of general politics, Mr. Howes pointed out what was the tendency of Liberalism and of Toryism, and urged the electors to support the man who was a Liberal in politics, because he would be an advocate for peace, retrenchment and reform.

If they found their candidate (should he be returned,) was not voting according to their wishes, they would have a check on him, and could pull him up; and if they wanted to present a petition to the Board, they would have some one to undertake it. He trusted they would give Mr. Newsome a large majority.

Mr. Booth, (of Leeds), also addressed the meeting in support of Mr. Newsome, whom he said he had known for twenty years, and had always found him an intelligent, businesslike man and of the strictest integrity. He had pleasure in speaking on his behalf and cordially supported the motion.

Questions having been invited, Mr. Newsome was asked why he had just given notice to leave to two of his tenants, as some people felt strongly about it; to which he replied that being about to make certain alterations in his business arrangements, he was wishful to have the two cottages, which are near his shop, for his assistants; he had no objection whatever to the persons who had recently occupied the houses. The resolution was then put and carried.

The supporters and friends of the other candidates have organized committees for carrying their nominees, but there does not appear to have been any public meetings in their behalf yet. The eminent past services of all the retiring members are probably their highest recommendation and to which they may confidently refer.

CONFIRMATION AT ROTHWELL.

On Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Bishop of Ripon will hold a Confirmation. It is anticipated that about 220 young persons will gather in the Parish Church, Rothwell, to be confirmed.

CARLTON READING ROOM. CONCERT.

The Committee of the above Institution provided an unusual musical treat for the people of Carlton last Monday evening, in the Board School-room, which was well filled by an appreciative audience

The programme comprised a number of songs, and several readings by Mr. Ledgard and Mr. F. Keighley, which were very well rendered. Mr. Harms, of Rothwell, sang "She wore a wreath of roses" in good voice, receiving a well-deserved *encore*. Miss Flockton's singing of the "Wishing Cup" had also to be repeated. Miss Rethmell gave "The Spider and the Fly" rather timidly, but her after songs "The May Queen" and "The Gipsy's Warning" were given with more spirit, and received unsparing applause. Mr. Milner and Mr. S. Dobson were well received and their songs re-demanded. Miss Mitchell also won great favour by her singingg of "I love the merry sunshine" and "My Grandfather's Clock" which were both called for a second time. The duet "Very suspicious" by Miss Flockton and Mr. Harms quite brought down the house, and in response, they gave "What are wild waves saying" very effectively. Mrs. Cordingley accompanied the vocalists in a very efficient manner. The Entertainment in every way, was a thorough success; the proceeds go towards the purchase of the Reading Room.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Seidlitz and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Ærated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 18s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 19, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 43 to 46.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are [illegible] skin with advantage in all mild affections of the skin." "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—James Startin, [illegible] London. "It is specially nice for children." [illegible] State Apothecary, Dublin. By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford Street [illegible]

THE OULTON MURDER.

THE Treasury has undertaken the prosecution of John D'Arcy, watch and clock cleaner, who is now in Wakefield Prison, awaiting trial for the murder of William Metcalfe, an old man, lodge-keeper for Mr. Calverly, Oulton Hall.

ROTHWELL HAIGH COLLIERS AND THE STANLEY EXPLOSION.

We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. James Hargreaves has handed over to Dr. Hefferman, treasurer to the Stanley explosion Fund the handsome sum of £21 (besides a donation from himself) as subscription from the Rothwell Haigh workmen for the relief of the suffering and bereaved widows and children of the poor fellows who were killed by the late sad explosion at Stanley.

PRIMITIVE CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY LOFTHOUSE.

On Sunday last, two sermons were preached in the above place of worship, by Mr. Samuel Seal, of Stoneleigh House, Wakefield, to good congreations.

On Monday evening, a public tea was held in the Chapel, when a good number partook of the good things provided. After tea, a public meeting was held, Mr. J. Wainwright, of Outwood Hall, in the chair. Rev. J. Bennet Mr. Baker and Mr. Hardwich addressed the meeting. The chairman made some very plessing references to travel in the holy land, and was well received and heartily applauded.

The usual vote of thanks to the Ladies and speakers, and to the chairman brought the meeting to a close. Collections for Chapel fund.

LECTURE AT LOFTHOUSE.

Mr. McAdoo, of Sharlston, gave an exceedingly interesting lecture on "Isaiah, the poet, Preacher and Prophet, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lofthouse, on Tuesday evening last, the lecture was interspersed with wit, humour and anecdote, and was repeatedly applauded. Mr. Wallace, of Outwood, occupied the chair in a very able manner and by his excellent remarks added considerable interest to the Lecture. A vote of thanks to the Lecturer, proposed by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. J. W. Oldroyd, was heartily responded to. Mr. McAdoo proposed, and Mr. Thos. Stepuenson seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which brought the meeting to a close. The Lecture was well attended. The proceeds are for the Sunday School Fund.

ROTHWELL GAS LIGHT COMPANY. We are happy to announce that the prices of gas supplied to us is now reduced to 5s. per thousand from 1st of April.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.—The voting papers were delivered yesterday, and should be filled up ready for the collectro on Monday. The initials of the voter should be placed against the name or names of those for whom he wishes to vote. Should the voter mark all the four names his paper will not be counted, but he may vote for one, two, or three of the persons nominated. The declaration of the result of the election will be made on Tuesday afternoon at the Board room.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. 2nd ELEVEN.

The last match of the season was played on Saturday last, between two teams of the above club. The captain of the 2nd eleven having won the toss, chose to play up hill. The ball having been set in motion, the play on both sides was very good, each side trying to score, the juniors tried hard and took the ball down several times, but owing to the splendid goal keeping of J. Verity, failed to score. When half-time was called neither side had obtained a goal. The ball again being set in motion, the play on both sides was very fast, each side eager to score. The 2nd eleven having got hold of the ball worked it down near the Juniors' goal, a scrimmage followed which ended in a goal, the first one of the game. This seemed to set the juniors on their merits, for they tried hard, but to no purpose, for their opponents were a great deal the strongest. On the call of time the 2nd eleven proved victorious by one goal to nothing.

Teams.—2nd ELEVEN: A. Fowler (Captain), J. Verity, G. Wilson, J. Kaye, C. Tiffany, T. Bobson, J. Rawson, T. T. Rawling, C. Horner, H. Chapman, F. Green, W. H. Waterhouse, W. Copley.

JUNIORS: J. W. Chadwick (Captain) S. Waterhouse, W. Green T. Russel, C. Fowler, J. Wilson, J. Hind, S. Dobson, W. Hartley, A. Pape, A. W. Laverack, T. Hanks, D. Townend.

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770)
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have obtained great benefit from their use. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold [illegible] in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

TWELVE CARTES de VISITE, 2s. 8d. Six, 1s. 8d. Carte enlarged to 10 inches, 3s.; Cabinet, 3s. [illegible] Carte with stamps. Perfect copies and original returned free. London Photographic Co., 304, Regent Street, London, W. [illegible] Manager.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All [illegible] "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are [illegible] by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Beautifying, purifying. It is elegantly white and the purest of soaps, not making the water dark, brown, or green, like coloured soaps. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, M.R.C.S.* "I must add my testimony to the value of the Milk and Sulphur Soap."—*A. W. Postans, F.C.S.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists and perfumers. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford Street, London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

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Manufacture all kinds of American Clocks for Household and Office Use. They are well made of the best materials. Every Clock is tested before leaving the factory.
THEY RUN WELL, WEAR WELL, AND KEEP GOOD TIME.
To be had of all respectable Watch and Clock Manufacturers.
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The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cent. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price.

Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
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This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

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The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

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Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,

GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S BRONCHIAL ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

A GRAND BAZAAR for the Sale of useful articles will be held in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, *on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 14th and 15th*, 1879.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,

AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!
At Leeds Prices

JAMES WOOD,

NO. 12, ROYDS LANE, ROTHWELL,

Has on hand a choice assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Great care taken in the selection of Seeds in order to ensure good quality.

J. W. solicits a share of your patronage and support.

Catalogues on application.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

School Board for the United District of Rothwell and Thorpe Stapleton.

THE MEMORIAL STONE

Of the Rothwell Board Schools will be laid by
MR. W. HARGREAVES,
Chairman of the Board,
On Thursday, April 17th, 1879, at Half-past Two o'clock.

The Devotional Exercises will be conducted by the REV. G. HEBERDEN, M.A., Vicar of Rothwell; after which Addresses will be delivered by the REV. G. RENTON, Wesleyan Minister, and the Members of the Board.

ROTHWELL AND DISTRICT CHORAL UNION.

The public are respectfully informed that a

GRAND CONCERT

Selected from
"JUDAS MACCABEUS"
Will be given in the Mechanics' Institute,
ON MONDAY APRIL 28th, 1879.

S. NEWTON, Hon. Sec.

Extension of Time.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, at Rothwell, near Leeds.—Parties willing to TENDER for the various WORKS required to be done in the ERECTION of the above, may see the plans and specifications, and obtain bills of quantities, at my Offices, from Saturday, the 29th March, to Saturday, the 12th April, on which latter day sealed and endorsed tenders are to be sent in to me not later than twelve o'clock at noon. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, and no allowance will be made for tendering.

ARTHUR HISCOE, Architect.

Station Bridge, Harrogate, 21st March, 1879.

N. B.—Duplicate copies of plans and specifications may be seen at Messrs. Seanor's office, Rothwell, after the 29th inst.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879

CONFIRMATION AT ROTHWELL.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

On Sunday afternoon, our fine old parish church of Rothwell was crowded to its utmost limits, in order to witness the confirmation of a number of candidates for church membership.

Unfortunately the weather was showery, and prevented the procession from the School to the Church. The church doors were thrown open at two o'clock and by half past, the ordinary sittings of the church were all occupied, the centre front pews being reserved for the candidates, the males on one side, the females on the other; a number of extra forms and chairs were fetched, and very soon every available spot in the sacred edifice was occupied.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon arrived at twenty minutes to three, and proceeded to the vestry where he remained till the service commenced. It was not till nearly a quarter past three, that all was in readiness, when the Bishop ascended the pulpit, and the Vicar gave out the 270th hymn, "Soldiers of Christarise," which was sung as a processional.

The Bishop then announced his text Jeremiah 50. ch. 5v. "Come, and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten." This, said the Bishop, just expresses the feeling which should fill the minds of all who come for confirmation. Already, they had entered into this covenant through their Godfathers and Godmothers in baptism; as they could not then know its meaning, the church has ordered this rite of confirmation, that they might, before God and his assembled people in this holy house, confirm the vows which had been taken on their behalf. The meaning of a covenant was described as a promise or agreement between two or more parties under certain conditions, which, conditions if not kept, the covenant is broken; an illustration of this is seen in the engagement between master and servant, in which the one promises to do certain work, in return for which the master agrees to pay certain wages.

Baptism is a covenant between God on the one hand, who graciously condescends to grant certain privileges and blessings, to the baptized person, who thorugh his Godfather and Godmother agrees to the conditions required. The privileges bestowed by God on such persons the prelate described as "Membership with Christ, adoption into the church of God, and the inheritance of heaven. He warned those present against thinking that their baptism would do them any good except they themselves undertook the responsibilities and vows then promised on their behalf, but that it would rather heighten their condemnation if they failed to do so; and pointed out that if they failed to do their part of the agreement, the covenant was broken.

The other side of the covenant was to "repent, believe and obey," to renounce the follies and vanities of this evil world, to stedfastly believe in the articles of religion, and to walk in holiness of life. The right rev. preacher most solemnly and earnestly besought the candidates to resolve to give up everything that was wrong, to believe the articles of faith as set forth in the Bible and the Creeds, and to keep God's holy commands and walk in them all the days of their life.

The candidates were then catechised the on the articles of belief, to which they returned audible replies, the Bishop enforcing the several cardinal requirements of God in an affectionate and impressive manner. In concluding his address, the Bishop urged those who were about to be confirmed to seek to keep God's holy law through Christ's help, by sincere prayer, by reading and meditating on God's Holy word, and by using the means of grace, especially impressing on them the duty of attending the sacrament of the Lord's supper; and finally prayed that after having fought the good fight of faith, they might be found of Him at last.

The candidates were then requested to stand and the Bishop solemnly repeated the question "Do ye, &c." to which they replied "I do" After the succeeding prayer, the 157th hymn was sung, commencing "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire" during which the Bishop moved to the Communion table and awaited the candidates. On finishing the hymn, the ceremony of confirmation was proceeded with in companies of twelve, who kneeling at the altar rail, the Bishop placed his hand on the head of each, "Defend, O Lord, these thy servants with Thy heavenly grace that they may continue thine for ever; and daily increase in thy Holy Spirit more and more until they be come unto Thy everlasting kingdom, Amen."

After all had been confirmed, the 27[illegible]st hymn ("O Jesus, I have promised") was sung, and the service concluded with the usual prayers.

There was a marked disinclination to all unnecessary ceremony, and the clear voice and homely earnest discourse of the Bishop must have made a deep impression on the young people who took part in the solemn service.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

The result of the voting for the candidates seeking a seat on the Rothwell Local Board was made known on Tuesday afternoon. The collection of the voting papers in sealed envelopes was not completed till about six o'clock on Monday evening, when they were opened and arranged in numerical order by the returning officer and the clerk, ready for counting up on Tuesday morning. Each of the candidates received an intimation that the papers would be counted on Tuesday and that they or their agent might be present, if so desirous. During the day there were present, Mr. Jas. Hargreaves (representing Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. W. Hargreaves), Mr. W. Lunn, and Mr. H. P. Newsome, and the numerating and examination of the votes was continued from ten o'clock in the morning till five in the evening, by which time all had been completed and the totals arrived at,

Mr. Joseph Holmes, the returning officer, before declaring the state of the poll, called particular attention to the fact that many of the voting papers had been tampered with, some of the envelopes after having been sealed up had been broken open again for the purpose of adding another vote, or otherwise altering the voting, and he hoped the practice would be stopped in future.

This would, of course, if carried into a court of law, be sufficient to convict the offenders, who would probably have to suffer a term of imprisonment; and whoever they may be, it is hardly a creditable action.

A case was mentioned, of a voting paper which had been inadvertently sent, was returned purporting to be signed by a certain person, and this person on enquiry being made, was found to have been dead for some time; some one had evidently personated the deceased.

Mr. Newsome thought the public should be allowed to fill up their papers themselves, and that it would be better if there were no canvassing at all.

Mr. Holmes then announced the votes as below:—

Mr. Joseph Charlesworth,	778
„ William Hargreaves,	815
„ William Lunn.	338
„ Henry P. Newsome,	439

declaring Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. Hargreaves and Mr. Newsome, duly elected as members of the Rothwell Local Board.

There had been 1,032 voting papers delivered, of which

917 Were properly filled up
64 Spoilt papers,
49 Not filled up at all,
2 Bad papers, voting for all four
making 1,032 returned.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Holmes, the returning officer, was very cordially proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves, (on behalf of Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. W. Hargreaves) seconded by Mr. Newsome, and supported by Mr. Lunn, and nnanimously carried.

Mr. Holmes suitably replied, and said he had endeavoured from the first, to do his duty impartially and fairly, though he had accepted the office reluctantly, but when he did undertake anything, he made up his mind to do his best.

Mr. Newsome raised the question whether the candidates might not be present at the opening of the envelopes, as well as at the counting of the votes.

The clerk, referring to the suggestion of Mr. Newsome, stated that the law makes no provision at all for envelopes, but, in accordance with the wish of the ratepayers, they had been provided as an additional protection to the voter, and also to secure the papers from the weather during collection; if necessary, a petition had better be presented to the Board embodying the wishes of those who desired an alteration.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*

6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.

PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Multitudes suffering under a complication of disorders might obtain relief through these healing and purifying remedies, which should be employed without a day's delay. When the weather is variable and colds and influenzas are prevalent, this Ointment, well rubbed upon the throat and chest, gives the greatest ease, and checks all tendency to inflammation in the lungs and other organs. The Pills assist the curative action of the Ointment, inasmuch as they purify the blood and so quicken its circulation that congestion is rendered almost impossible. Holloway's treatment deals most successfully, too, with that very troublesome and often tedious ailment, indigestion, which is the bane of thousands from overwork and fast living in the present day.

CONCERT AT OULTON.

The Leeds Amateur Orchestral Society, assisted by Miss Barraclough, Miss Walker and Mr. Tetley as vocalists, gave a gratuitous concert on Monday evening in the Oulton Wesleyan Schoolroom for the benefit of the School funds.

All who have listened to this talented band of amateurs will be prepared to learn that a most pleasant musical evening was spent, and will be pleased to know that their efforts were honoured with considerable applause from a highly appreciative audience.

The programme opened with the peculiarly wild strains of the first part of the overture to "Tancredi," followed by the martial music of the succeding part, and at once established the claim of the society to be accomplished players. Miss Barraclough then sang "The old, old story" with appropriate emphasis and feeling. Young Mr. Mann's cornet solo was a thorough success "Home sweet home" being the air put down for him; his playing is done without the painful effort which it costs some cornet players; the music is also rounder and devoid of harshness so often heard in "trumpeters;" he was warmly cheered. Mr. Tetley is a general favourite, and though singing "Tom Bowling" with rather less than his usual effect, he was recalled, when he gave "Come into the garden, Maud' capitally. Miss Walker's choice of simple Scotch ballads is admirably suited to her unaffected manner and her clear, full voice, no wonder that "Robin Adair" was not sufficient to satisfy her many friends, and that she had to give "The Highland laddie," in response to an *encore*. *Mendelssohn's* Wedding March gives an opportunity to each class of instrument to show off, and none of the eminent performers failed to do his duty; it was a suitable piece to finish the first part, and formed a text for the "Ten minutes for talk" appropriately placed in the middle of the programme. On the re-appearance of the performers, the Society gave *Lecocq's* "Girofle Girofla,' (which appears to be a favourite just now) in splendid style, its several varieties of character being well taken up, and thoroughly delighting the hearers. Miss Barraclough was very properly *encored* after singing "Esmeralda" and quite as pleasingly sang "Hail, sweet summer birds," in which Mr. Jones, jun., accompanied her in an effective manner. Those few who were favoured with hearing the society at Rothwell a short time ago, will not be surprised to learn that we settled ourselves down for a musical banquet in the playing of *Hadyn's* Trio, No. [illegible] The delicious harmony of the early part of the trio was something on which one could feast, and it could scarcely be rendered more beautifully than by Mr. Jones (violin) Mr. Tetley, (violincello) and Mr. Jones, jun., (pianoforte) each artist showed such a mastery over his instrument, either in brilliant execution, or in tasteful sympathy of tone and touch;—it was the gem of the concert. Mr. Tetley followed with another song "My Pretty Jane" in which he excelled his former effort, and was very properly re-called Instead of appearing himself however, he introduced Mr. Mann, who sang his amusing parody on the song, and although he tried to hide himself from the overpowering plaudits of the audience, he was compelled to re-appear and set the people laughing by his spirited and funny rendering of "The Little Fat Grey Man." Miss Walker succeeded admirably in her singing of "There's no love like a Mother's" and was heartily applauded. The Band finished the programme with *Jullien's* "Nightingale" Valse, in which Mr. Vernes took the piccolo solo, while the whole selection left one longing for more.

The Rev. G. Renton proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the Society and the ladies for the rich treat they had provided and for the gratuitous help they had given to the school funds by the concert. He was also pleased to find local talent maintaining its place, and especially with Miss Walker's sweet singing.

Mr. W. Mason, jun., seconded the motion in a very neat little speech, and on being put the vote of thanks was heartily accorded.

Mr. Flockton replied on behalf of the society, and while they almost had a claim on the society, seeing that seven or eight members resided in Oulton and Woodlesford, he was sure it had been a pleasure to the members to come out, and give this concert on behalf of the School. The members had also been glad to have the assistance of the ladies, who had so largely contributed to the pleasures of the evening.

The National anthem was then sung, Miss Walker taking the solos.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

SIR,—Will you permit me through the columns of your journal, to return my sincere thanks to the ratepayers of the district, for the position of honour which they have secured to me.

Chief among my supporters deserving warm thanks, is the worthy President of the Rothwell Liberal Association, Mr. James Batty, who stood by me so boldly through the contest; next in order are the various gentlemen who canvassed for me, the approbation of their own consciences their only reward, and last, but not least, the electors who voted for me.

To all these, I thereby record my obligation for a seat at the Board.

I promised at the out door gatherings, as also at some indoor meetings which I addressed, that, if elected, I should use my utmost endeavour to effect public improvement [illegible] reasonable cost; if I fail in this promise, [illegible] ratepayer is dissatisfied with my vote in [illegible] Room, my ear will always be open to a better reason, and my judgment to correction.

Now that the election is over, I trust, all feeling of a personal or party nature may be allowed to subside, and that each and all will foster a spirit of forbearance, inspirited by one motive, the improvement of the material condition of the people.

Yours truly,
H. P. NEWSOME.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH," on Stamp.

A FOOTBALL PSALM.

After Longfellow.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Football's but an empty dream;
No! that soul is dead that slumbers,
Without joining some good 'team.'

Football's real! Football's earnest!
Each man tries to win the 'goal,'
So the sniv'ling sneer returneth
Back upon thee—envious soul.

Pure enjoyment without sorrow,
Is its destined end and way,
And to 'practice' that each morrow
May find us better 'up' in play.

The day is short—the season fleeting,
Practice, then, with might and main;
Don't be downcast at a beating,
But, undaunted, try again.

In the Football's mimic storming,
As in many a nobler cause,
Coolness wins where mere 'performing'
Only gains a brief applause.

Trust no 'forwards,' howe'er clever,
Lest their impulse should betray,
But with zeal be watchful ever,
That no 'selfish' game you play.

Lives of great men all remind us
How they fought e'er fame they won;
We—grown lusty—leave behind us
Stories of some brilliant 'run'—

Stories that perhaps another
Sailing life with fruitless aim,
Some 'La Crosse' or 'Cricket' brother,
Hearing, joins our manly game.

Rouse ye, then, be up and doing!
Heads all clear and hearts elate;
Fame achieving—'Goals' accruing;
LEARN TO 'DRIBBLE' AND TO WAIT.

—*Orcadian*, 15th March, 1879. FB.

THE PRINCESS ALICE

(*From "England's Royal Home."*)*

LOVING MINISTRY.—"The following letter (recently found amongst some treasured papers), was written by the Princess Alice in the early part of the year 1861, which ere it closed, was to bring such deep sorrow to the Royal Home. It shows how truly she had already learned the lesson of sympathy which so markedly characterized her after life. Mr. Corbould, to whom the letter was addressed, held the office of drawing master to the Princess, and the loss he had experienced was the death of a daughter. The Princess wrote:—

Tuesday Morning, May 24th, 1861.

"Dear Mr. Corbould,—Having just heard of your sad bereavement, I cannot refrain from sending you a few lines to tell you how truly I sympathise with and mourn over your loss. Having so lately for the first time seen death (The, Duchess of Kent died in March) and felt its grief, and the anguish of losing one we love so deeply, so truly. I know what bitter trial you have, and how little words from others can bring comfort to the bleeding heart at such a moment. There is but One who can give you consolation, and no other. She has only left you for a little while, and her gentle spirit watches over you, and waits for you. If the sympathy of one who feels, and that most warmly, for your grief, can bring you the slightest consolation, I do sympathize with all my heart. May God support, strengthen, and comfort you, and your wife and children, under this heavy affliction. This is the fervent prayer of ALICE."

* "England's Royal Home" By the Rev. CHARLES BULLOCK, B. D., Editor of "Home Words," (*Hand and Heart* Office, London, E. C.)

DROWNING CASE.

On Monday morning, about eight o'clock, a body was picked up floating down the canal near Thwaite Gate, and an inquest was held on Tuesday, before T. Taylor, Esq., coroner. Meanwhile, it transpired that the deceased was a girl of sixteen, named Ada Peace, the daughter of a coal leader living in Beeston Row, Leeds, who has been missing since Feb. 25th, the day that Peace was executed. The inquest was therefore adjourned to Friday for further evidence.

A MEETING OF MR. NEWSOME'S friends and supporters was held at the British Oak, after the declaration of the Poll, and congratulated Mr. Newsome on his success. Mr. Newsome returned the compliment in a very pithy speech, and hoped his conduct as their representative would always merit their appreciation and approval.

THE ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD on Friday last, summoned Squire Marshall, Charles Durham and Joshua Wormald, all of Rothwell for not sending their children regularly to School. Mr. Denton, School Warden, supported the cases, the Magistrates fined the defendants 5s. each, and warned them against any future neglect.

CHARCOAL BISCUITS.—Charcoal both vegetable and animal, owing to its property of absorbing and oxydising various substances, particulary colouring matters and gases, is one of the most valuable substances known in the arts and sciences. It is also of much value in medicine. It is, however, by no means, owing to its bulk and very earthy taste, an agreeable remedy to take. Mr. Bragg, of Wigmore Street, in order to obviate this objection, has combined it with sugar, flour, and other ingredients in the form of a Biscuit. Although the colour of the Biscuits is not sightly, the flavour is not at all unpleasant, so that by means of them the requisite amount of Charcoal may be taken by the most fastidious person. The Charcoal used is entirely vegetable; it is very finely divided and much care is obviously taken in the preparation of these Biscuits. They are especially adapted for use in cases of acidity of the stomach, of flatulency, and of foul breath.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 2 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 60 to 63.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Beautifying, purifying. It is elegantly white and the purest of soaps, [illegible] "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, M.R.C.S.* [illegible] Soap."—*A. W. Postans, F.C.S.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists and perfumers. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford Street, London. Refuse all substitutes.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). [illegible] KEATING'S [illegible] LOZENGES, prepared by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, are sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d. [illegible]

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a glass of water. [illegible] One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. [illegible] per doz.; Quarts 36s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LEMONADE [illegible]," 19, Mark Lane, London, E.C. [illegible]

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS AND THE MOST STYLISH JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cent. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trouserings, Worsteds. &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.

(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £9 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd v. Wakefield Standard, on Saturday, April 19th, at Lofthouse.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches. at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-ponnd Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures. Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s. and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.(	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

THE New Tinted Envolopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

ROTHWELL AND DISTRICT CHORAL UNION.

The public are respectfully informed that a

GRAND CONCERT

Selected from

"JUDAS MACCABEUS"

Will be given in the Mechanics' Institute,

ON MONDAY APRIL 28th, 1879.

S. NEWTON, Hon. Sec.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

THE ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD are desirous of receiving TENDERS from Contractors, &c., at what rate per day they would supply One Horse and Cart and Man, or Two Horses, Two Carts, and Man. For further particulars apply to the Surveyor. Tenders to be sent in by Saturday, the 26th inst., to me, the undersigned. By order,

SAML. HARGREAVES,
Rothwell, April 17th, 1879. Clerk to the Board.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The last meeting of the late Board was held on Thursday evening,—present, Mr. W. Hargreaves, chairman, Messrs. Lunn, J. Hargreaves, Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden and Holmes, and the Clerk, Treasurer, and Inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed,

After a long discussion, it was resolved—That a T piece be put through the hedge for Mr. Lawton's supply and also to meet any further requirements for water connections, if required.

In relation to the Windmill water supply, Mr. Hawden moved that the resolution to lay down small lead pipes be rescinded.

Mr. Holmes asked whether the pumping arrangements were satisfactory at Stock's house.

Mr. J. Hargreaves, while admitting they had had some difficulty, and that the water was sometimes muddy, stated that it was becoming purer now and believed the plan would answer.

Mr. Hawden would like to pump the water direct from the mains instead of going into tanks,—there might be some leakage.

Mr. Bramley seconded the motion, which Mr. Holmes would now vote for, although he had moved the original resolution.

It was then carried, the chairman and Mr. Smith being neutral.

Mr. Bramley moved—That a 3-inch pipe be laid at Windmill.

Mr. Hawden seconded the resolution.

The Chairman said he should take no part whatever in this discussion; he had already been charged with having his property supplied with water at the Board's expense, but he might say that everyone that pays rates has a right to be supplied with water, and the question was whether a proposal of this sort or a tower would be most economical.

Mr. Lunn agreed that this was the real question; they wanted the most economical plan of supplying the property at Windmill.

The Chairman having suggested that he had better retire, it was agreed that he should do so, and Mr. Lunn was elected to take the chair during Mr. Hargreaves' absence.

Mr. Bramley referred to Carlton Lane property and others as precedents, and held that as the Board had assisted others by carrying the mains forward, so it should be in this case.

Mr. Hawden put it that these persons say they want water, and he held that the Board must supply it to those that pay water rates, these exceptional cases they must meet as well as they could.

Mr. Lunn pointed out that had they already completed their main sewer scheme, the Board would thereby have claimed the streets it traversed, and the water main would have had to be laid in those streets also; it was, therefore, only a matter of time and he felt the only course open to the Board was to arrange with owners of out-of-the-way property as well as they could, and adopt the most economical plan.

Mr. Holmes asked if it would not be well to have some limit beyond which the Board shall not lay mains, except on a rate of payment by the owner; the gas companies lay their pipes a certain distance, but if the property is beyond that distance the extra length is charged for at so much per yard.

The Clerk agreed that if some line was drawn it would at once decide these difficult cases.

Mr. Bramley's motion was then carried—Mr. Holmes and Mr. J. Hargreaves being neutral.

The Clerk will write to the parties concerned, notifying the resolution.

A letter from Mr. Farrer respecting the sale of the three cottages, near Church well, was referred to the Public Works Committee, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Greenwood.

Referring to a resolution passed at last meeting for the improvement of the causeway in Commercial Street, Mr. Holmes said that as the motion had not been heartily carried last meeting, the Committee had not cared to go on with the work. Several members of the Board had that afternoon inspected the proposal, and he believed that all were agreed as to its advantages; this being now the feeling of the Board, the Committee would proceed with the work. In regard to the houses next to Dickinson's Buildings, it was intended to raise the door-stead higher and rather improve the entrance than otherwise.

Mr. Bramley asked about the two steps projecting from Dickinson's Buildings, but Mr. J. Hargreaves explained that the second one was only a temporary step until the causeway was raised.

Mr. Hargreaves having returned, he was informed that the Clerk would write him and others as to Windmill water supply.

Mr. Holmes proposed, That the flags be taken up in the Woggon and ashes spread, the flags in the passage to be relaid. Mr. J. Hargreaves seconded the resolution. Mr. Greenwood hoped the boulders would be taken up too. Carried.

In regard to the new wagon way proposed by Messrs. J. & J. Charlesworth in Wood Lane, Mr. Holmes reported that the Commitee were convinced that by its adoption and the various safeguards intended, the new plan would be a great advantage, and would do away with the various dangerous crossings now used. Mr. Lunn added that it is proposed to have a gate at either side of the road, and a man to warn people of the engine's approach.

Mr. Holmes proposed that Messrs. Charlesworth be allowed to lay down the proposed coal railway across Wood Lane.

Mr. Smith seconded the motion, which (with Messrs. W. and J. Hargreaves neutral) was carried.

The Chairman had been informed that the ashpits at Waterloo were in a bad condition. Some conversation ensued as to whose fault it was that this was so, whether the former contractor or the present one, but it was stated that Waterloo was that day being cleansed.

A remark was made that Waterloo seemed to have very little notice taken of it. Mr. Lunn wanted to know whether Mr. Price (the collector) took any notice of it. Laughter

On the motion of Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Lunn, it was resolved to advertise for tenders for horse hire per day.

Cheques for the men's wages and for ashpit cleansing were passed.

The directors of the Rothwell Gas Light Company desire to re-lay the main in Church Street, and ask the Board's permission to open out the street for that purpose, agreeing to repair and leave the road in the same condition as they found it. On these conditions, subject to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, it was moved by Mr. Lunn, seconded by Mr. Hawden and carried, That the Rothwell Gas Light Co. be allowed to open out Church Street. The chairman was neutral.

Mr. Holmes hoped before going off the Board to move a resolution to take over the gas works into the hands of the Board.

The Treasurer had received £36 4s. 2d. from the Trustees for the Leeds and Barnsdale Turnpike as a settlement in full of the Board's proportion in the division of the amount in the hands of the Trustees on the winding up of the Trust, and which was duly acknowledged.

The Chairman moved, That Mr. Jowitt be written to, to remove all pipes on the road, and to put the roads in which water mains have been laid into proper repair, within a month of this date, and to the satisfaction of the Highway Committee. He said Church Street was in a disgraceful condition.

Mr. Holmes had said several times that it was not fair to put all the blame on Elliott and let Jowitt go free.

Mr. Bramley seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. Hargreaves moved, That a vote of censure should be passed on the four Rothwell members for the bad state of the streets.

Mr. Lunn humorously requested that the vote should be delayed till next meeting (the new member will then be present and Mr. Lunn absent).

The Chairman also complained strongly of Mr. Elliott's work, and that there were not sufficient men on the roads to keep them right.

Mr. J. Hargreaves proposed, and Mr. Bramley seconded, That a new causeway be laid down in Wood Lane. Carried.

The Chairman gave notice that he should move next meeting to have the causeway from Thwaite Gate to the Queen Hotel re-flagged.

ROTHWELL PARISH CHURCH.

The annual meeting of churchwardens was held in the vestry on Easter Monday, when the accounts of the past year were audited, particulars of which will shortly be printed and circulated among the members of the congregation.

The following churchwardens have been chosen to represent the several townships for the ensuing year,

Mr. W. Blythe, Vicar's Churchwarden
" T. W. Jewison, Oulton-cum-Woodlesfd
" John Sanderson, Royds Green
" Joseph Appleyard, Thorpe
" Thomas Oliver, Carlton
" John Oliver, Rothwell Haigh
" Thomas Hargreaves, Lofthouse.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

EASTER TEA MEETING.

The annual gathering of the teachers, parents and friends of the Wesleyan Sunday School was held on Easter Monday, when a large number of persons sat down to a capital tea, provided at the low rate of 6d. each.

After ample justice had been done to the viands prepared for the inner man, a meeting was held in the School-room, Mr. S. Batty being in the chair. During the evening, some six or seven old anniversary hymns were heartily sung by the audience, reminding teachers and scholars of years gone by, altogether a good point in the proceedings. Mr. W. Batty, the secretary, read the report of the school, which was rightly spoken of as highly creditable both to his heart and head, and while giving information as to numbers and finance breathed throughout a sentiment of eloquence and religious fervour. There are 280 scholars in the school, with an average attendance of 200 while of the 56 teachers, there are 52 members of society. Touching mention was made of the early death of two scholars during the year, Sarah Clarkson and Thomas William Rawling. Speaking of the efforts of the School in raising money for the New Chapel, it appears that £29 11s. 11d., has been subscribed by the scholars and teachers by a collection made every Sunday, while £10 has been cleared by the two juvenile entertainments. The Library contains over 500 volumes and financially, is in a good position, but the number of readers is not nearly so large as it ought to be. Mention was also made of the quiet but laborious work done by the distribution of the British Workman and other periodicals. The secretary referred to the benefits resulting from good training, and pointed to Carey, Judson and other great, good men, after whom the lads might aspire, and in whose footsteps they might tread, and concluded a capital report by urging the teachers to renewed diligence and earnest consecration to their work.

The chairman gave an address in which he gave statistics showing the remarkable increase of the Sunday School system, and comparing the state of children before schools were established with their present advantages. In sympathy with their work he trusted teachers would make every use of their many advantages.

Three of the oldest teachers were then called upon to speak; Mr. G. Armitage was not ashamed of being a Sunday School teacher, having been in the school about 26 years; be spoke on the importance of religious decision in young people of 14 and 16 years of age. Mr. J. Young and Mr. Abbishaw both expressed their pleasure in being connected with the School, and made some suitable remarks on the benefits received through the Sunday School.

Mr. J. R. Seanor took as his subject "Progress" and touched on progress in the singing of the young people, and the discipline of the school, as well as in the number at this meeting and the cheapness of the tea. He held that reading and spelling need not be taught, that was now done in the day schools; Bible knowledge and religion was the teaching required in the Sunday school.

Mr. Morton asked the sympathy and co-operation of the parents in Sunday school work; he felt the teachers one aim should be to lead the children to love Jesus. He repudiated the idea that baptism was all that is necessary for salvation, and urged the importance of teaching the great truths of repentance and conversion

Mr. Marshall spoke on behalf of the female teachers and scholars, and maintained the greater amount of help and success was on that side of the school, and calling on them to emulate the lives and deeds of such women as Mrs. Fry, Florence Nightingale, and others.

Mr Goodall followed in an earnest address, to the parents to help and uphold the teachers in their labours, and to second their efforts at home.

Mr. James Ellis made a capital little speech in proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies, which was very neatly seconded by Mr. Joseph Idle, and heartily carried

Mr. Joseph Gibson moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for his kindly assistance, which was ably seconded by Mr. Joseph Ellis, who made some valuable remarks on a teacher's duty.

The vote of thanks having been cordially carried, Mr. Batty suitably replied, and the meeting was brought to a conclusion.

ROTHWELL BOARD SCHOOLS.

MEMORIAL STONE LAYING.

Yesterday may be accounted a great day in the history of the Rothwell school Board, and the proceedings which we have to record passed off most agreeably and well.

The Board having already provided schools for Rothwell Haigh and Waterloo, the most necessitous portions of the district; about two years ago, the matter of additional accommodation in Rothwell was introduced, and from a census of the juvenile population it was found that in Rothwell, Royds Green and Wood Lane there were 739 children, the only public school in the district being the National Schools, which provide for 450 boys, girls and Infants.

It was therefore decided by the old Board to apply for powers to build schools in Rothwell to accommodate not less than 250 children. The present Board at their first meetings at once took up the work, secured a very eligible site in Carlton Lane, from Messrs. Mawson Bros.; and after a vast amount of correspondence and trouble, the application was granted, and Mr. W. Richardson, Architect, of Rothwell, was instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the New Schools. Several important modifications had to be made, and the present plans were finally approved, tenders asked and accepted, and a few weeks ago the excavation and building was commenced. As the proposed building has already been described, suffice it to say that the scheme includes a mixed school for 150 boys and girls, an infant's school for 100, master's house, play sheds and outhouses, surrounded by a boundary wall of brick, the front side of which will be surmounted by neat iron railing. The whole is of brick, with partial stone dressings and while presenting a pleasing, neat and substantial appearance, is nevertheless devoid of all unnecessary ornamentation, and is being erected on the most economical basis.

Fortunately, the weather yesterday was most favourable for the season of the year, and when the children attending the temporary school, were gathering in the Wesleyan School room at two o'clock, the sun broke out and gave every promise of our having that most necessary proviso, for success, a fine day. It had been arranged, that the Waterloo children not having had a treat during the year, should join the Rothwell scholars on the occasion and by the kindness of Mr. Seanor, they were conveyed to Rothwell and back again, in two of his waggons, greatly to their pleasure and amusement.

For some days it has been feared that Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, (chairman of the Board) would not be able to perform the ceremony of laying the stone, and the fear became fact on Wednesday evening, when he requested Mr. Seanor, the vice-chairman, to undertake the duty. Mr. Seanor, however, thankfully declined the honour, and succeeded in persuading Mr. James Hargreaves to act as proxy for his brother.

At half-past two, a procession was formed at the temporary School-room, in the following order.

Rothwell scholars in pairs
Waterloo scholars in pairs
(Attended by their respective teachers)

Rev. G. Heberden Late Chairman	Mr. J. R. Seanor Vice Chairman
Rev. G. Renton	Mr. Jas. Hargreaves
Mr. J. Batty	Mr. T. W. Jewison
Mr. T. Hargreaves Treasurer	Mr. A. Marshall Clerk

Mr. W. Denton, school warden
Mr. W. Richardson, architect
Messrs W. & J. Chapman, builder
Mr. G. Lockwood, joiner
Mr. Jos. Wright, plumber
Mr. A. Barker, painter
Teachers from Rothwell Haigh Schools.
Friends.

On arriving at the site in Carlton Lane, the children were ranged on a platform behind the stone, the members and other gentlemen also standing on the flooring, while not less than 1,000 persons surrounded the building on all sides.

Mr. Seanor as vice-chairman of the Board, conducted the proceedings, and on silence being secured, called on the Rev G. Heberden, Vicar of Rothwell, to perform the religious service.

The first hymn commencing "Oh Lord of hosts, whose glory fills" was sung, and the service continued by prayer and the reading of the 23rd psalm. The stone having been prepared for lowering into its place, the chairman called on the Clerk to the Board. Mr. Marshall then came forward and placed in a cavity under the stone a sealed bottle containing the last issues of Leeds Mercury and Rothwell Times Newspapers, copies of the stonelaying service, the Byelaws of the Board, Triennial Report of the Board's proceedings ending Nov. 1877, a coin for the present year, and a document setting forth the present members and officers of the Board, the names of the architect and contractors, the estimated expenditure on the proposed school buildings, the names of head teachers in the temporary school, and a statement of the amount of school accommodation in the district in 1874 (450) and in 1879 (1,036) showing that there will now be ample provision for every child in the Board's district.

Mr. Seanor then called on Mr. James Hargreaves to lay the stone on behalf of his brother, at the same time handing to him, the elegant and richly chased trowel presented to Mr. W. Hargreaves (chairman of the Board) by the contractors and members on his laying the foundation stone of the Rothwell Board Schools. Mr. Hargreaves then proceeded to lay the stone saying "In the faith of Jesus Christ we place this memorial stone." Mr. Richardson, the architect of the schools, then handed to Mr. Hargreaves the magnificent old English oak mallet with ivory handle and bearing an inscription setting forth that it was "presented by Mr. W. Richardson to Mr. W. Hargreaves on his laying the foundation stone of the Rothwell Board Schools, April 17th 1879." The stone having been lowered and plumbed, Mr. Hargreaves proceeded to fix it in its position, by tapping the four corners, and saying, "I hereby declare this stone well and truly laid in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

The second hymn commencing "In the name which earth and heaven," was then sung and the prayers concluded.

The chairman next called on the Rev. G. Renton, to announce the third hymn "Jesus, loving Saviour" which was sung. The Rev. G. Heberden then addressed the audience; after refering to his sorrow that Mr. Hargreaves was not present, he expressed the pleasure he felt in taking part in this Christian ceremony, and declaring his best wishes for the success of the school. He was glad to think that all the members of this School Board were in favour of a Christian education being given in their schools, and of setting before the children the fear of God. He asked the help of the parents in the work of education, and trusted they would make it their duty to see that the children went regularly to school. Above all, he besought them to teach them the "Fear of the Lord" which abideth for ever.

Mr. Seanor said our rejoicing to-day is mingled with very great regret that Mr. W. Hargreaves, our worthy chairman, is not permitted to join in this unique ceremony. It was unique inasmuch as there had never before been laid the Memorial Stone of a Board School in Rothwell, and probably never would be another; it was also unique because it was not some wealthy contributor that laid the stone but the representative of the ratepayers of Rothwell. Speaking of the site, he believed it was perhaps the best and healthiest position for a school in Rothwell. Again regretting the chairman's illness, Mr. Seanor stated that it was intended to make the formal presentation of the trowel and mallet at a future public meeting when Mr. Wm. Hargreaves would be able to receive the honour in person.

The Rev. Gregory Renton was then called on, and expressed his great pleasure in being present at this interesting service. He had been greatly pleased with the singing of the hymns by the little ones, adding considerably to the happiness of the occasion. Mr. Renton stated that in France there are 60, and in Germany 70 murderers a year to every million of population, while in Christian England there are but 7 in every million; thus showing the advantage and beneficent influence of the Bible. He was glad to know that the members of the School Board were all men whose hearts were beating right with heaven, and trusted the Bible would ever be maintained a standard book in our schools.

Mr. Jas Batty, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Rev. G. Heberden, the Rev. G. Renton and Mr. J. Hargreaves for their presence and services, spoke warmly and well on the benefits of cheap education and looked forward to the day when free education would be given to every child in England, as was now done in France and Germany. He felt exceedingly sorry that the chairman was away through sickness, but trusted he would soon recover and live to a good old age. He hoped no accident would occur to any of the workmen in erecting the building, and that when time itself was no more, the lessons received in this school would be productive of good.

Mr. Jewison seconded the resolution in a very neat speech, thanking Mr. Heberden and Mr. Renton for their kind and encouraging remarks. He trusted the parents would send their children to this and other schools regularly, and as there would now be accommodation for every child in the Board's district, that they would not cause the Board to use compulsion. The Board had had to resort to compulsion once and he trusted they would need to do it no more.

The vote of thanks having been put and carried, was acknowledged, and after singing the last hymn (100th Psalm) the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. G. Renton, and the company dispersed, while the children re-formed and marched to the school-room.

On arriving at the Temporary School-room the children were seated at tables, and very shortly the teachers, members, and members' wives were engaged in supplying the wants of the 230 little ones with tea and buns. After justice had been done to the eatables, a ringing cheer was given to the members who had so kindly provided the tea, and the happy youngsters were dismissed. The contractors and teachers afterwards sat down to a capital tea. The whole expense of the tea is borne by the members of the Board.

The Revs. G Heberden and G. Renton, the members and officers of the Board, and Mr. Richardson, afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner at the house of Mr. W. Hargreaves (who has his right arm in a sling) after which the loyal toasts were given followed by the healths of the chairman, the Rev. G. Heberden, the Rev. G. Renton, the several members and officers of the Board, and Mr. Richardson, being successively drunk and acknowledged, and a most pleasant and genial evening was spent.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST BAZAAR

A Bazaar in connection with the above society at Rothwell, was opened on Monday afternoon by Mr. Jonathan Bramley, in the neat little schoolroom behind the chapel. The stalls were well supplied with a variety of articles usually found in Bazaars,—underclothing, fancy cushions, antimacassars, mats, and other items of dress and fancy work, nearly all of which had been made gratuitously or given entirely by the exertions of those interested in the cause. The contents of the toy stall and the refreshments were given to the bazaar, while a galvanic battery and a bran pie served to amuse, and also to gather a few coppers.

The following ladies presided at the several stalls:—Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Stead, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Copley, Mrs. Smith, Mrs Hainsworth, Mrs. G. Bramley, Misses Ruth Copley, Jane Ward, and E. Lunn.

Miss M. E. Bramley played pianoforte selections at intervals. There was a good attendance on Monday, and the bazaar continued open till Tuesday evening, the total proceeds being £36, which sum will be devoted to the Building fund.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Multitudes suffering under a complication of disorders might obtain relief through these healing and purifying remedies, which should be employed without a day's delay. When the weather is variable and colds and influenza are prevalent, this Ointment, well rubbed upon the throat and chest, gives the greatest ease, and checks all tendency to inflammation in the lungs and other organs. The Pills assist the curative action of the Ointment, inasmuch as they purify the blood and quicken its circulation that congestion is rendered almost impossible. Holloway's treatment deals most successfully, too, with that very troublesome and often tedious ailment, indigestion, which is the bane of thousands from overwork and fast living in the present day.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

For Cricket and Football see last page.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST AND THE MOST STYLISH DRESS GOODS
JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.
Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.
Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.
Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit.
Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.
We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price.
Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.
ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)
NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.
Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st v. Wortley Albion, on Saturday, April 26th, at Lofthouse.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.
LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe remov I usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s.	d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2	0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2	4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2	10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3	4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4	0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1	3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1	6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1	9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1	6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1	10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2	4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2	10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3	6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1	4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1	6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1	8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1	0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1	3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1	6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle		Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2	2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2	8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3	6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s	d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3	0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3	3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)			
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3	0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3	3	39
GINS.			
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2	0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2	5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2	10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)			
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2	3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3	0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3	3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3	4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.			
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3	6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4	0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4	9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5	6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).			
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3	0	36
HOLLANDS.			
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2	4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2	8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

JAMES CLARKE,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
Next term commences on Monday May 28th,
For terms apply at Mr Parker's, Oulton Lane, Rothwell.

ROTHWELL AND DISTRICT CHORAL UNION.
The public are respectfully informed that a
GRAND CONCERT
Selected from
"JUDAS MACCABEUS"
Will be given in the Mechanics' Institute,
ON MONDAY APRIL 28th, 1879.
S. NEWTON, Hon. Sec.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN CAAPEL.
In connection with the Last Service in the old chapel
A PUBLIC TEA
Will be provided in the School-room, at 5 o'clock.
Tickets 9d. each.
After tea
THE FAREWELL MEETING
Will be held in the Chapel; Chair to be taken at half-past Six o'clock, by the Rev. THOS. BROOKES.
Short Addresses and experiences will be given by the Revs. THOS. HIND and GREGORY RENTON, and other members and friends. The Meeting will be interspersed with singing, hymns new and old.
A short history of the old chapel and former ministers and members, will be given by Mr. S. Batty.
A THANKSGIVING COLLECTION for blessings received will be taken at the close, for the benefit of the Building Fund.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

Rothwell, near Leeds.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. WM. LUNN, at the house of Mr. Wm. Andrews, the White Swan Inn, Rothwell, on Wednesday the 7th day of May, 1879, at 7 o'clock in the evening precisely, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced;
ALL those three several dwelling houses situate in Churchfield Terrace, in Rothwell, aforesaid and now in the occupation of Messrs George Tiffany, Wm. Denton, and Joseph Ward.
The above premises are Freehold, are substantially built in good repair, and are supplied with gas fittings and Town's Water, and there is also a large rain water tank on the property.
Each dwelling-house contains two large rooms on each floor, and the respective tenants will shew the premises.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer Mr Wm. Lunn, Rothwell; to Mr. Joseph Ward, (the owner)·or to
MIDDLETON & SONS,
Solicitors,
Calverley Chambers, Victoria Square, Leeds.
Auctioneer's Office: Butcher Lane, Rothwell.

"HISTORY OF ROTHWELL."
ON account of removal, the above excellent memorial of "Old Rothwell" is offered, up to the 7th of May, at the REDUCED PRICE of 2s. 6d., per copy. Apply to the Author, Elm Cottage, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

A special yearly meeting of the Board was held on Monday evening, when it is customary for the new members to take the necessary declaration, which, however, was only signed by Mr. Newsome, Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Wm. Hargreaves being absent, the latter from sickness, the former gentleman being from home.

There were present, Messrs. J. Hargreaves, W. Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Holmes, Hawden, Newsome, and the Clerk, Treasurer and Inspector.

The clerk having called for some gentleman to take the chair, it was proposed by Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. Holmes, and carried, That Mr. Jas. Hargreaves take the chair at this meeting.

Mr. Hargreaves having taken his seat, Mr. Holmes proposed and Mr. Smith seconded, That Mr. Joseph Charlesworth be chairman of this Board for the next twelve months—carried.

Proposed by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Hawden, and carried, That Mr. W. Hargreaves be the Vice-chairman.

The appointment of gentlemen to serve on the Committees was then gone through.

Proposed by Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Hawden, and carried, That the Highways and Public Works Cammittee consist of Messrs. W. Hargreaves (chairman), J. Hargreaves, Smith, and Holmes.

Proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Bramley, and carried, That the Building Committee consist of Messrs. J. Hargreaves (chairman), Bramley, Hawden, and Holmes.

Proposed by Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. Smith and carried, That the Finance Committee consist of Messrs. J. Holmes, (chairman), Bramley, Greenwood, and Newsome.

Proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Holmes and carried, That the Waterworks Committee consist of Messrs. W. Hargreaves (chairman), Holmes, Newsome, and J. Hargreaves.

Proposed by Mr J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Smith and carried, That the Sanitary Committee consist of Messrs. Holmes (chairman), W. Hargreaves, Hawden and Newsome.

Proposed by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Holmes and carried, That the Byelaws Committee consist of Messrs. Newsome (chairman), Greenwood, Bramley, and Smith.

Proposed by Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. Smith, That the Slaughterhouses Committee consist of Messrs. Bramley (chairman) Smith, Greenwood, and Newsome.

The Treasurer, Mr. Marshall, was unanimously re-appointed.

The Clerk read the election expenses account amounting to £16 1s. 6d., and on the motion of Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. Smith, was ordered to be paid.

The Chairman having mentioned about heap of rubbish near the mill dam, which is very dangerous for carts and horses, the surveyor was instructed to see after its removal.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee for the purpose of inspecting the old property at the bottom of Wood lane, which is now for sale.

HUNSLET BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

We understand that the first meeting of the Hunslet Board of Guardians was held on Thursday last (17th inst) when the several members assembled; including Mr. J. Swales, Mr. S. Batty and Mr. J. Hargreaves, the Rothwell guardians. Mr. Wm. Denton was appointed Vaccination Officer in place of Mr Stephenson, resigned.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Lofthouse-with-Carlton School Board, was held at Robin Hood School, on Thursday evening, present:—Mr. Scarth in the chair, Messrs. Hargreaves, Throp, Ward, and Mr. J. H. Lee, the Clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and signed. The clerk reported the following amounts paid to the Treasurer:—Fees for the month of March for Robin Hood School, £11 1s. 11d, Carlton School, £8 1s. 6d., and £1 10s., for use of the latter School for Concert, &c. Cheques were signed for Salaries, Harmonium, &c., amounting to £48 6s.

Mr. Throp proposed, and Mr. Ward seconded,—That the meetings of the Board be held alternately at the Robin Hood and Carlton Schools. Mr. Scarth said the present place of meeting was very convenient and central for all parties, and there was no need to alter it; the motion was carried 3 to 1.

A motion by Mr. Hargreaves that the Schools belonging to the Board be not let or used for any purpose but by their consenn, was carried unanimously. An application for remission of fees was granted, and sundry requisites for use in the schools were ordered to be got: no other business of importance was transacted.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN METHODISM.

For some time past, it has been on the *tapis*, that the Wesleyans ot Rothwell were about to "pull down their barns, and build greater" and during the last few days, the work of making room for the new erection has been commenced by the demolition of one of the cottages next to the site; after having sufficiently repaired and rebuilt the adjoining cottage as a chapel-keeper's house, the cottage at the other side of the chapel yard will be pulled down, and then the larger work of dismantling and razing the well known chapel will be pushed on with all speed. The last Sunday service will be held the day after to-morrow, the farewell service being on Tuesday next as advertised.

Arrangements have been made for worshipping in the Large Hall of the Mechanics' Institute during the erection of the New Chapel. We understand that the work has been let as follows:—Mr. W. Pinder, Leeds, builder, joiner, and plasterer's work £1368; Messrs. Pycock & Sons, slaters, £62 9s. 0d; Mr. Joseph Wright, plumber, glazier and gas fitting £70; Messrs. Hustler and Fenton, painters, £29 10s 0d; Mr. John Tennant, ironwork £44 10s. 0d; gross total £1574 9d. 0d. The principal Wesleyans at Rothwell have contributed nobly, and any who desire to assist a good cause and to encourage people who are trying to help themselves, will find this a suitable object for their liberality.

One of the most prominent members of the Rothwell Methodist Society forty years ago, was Mr. Thomas Hardaker, who is still remembered with affection and admiration, by many, who talk with pride of his commanding figure, his noble, handsome head, his pleasing mien and his sonorous voice.

He was an intimate friend of the late Christopher Jewison, Esq., Coroner, and the following lines written by Mr. Jewison on the death of his dear friend, have lately been found among some old papers and appear to be appropriately published in connection with the old Chapel, in which these two gentlemen so long worshipped together.

THE Muse, in gloomy sadness of the mind,
Pours forth her sorrows to the passing wind,
Whose breezes through the parish waft the moan
Of frieneships sever'd. Ah! a friend is gone.
A friend, who but a little time ago
Gladdened the social circle here below;
A form so perfect everywhere admired,
In man, God's image gracefully attired.
His equals few amongst the human kind—
Exquisite sensibility of mind.
That thorn, the Worm, insidious silent foe,
Subdues the strongest, brings the mightiest low,
Sure of its victim: all obey the call—
The weak awhile remain, the stronger fall.
Awful this truth, this warning then must be,
This thorn, this worm may dwell with you and me;
And though its progress be with us more slow,
'Tis certain we ere long must likewise bow,
Creation all, heirs of the general doom,
Mankind alone must to the Judgment come.
Amidst the grief for our departed friend
'Tis soothing we do know as near the end
Of all his troubles griefs, and sorrows drew,
He had before him fairer lands in view,
His earthly ties could meekly them resign;
His fervent prayer was, "Father, make me Thine,
To thee my only hope, my wishes run,
To live or die, O Lord: Thy will be done."
Renouncing thus the world, its sin and grief,
In Christ alone he sought and found relief,
And death, tho' sudden did life here destroy,
To him was sudden everlasting joy.
Believing this, the sorrows of the mind
Should be for widow, children, left behind;
Theirs is the loss, to weep in anguish vain,
To lisp the fondness of a parent's name;
The former weakness of parental love
To them will now a deeper sorrow prove;
The presence once which cheer'd them with delight
Will be recalled thro' the sleepless night,
Midst floods of teagrs, of anguish and dismay,
Finds no relief at the approach of day.
No father's voice again salutes the ear,
No chastened song or hymn their senses cheer;
Their hopes and pleasures, all, alas, destroy'd—
The world before them seems a desert void.
Their losses then we painfully can trace,
Which time alone can partially efface;
Friendship may soothe, console us in distress,
That healing balm doth make affliction less;
Withhold it not, then make the case your own,
What should be done will to the mind be shown;
Obey its impulse and restrain it not,
Be censure hushed, weakness all forget.
May this sad lesson teach the human heart
Humility, nor let its painful smart
Be soon forgotten. Warnings like the past
Should never leave us whilst frail life doth last;
Unto the living then, in mercy given,
Unto the dead the certainty of heaven.
Then let us kiss the rod and praise the Son,
And say with him,—THY WILL BE DONE.

ROBBERY AT ROTHWELL.

Yesterday morning it was found that the house in Bridgefield Terrace, occupied by Mr. Burton, had been entered by a thief, and several articles stolen. On the occupants getting up, the back kitchen window was found open, the yard gate being also left open, and on examination it was discovered that, after ransacking the cellar and drawers, a top coat quite new, several silk handkerchiefs and nearly a whole ham had been taken, altogether amounting to something like £8 or 9 in value. The robber has evidently not been an adept, as a quantity of silver plate had been left untouched. It is remembered that the dogs barked during the night, but the inmates do not appear to have heard anything to arouse their fears; it is supposed to have occurred about two o'clock in the morning. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the police.

WOODLESFORD.

ALLEGED ASSUALT ON A WOODLESFORD WOMAN BY A LEEDS BROKER.—At the West Riding Police-Court, Wakefield, on Monday, Joseph Stead, of No. 102 Coburg-street, Leeds, was charged with having assaulted Annie Barber, at Woodlesford, on the 5th inst.—Mr. Alfred Watson, of Leeds, appeared for the defendant.—Complainant said her husband had obtained a loan from Mr. Longbottom, of Leeds, and on the 24th September last the defendant called, and she paid £1 on account, the remainder of the loan being paid in due time.—On the 5th April, the defendant came into her house, and was about take a washing machine, when she asked him where he was going to take it. He did not reply, but pushed her against a table, bruising her side very severely, and for several days she suffered severe pain. She knocked for a neighbour, but they could not prevent the machine being removed.—The neighbour corroborated this statement.—In defence, Mr. Watson stated that Mr. Stead went into house under a bill of sale, and he had no sooner got in than the complainant attempted to strike him with a fork. He prevented her from doing this, and she took the key out of the door and was about to strike him with that, when he took the key from her; but as for assaulting her, that was all a fabrication. Two witnesses were called, who corroborated this statement.—The bench dismissed the case.

THE OULTON MURDER.

At the close of the business at the West Riding Police court Wakefield, on Monday, Mr. Lodge, the solicitor who is acting on behalf of John D'Arcy, the man who is awaiting trial for murder of William Metcalfe at Oulton, renewed the application he made on Friday, as stated in Saturday's *Mercury*, to the effect that the Court should make an order upon the West Riding Treasurer in accordance with an Order in Council passed on the 22nd of last month, directing him to advance the prisoner a sum not exceeding £20, in order to defray the travelling and other expenses of about twenty-four witnesses whom he wishes to call on his behalf at the coming trial at York Assizes. Mr. Lodge supported his application with an affidavit to the effect that he considered the witnesses proposed to be called by the prisoner, or some of them, were material and requisite. He undertook to furnish an account of what was done with the money, and said that if the Judge thought some of the witnesses unnecessary he would refund the money paid to them. He also stated that as the prosecution had thirty-seven witnesses, and the prisoner intended to call twenty-four, the case would in all probability occupy the three days in hearing. The Magistrates on the bench (Messrs W. H. Leatham and D. B. Kendell) thought the application should have been made to the Judge, but ultimately they agreed to make an order for £10 to be advanced.

ROBIN HOOD FREE CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

On Sunday last two Sermons were preached in the above place of worship by the Rev. Francis Bavin, Circuit Minister, to very good congregations.

The Morley Free Church Choir gave a very beautiful Service of Song in the afternoon entitled "Children's Saviour," (to a fairly good audience) which gave great satisfaction.

On Monday evening, a public tea was held in the School Room, and attended by a moderate company. After tea a public meeting was held in the Chapel, presided over by Mr. J. Chambers in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Wm. Hargreaves. The Rev. C. Moore, Messrs. Pawson, of Morley, M. Duckworth, of Leeds, Mr. Fleming and others gave speeches. The proceeds of the collection £4 will be devoted to the Chapel funds.

THE HOUSE COAL TRADE in the district, is fairly good the mines in most places being kept working full time since the holidays. But the Furnace Coal is only very slack, 3 and in some instances 4 days being the extreme limit of work.

"I presume that the insatiate rage for "something new" is to be accounted the father of invention. The Americans (who ruin their digestions in consequence) are very apt in hurrying and scurrying up a "novelty." There is a shop in Fleet-street devoted entirely to the sale of American notions—some of which tempt the purchasers solely on account of their [illegible] Yankeeness. Very few households require a patent machine egg-whisk, calculated to beat up 400 or so eggs an hour [or 40,000 a day; I forget which]. Notwithstanding that we are enormous egg consumers, I fancy we have not yet felt the need of this ingenious labour saving machine. Many of Brother Jonathan's ideas are certainly very "spry," but Messrs. Bryant and May, of London, show equally as great a facility for the production of what the French call *nouveautes*. Their latest (needles to say it has to do with matches—not of the matrimonial kind though) is a little model post-office pillar box, fashioned cunningly in beautifully decorated tin, and furnished with wax tapers. At one end of the box is the nutmeg grater upon which to strike the matches, and at the other is a convenient socket wherein to place it when alight in order that one may devote oneself to the wax when sealing a letter, without finding the lighted taper inconveniently *de trop*. One would think that that is sufficient for the moderate price asked for it—viz., 6d.—but no; the enquiring spirit of the times requires that information shall be thrown in as a sort of make-weight. Here we have then, in true postal fashion, the rates of postage for inland letters, the postal regulations of the Book Post and Newspapers and particulars of Registration, legibly imprinted upon the pillar-box."—"BEN BIZZY."
"*Wallington Herald.*"

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Multitudes suffering under a complication of disorders might obtain relief through these healing and purifying remedies, which should be employed without a day's delay. When the weather is variable and colds and influenzas are prevalent, this Ointment, well rubbed upon the throat and chest, gives the greatest ease, and checks all tendency to inflammation in the lungs and other organs. The Pills assist the curative action of the Ointment, inasmuch as they purify the blood and so quicken its circulation that congestion is rendered almost impossible. Holloway's treatment deals most successfully, too, with that very troublesome and often tedious ailment, indigestion, which is the bane of thousands from overwork and fast living in the present day.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. THOS. HORN.

The sudden and lamented death of Mr. Thomas Horn, of Woodlesford and Thwaite Mills, took place last Sunday morning. From what we can gather, the deceased gentleman had got ready for chapel, and telling his wife he would meet her at the garden gate, went into the greenhouse, and afterwards to another outhouse, from which he was just emerging when the death hour overtook him and falling down, died with hardly a sound. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of the sad occurence.

Only on Thursday, Mr. Horn was at the Guardians' meeting and took his usual active part in the proceedings.

CRICKET.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. CASTLEFORD BRITISH LION.

Played at Castleford last Saturday, when after an exciting game, the home team proved victorious by 4 runs. Chadwick and Green bowled well for Rothwell, the former taking 7 wickets for 17 runs, and the latter 3 wickets for 13 runs.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS.	
T. Russell, b J. Smalles	2
F. Green, c T. Harling b J. Harling	0
A. Clayton, run out	5
A. W. Laverack, lbw b J. Harling	0
C. Horner, run out	4
J. W. Chadwick, b J. Smales	5
J. Wilson, st T. Harling b J. Harling	1
W. Hartley, c and b J. Harling	3
G. Dobson, not out	3
H. Hallas, c Causier b J. Harling	0
D. Townend, b J. Smales	0
Extras	2
Total	26

CASTLEFORD BRITISH LION.	
W. Mosley, b Chadwick	5
J. Harling, c Wilson b Green	4
T. Harling, b Chodwick	1
S. Kirby, b Green	0
H. Causier, c Green b Chadwick	0
S. Dugen, not out	10
W. Ward, b Green	2
Jas. Harling, b Chadwick	1
B. Dickinson, c Dobson b Chadwick	7
H Joynen, b Chadwick	0
J. Smales, b Chadwick	0
Total	30

LOFTHOUSE 2ND ELEVEN v. WAKEFIELD STANDARD.

WAKEFIELD STANDARD.	
F. Gascoigne	10
W. Gooder	4
F. Meeny	5
W. Watson	0
G. Woolhouse	21
H. Stephenson	0
J. Cass	3
J. Riley	2
C. Martin	1
L. Meeny not out	2
G. Moorhouse	0
Extras	1
Total	49

LOFTHOUSE 2ND ELEVEN.	
S. Ward	[illegible]
G. Dews	0
W. Idle	9
A. Ward	3
A. France	55
H. Noble	8
W. Whittlestone	4
J. Newbold	10
J. Sharp not out	6
J. Blackburn	0
B. Colley	0
Extras	8
Total	1[illegible]2

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Beautifying, purifying. It is elegantly white and the purest of soaps, not making the water dark, brown, or green, like coloured soaps. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, M.R.C.S.* "Permit me to add my testimony to the value of the Milk and Sulphur Soap."—*A. W. Postans, F.C.S.* "It is specially nice for children." —*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists and perfumers. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford Street, London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

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NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.
CLEANLINESS—W. G. NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD.—Used without waste or dust [illegible] everywhere. Ask for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, and see that you have it. 12, Soho Square, London.
CAUTION.—There are several spurious imitations.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S
VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER.
For the TOILET and NURSERY.
[illegible] for its Purity and Exquisite Fragrance.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
[illegible] of EFFICIENCY and PURITY [illegible] will be forwarded [illegible] Upper Thames-street, London, and a [illegible] will be issued with every packet.

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Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

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Lofthouse 2nd v. Upper Armley, on Saturday, May 3rd, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.

And 1½ lbs Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.

WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

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ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

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Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

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SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures. Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys [illegible] MOTHS, BEETLES, and all [illegible] harmless to domestic animals. [illegible]

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

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WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

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GROCER,

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Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

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PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontillado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle 1 Pale Amontillado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY.		
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof	2 8	32

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Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

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KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

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SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
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ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S BRONCHIAL ELIXIR

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.

Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

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VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.

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To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

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PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.

Present term commenced on Monday, April 28th, For terms apply at Mr Parker's, Oulton Lane Rothwell.

To Secretaries of Friendly Societies and Others.

WANTED, by a well-known and long established House in London, Agents in Rothwell and District By a persevering and energetic person a handsome salary may be realised The nature of the duties required of such Agents may be had on application (by letter only) to "B." 60, Ludgate Hill, London. E. C.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

Rothwell, near Leeds.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. WM. LUNN, at the house of Mr. Wm. Andrews, the White Swan Inn, Rothwell, *on Wednesday the 7th day of May,* 1879 at 7 o'clock in the evening precisely, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced;

ALL those three several dwelling houses situate in Churchfield Terrace in Rothwell, aforesaid and now in the occupation of Messrs George Tiffany, Wm. Denton, and Joseph Ward.

The above premises are Freehold, are substantially built in good repair, and are supplied with gas fittings and Town's Water, and there is also a large rain water tank on the property.

Each dwelling-house contains two large rooms on each floor, and the respective tenants will shew the premises.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer Mr. Wm. Lunn, Rothwell; to Mr Joseph Ward, (the owner) or to

MIDDLETON & SONS,
Solicitors,
Calverley Chambers Victoria Square, Leeds.

Auctioneer's Office: Butcher Lane, Rothwell.

"HISTORY OF ROTHWELL."

ON account of removal the above excellent memorial of "Old Rothwell" is offered, up to the 7th of May, at the REDUCED PRICE of 2s. 6d., per copy. Apply to the Author, Elm Cottage, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,

Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The first ordinary meeting of the new Board took place on Monday evening last, present, J. Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman), Messrs. J. Hargreaves, Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome, and the Clerk, Treasurer, Collector and Inspector.

Before commencing the proceedings, Mr. Charlesworth wished most heartily to thank the Board for the honour of being elected as chairman of the Board for the seventh time. During the past six years the members of the Board had worked most agreeably together, and while their opinions had not always been the same, they had agreed to differ. Each member had had the opportunity of expressing his views on the subjects under discussion, and he believed the object of their deliberations had always been to do the best they could for the ratepayers. Again thanking the members for the honour they had conferred upon him, the chairman resumed his seat.

The clerk proceeded to read the minutes of previous meetings.

In reply to the questions by Mr. Holmes as to the height of the proposed wagon railway across the road in Wood Lane, Mr. J. Hargreaves explained that there was a large quantity of ballast still to be placed before the rails were fixed, and assured the Board that everything should be done to make the crossing satisfactory to the Board.

In reply to Mr. Hawden, respecting some sewering to be done in Wood Lane, Mr. J. Hargreaves stated that the Inspector had received orders to have it done, and the Inspector informed the Board that as soon as the mason had finished another job he was doing for the Board, this matter would be undertaken.

The minutes were then confirmed.

The clerk informed the Board that the Leeds Corporation Waterworks accounts for the quarter ending March 25th are as follows at 7½d per 1,000 gallons.

Rothwell 203,000 gallons £6 6s 10d.
Stourton 796,000 ditto. £24 17s 6d.

A discussion arose as to whether or not, some of the water registered for Rothwell district meter does not return through Sturton meter in the morning when the pressure is off, thus causing it to be paid fort wice. Mr. Holmes questioned it, while the chairman and Mr. Hargreaves feared it was registered twice over.

Mr. Bramley asked whether the Inspector couldn't go down in the morning, and watch whether it returned through the meter or not.

The Inspector stated that when the flap valve (already ordered) was put in at Bell Hill, it would quite prevent any return of the water.

Mr. Holmes thought if it did return, there could be very little loss, looking at the total amount supplied to Rothwell, and that the flap valve would remedy even that loss. He was happy to say that Stourton is now well supplied.

The clerk referring to the fears of some ratepayers that the waterworks would not pay, stated that according to the present accounts, there would be a profit, (a remark which was very palatable to all! and when the water is fully taken advantage of, it will no doubt be a paying concern).

Mr. Bramley then proposed, Mr. Hawden seconded—That the Corporation Waterworks account be paid. Carried.

In reply to the chairman, Mr. Hawden thought the waterworks scheme was the best thing the Board had ever done.

Mr. Newsome heartily agreed on the opinion.

The matter of how far the Board is justified in laying water pipes into yards and other places distant from the mains, again came up, and Mr. Holmes proposed that the question be referred to the Waterworks Committee, who shall report to the Board.

Mr. Newsome seconded the motion which was carried.

The Clerk, replying to Mr. Hargreaves, stated he had not yet received any answer from Mr. Jowitt, as to putting his portion of the roads into order; he also said that the Board held a sufficient balance of his account to provide for its being done.

A letter from the Local Government Board was read, stating in reply to enquiries, plans, &c., of the Rothwell Sewage Scheme would have to be submitted for approval, and three months notices given to the parties affected by it.

Mr. Holmes thought there was plenty of time yet; the outfall works were not commenced yet.

Mr. Hargreaves understood they were to commence next week, and saw no objections to their taking the preliminary steps and getting all into order.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Holmes that the Board would not like to be as long as they had been at Stourton, having the money laid dead; though this was not the fault of the Board, Leeds declaring they could take the sewage soon, and Stourton people pressing on all sides for the work to be done. He thought, however, they might get the approval of the Local Government Board, and then they could proceed any time.

Mr. Holmes was quite willing that the powers should be obtained at once.

In regard to the proposed purchase of the property at the bottom of Wood Lane, for widening the road, Mr. Holmes reported that Mr. Hargreaves, Mr. Smith and himself had met Mr. Farrer on the subject, and after considerable conversation had agreed to purchase such a strip as the Board requires at 4s. per yard. It was expected that the plan and a communication from Mr Farrer would have been received during the meeting, but as nothing arrived no further action was taken.

The motion of which notice had been given by Mr. W. Hargreaves, respecting the reflagging of the causeway from Thwaite Gate to the Queen Hotel, was referred to the Highway Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Hawden, the repayment of the loan and interest to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Blyth, on behalf of the Medical Officer reported that during the four weeks ending April 26th, there had been 14 deaths and 16 births (10 boys and 6 girls) against 11 deaths and 18 births the corresponding weeks last year. Of the deaths 3 had died from premature birth, 4 disease of lungs, 1 old age, 3 heart disease, 1 disease of spine, 1 convulsions, 1 found drowned There had been 6 cases of scarlet fever in the district, of a mild type, and all now convalescent; the general health of the district is only middling. So far as the doctor was aware, the ashpits are satisfactory. Mr. Blyth then retired.

The clerk stated that the district rate being now expended, he required authority to estimate for a new rate.

Mr. J Hargreaves suggested that the several rates be specified on the demand notes; he believed the ratepayers were wishful to know how much per £ was required for each rate.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried—That the clerk and the Finance Committee prepare an estimate of expenditure for the District Rate, and that the several rates per £ be specified on the demand notes.

There were two tenders, in reply to the advertisement for horse hire, and after consideration, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Smith,—That W. Sidebottom's offer be accepted of 7s. per day for one horse and cart and man, or 11s. for two horses and two carts and man. The contractor also offers to lead ashes at 1s. a load to certain distances, if required.

In reference to the proposed improvement of Church Street by purchasing some land from the Hon. Mrs Meynell Ingram, an offer had been made by Mr. Leather, but the matter stands adjourned for further discussion A suggestion was made about selling the piece of land at Gillett Bridge, but this was also held over. It was, however, resolved on the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Newsome.—That the eatage and fruit of the above field, shall be advertised to be let till October 31st. Carried.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Friday the 25th ult: present, Messrs. Seanor, (vice chairman), J. Hargreaves, Batty, Jewison, the Clerk and Attendance Officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and approved, the Clerk explained that since last meeting, he had been informed that the Wesleyan Congregation was about to hold service in the Mechanics' Hall, and that their large harmonium would therefore be required to assist in the service;—it would therefore be necessary to purchase a harmonium for the Rothwell Day School. Mr. Hargreaves proposed and Mr. Jewison seconded—That a harmonium be obtained for Rothwell School similar to the one used at Rothwell Haigh—carried.

It was also agreed that John Stephenson be allowed 2s. a load for leading coals to Rothwell Haigh Schools.

The clerk read a letter from the Public Works Loan Commissioners enclosing Draft Mortgage for the Loan to be borrowed of them for the building of Rothwell Schools, and proposing to pay over an instalment of £2,000. The Draft Mortgage was then read and it was proposed by Mr. Batty, seconded by Mr. Jewison and carried. That the Draft Mortgage and certificate for £2,000 and a further instalment amounting together to £3,612 be now approved and signed by the Chairman.

The cheques for teachers' salaries were then signed.

It was proposed by Mr. Jewison, seconded by Mr. Hargreaves and carried—That a precept for £400 be served on the Overseers to cover expenses for half year ending September 29th.

It was proposed by Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Batty and carried—That all exercise books, copy books, home slates, &c., be purchased from the head teachers in all the schools, from and after the Whitsuntide holidays.

The lists of wants were agreed to.

It being found impossible to get a registrar's certificate of birth in many instances, it was proposed by Mr. Jewison, seconded by Mr. Batty, and carried—That 300 forms of age certificate be printed, and that the head teachers in each school is hereby authorised to fill in the child's book necessary particulars from the certificate.

The attendance officer having read his report, summonses were ordered for three parents who neglect to send their children regularly to school. The previous cases were all proved, and have acted beneficially.

THE "JUDAS MACCABÆUS" CONCERT.

The members of the Rothwell and District Choral Union, gave a performance of *Handel's* noble Oratorio "Judas Maccabæus," on Monday evening, in the Mechanics' Hall. There was a full muster of chorus singers, and a pretty effective band, accompanied by a harmonium, all under the baton of Mr. T. Wilson, who is the conductor of the Society. The soloists were nearly all amateurs of home celebrity and as a whole did their parts admirably.

As every musician knows, the oratorio undertaken last Monday, is very much more difficult than the popular "*Messiah*" and both the part singing and the choruses are such as to tax the powers of the best singers. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a critical ear sometimes winced at an occasional false note, or unharmonious chord, but looked at generally, the members are to be congratulated on the pluck and execution of their by no means easy task. Portions of the work were omitted, but all the pieces usually selected were performed.

Commencing with the overture, which afforded the excellent band an opportunity of displaying their powers, the concert maintained its interest for nearly three hours.

Mrs. Adamson took the treble songs "Pious Orgies," "O let eternal honours" and "From mighty kings," and Miss Day "Wise men flattering," and the Recit "Again to earth," while little Miss Hampson astonished and delighted the house by her singing of "Come, ever smiling liberty."

The contralto song, "Father of heaven," was rendered by Miss Parish, while the several duets were taken, "Come ever smiling liberty," by Misses Hampson and Parish, "Hail, Judea," by Miss R. J. Day and Miss Backhouse, "O, never bow we down," by Mrs. Adamson and Miss Parish, and "O lovely Peace," by the Misses Day. Mr. Waring, as the only tenor, had no easy work of it, but, especially considering his comparative youth, acquitted himself remarkably well, particularly in the second part, "How vain is man," and "Sound an alarm," which was accompanied by trumpet and drum; the high and erratic notes were a difficult task for any singer, and he should be complimented on his general success. Mr. Finney, a capital bass singer, was unfortunately suffering from cold, but gave "Not vain is all this storm of grief," "I feel the Deity within" and "Arm, arm ye brave." He also joined Miss Backhouse and Mr. Waring in the martial trio "Disdainful of danger." Mr. W. Harrison maintained his character in the singing of "Be comforted," "The Lord worketh wonders," and "Rejoice, O Judah."—The choruses were all done well, several very effectively, and, where needed, with drum and trumpet accompaniment. "Mourn ye afflicted," "O Father, whose Almighty pow'r;" "Lead on," "Disdainful of danger," "Fall'n is the foe," "Hail Judea," "We hear," "We never will bow down," See the conquering hero comes," "Sing unto God," "Hallelujah, Amen.'

Mr. Wilson conducted with his usual ability and care.

The audience was large and appreciative, and were evidently well pleased, and we trust a good profit would be realized for the benefit of the society.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN CHAPEL FAREWELL MEETING.

Tuesday last witnessed the last meeting in the old Wesleyan Chapel, Rothwell, previous to its being taken down to be replaced by a larger and more commodious structure.

In the afternoon, a public tea took place in the school room, to which a good number sat down. In the evening, the last public meeting was held in the chapel, the body of which was filled, and a few in the gallery. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. Brookes, Superintendant Minister, who, after the 559th the hymn had been sung, read the 84th psalm. Rev. Thos. Hind engaged in prayer, at the close of which the 889th hymn was sung as a baptismal hymn. The rite of infant baptism was then performed by Mr. Brookes, on the first born son of the Rev. G. Renton, in a very impressive and pleasing manner, the interest of the service being enhanced by the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, as the last baptism in the old chapel

The 573rd hymn having been sung, Mr. S. Seanor read a financial statement from which it appears that from various sources, including promised subscriptions, about £806 has been received, from which is to be deducted about £140 in connection with the transfer of the adjoining cottages, legal expenses &c., leaves a sum of £666 [illegible]d. towards the Building Fund.

As this amount has been obtained principally from local resources, and a large number of persons have not yet definitely stated the amount of their donations, it is confidently anticipated that a good portion of the £1,000 still required will be forthcoming by the new chapel is opened. Mr. Seanor gave a good natured rap at any who had not yet promised their subscriptions, that if any one felt his conscience pricked, he would be happy to relieve them after the meeting.

He urged Christians to give for the pleasure of giving as well as because of duty, assuring them that if they contributed to God's cause, He would repay them.

The Rev. Mr. Brookes was glad to be present, and felt honoured by being the chairman of such a meeting. After giving some extracts from Mr. Wesley's Journal showing that he first visited Wakefield in 1743, he proceeded to refer to his notes on Rothwell. Mr. Wesley first mentions Rothwell in 1772 when he writes:—"on Sunday August 9th 1772, preached at Rothwell, in Thorner Church and at Leeds." Succeeding visits were made in 1776, 1777, April 28th 1779 (just a hundred years ago) and 1780. No doubt the chapel had been several times enlarged and altered, and many happy memories clung to it, many present having personally received the blessed truth of the gospel in this place. Looking forward to the new house, in a practical way, the chairman pressed the need for every efforts being put forth, and trusted that they would aim at opening the chapel free of debt, if possible. The new chapel was to be larger and more suited to the present requirements, and he prayed that God would prosper the works, and that the new sanctuary might be sanctified by the salvation of many souls.

Mr. S. Batty gave some interesting particulars of the history of the old chapel and mentioned the names of several ministers and officers who were associated with its services. The first meeting house was a large cottage on the site of the present chapel where two aged people named North, kindly opened their house which was afterwards, enlarged, and handed over to the Conference, in the name of thirteen trustees. Since then it has been enlarged and improved several times, notably in 1844, when the Rev. G. B. Macdonald largely improved the position of Methodism, and in 1868 exertions and liberal assistance of B. Clark (who has done more for the material prosperity of the chapel than any other person) the body of the chapel was re-pewed, and later on, two vestries and an orchestra were built and fitted up, most comfortably. Reminiscences of the manner of lighting by candles, afterwards by oil lamps, and later still by gas, which, Mr. Batty, thought, might some day be replaced by a still more beautiful light in the new chapel. The ludicrous style of singing in the early times provoked a smile, and a well-merited tribute was paid to the help and services of Mr. Edward Lunn, and afterwards to Mr. Chas Ward, Mr. Marshall and others, for their assistance in improving this portion of divine worship.

Several of the best loved names were mentioned of those who lived and worked from 20 to 50 years ago as leaders; Thos. Hardaker, Wm. Clarkson, Wm. North, Benj. Walker, James Young, Allen Edmundson, Edward Simpson, E. B. Long, Thos. Burton and others of more recent date. The names of several local preachers were also mentioned in remembrance of hard work and loving service; Robt. Naylor, S. Charlesworth, W. Wrigglesworth, J. Flockton, T. Idle, R. Seanor, C. Copley, and others; also blind old John Hampson. A number of other interesting statistics may be found in the "History of Rothwell," now advertised.

Some years ago a heavy incubus of debt was paid off, and the entire premises, both chapel and school, have been free from debt for some time. Mr. Batty concluded by earnest wishes for the success of the scheme, and trusted that the new chapel would be opened free of any debt whatever, or at any rate, if any was left on at the opening, that it would soon be cleared off.

The 591st hymn having been sung, Mr. B. Clark gave a very pleasing and profitable address. It was 44 years since he had asked Christ to accept him as his servant, and he thanked God for all the way he had been brought; he had been deeply impressed for some days with the experience of St. Paul, which he thought he could take up, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, &c." Twenty-five years ago he came to Rothwell, and he thanked God he had anything to do with Methodism. Comparing the Methodism of to-day, he thought our forefathers exceeded in zeal and in spirituality while we had more influence and greater intelligence; he urged a more earnest cultivation of the spirit of the fathers. He trusted that 50 years hence our successors will look back with pride on the work in which we were now engaged.

Rev. G. Renton created some amusement by a reference to this being a "memorable night" to him on account of his son's baptism, who he trusted would be spared to preach the Gospel in the New Chapel some day. Touching on the farewell character of the meeting, Mr. Renton spoke feelingly of the memories of the past, of those who had occupied those seats but were now in a happier clime, and urged those who were now present to emulate the work and zeal of their forefathers, and join heartily in helping on this work. He was not aware of any jarring string among his people, and was pleased to be connected with the Rothwell Society. While sympathising with those who, though poor, were giving and doing all they could for this new chapel, he pressed on those who had not yet done anything, or very little, to come and join the movement and consecrate their gifts to God's service.

Rev. Thos. Hind expressed his pleasure in being present, and had been delighted in reading the bill, which showed an amount of ingenuity and attractiveness that left nothing wanting except it was the announcement of the baptism just celebrated (!). Referring to a poem he held in his hand, "On leaving the Old Wesleyan Chapel at Rothwell," composed by a member of the congregation on Monday morning, and intended to have been read at this meeting, Mr. Hind spoke of its propriety, and trusted as it had not been read, everyone would avail themselves of a copy. He assured them that although the old house should come down, the same gospel would be paeached in the new chapel, and the same Bible (except a few phrases altered in the revised edition) would be read, and wished the friends every success in their work.

A collection having been taken, the chairman called on Mr. Thomas Young (the oldest member present) who, after some persuasion, said he had never heard Thomas Young speak there before, but he had had many blessed times in this old chapel. After giving some amusing, and touching experiences, he expressed his feeling that he should try to do something for the New Chapel.

Mr. J. R. Seanor spoke touchingly of the connection of his family with this old chapel, going back to his great grandfather who was well acquainted with Mr. Wesley, and that the fifth generation of Seanor's, were some of them members of this society. He believed he was one of the seven oldest members of society now living, the others being, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lunn, Mr. S. Batty, Mr. J. Hopton and himself. After further speaking of the hallowed associations of the place, he trusted that any who had hitherto held aloof from this New Chapel Movement, would now go in heart and soul. He was glad to be connected with Rothwell Chapel.

Mr. E. Lunn also spoke of the happy times he had spent in the old chapel, stating that it was 60 years since he first entered its doors, when he walked from Lofthouse to a service here. He mentioned the names of some other old friends who used to worship half a century ago, and retained a vivid remembrance of Mr. Hardaker's splendid voice and handsome appearance. He had praised God many a time in the old chapel, and trusted he should be spared to praise Him in the new sanctuary, closing his remarks by repeating his favorite hymn "There all the ship's company meet," &c.

The two last verses of the New Year's hymn were then sung, and the benediction pronounced, and thus ended the last service in this mother chapel of Methodism in this locality.

On Wednesday the organ was taken down, and the cushions, &c., removed, yesterday the seats in the body of the chapel were removed to the Mechanics' Hall, and next week the work of demolition will commence.

THE POEM, "On Leaving the Old Wesleyan Chapel," may be obtained of Mr. S. Batty, or of Mr. S. Seanor, the secretary. A limited number of copies.

For continuation of Local News see last page.

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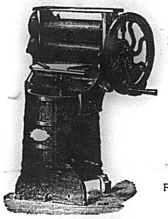

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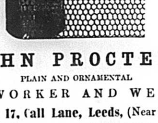

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250	,,	3½ yards long	4s 6d	,,
250	,,	,,	4s 11d	,,
200	,,	,,	5s 9d	,,
200	,,	,,	6s 6d	,,
200	,,	,,	7s 6d	,,
150	,,	4 yards long	8s 6d	,,
150	,,	,,	9s 6d	,,
100	,,	,,	10s 6d	,,
100	,,	,,	11s 6d	,,
100	,,	,,	12s 6d	,,
75	,,	,,	13s 6d	,,
75	,,	,,	14s 6d	,,
50	,,	,,	15s 6d	,,
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DR. FARR'S
LIME JUICE PEPSINE
THIS UNRIVALLED REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION and all Stomach Disorders has stood the test of time, and is more than ever in public favour.
TESTIMONIAL—"2, Rosslyn-terrace, Hampstead, "London, 20th September, 1878.
"My Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to bear Medical Testimony to the excellence of your preparation of Lime Juice and Pepsine in cases of Indigestion and other distressing affections of the Stomach. I have used it with the utmost success in the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia. I do not hesitate to recommend it as a most efficient and valuable Restorative. "Believe me, yours faithfully,
"CHARLES J. F. RENTON, Surgeon,
"Secretary to the Royal Infirmary, and formerly of H.M. Ship Dreadnought."
In bottles 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 & 11/ each, of all Chemists, or of Coyte & Co., 27 Barbican, London, E.C. sent free to any part of Great Britain on receipt of 33 or 54 stamps.

Our London Correspondent.

[We deem it right to state that we do not at all times identify ourselves with our Correspondent's opinions.]

Parliament has now arrived at a period which may be described as mid-session. Excluding all consideration of the winter sitting, which was summoned for a special purpose, it assembled for the ordinary business on the 13th February, two days after the news of the great disaster at Isandula had reached this country. Supposing it to go on until the usual time of prorogation—the middle of August—it will be seen that we have now reached the halfway point. One recess—that of Easter—has to be taken from the time which has passed; another—that of Whitsuntide—will be allowed in that which is to come. The Commons, which had ten days' holiday at Easter, do not expect to have more at Whitsuntide; and after that there will be no more vacations until the final break-up for the autumn. Then will close the sixth session of the present Parliament. The question whether it will see another is eagerly discussed; but thus far the Cabinet Ministers, who alone could give an idea upon the subject, make no sign. It may, however, be pointed out that even a seventh session need not exhaust the lifetime of this Parliament, the legal term of which will not expire for the next year and ten months. The duration of Parliaments is not estimated by its number of sessions, but by its length of years; and the seven years' life of the Parliament now sitting at Westminster will not be exhausted until the 5th March, 1881. Therefore there is no urgent necessity for a dissolution for some time to come; and although candidates all over the kingdom are being assorted to constituencies, there are men well versed in politics who still hold to the belief that there will be no appeal to the country this year.

Those who follow the news from the Cape will have noticed that while the majority of the steamers touch at Madeira, an exceptional few put in at St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verd islands. St. Vincent stands in mid-Atlantic, between the northern and southern oceans of that name, and it is the nearest telegraph station to Cape Town, from which it is distant about a fortnight's steaming. But although it is the nearest, Madeira, two days further on in the North Atlantic, is the most direct; and unless the intelligence borne by the steamer is highly important, she does not turn aside to touch at St. Vincent, but goes straight on to Madeira. But there are times when those two days between St. Vincent and Madeira are of the greatest consequence; and thus it was that the news of the Isandula disaster and of the relief of Ekowe (pronounced Ekowty) came *viâ* St. Vincent. It was essential that the tidings borne by the steamer should be known in England at the earliest possible moment; and no sooner had she come to St. Vincent than a summary of her news was at once placed upon the telegraphic wires there, and transmitted under thousands of miles of ocean to this country. The intelligence is being read in London before even the good ship has completed coaling amid the wild waste of waters at Cape de Verd; and before she has reached England seven days off, another steamer has probably arrived at Madeira, and sent through the telegraph wires there still later news. St. Vincent may be estimated at seven days' steaming from England, and Madeira at five days. The enormous expense to which the papers go in order to furnish their readers with full and early news from the Cape may be gathered from the fact that the telegraphing from St. Vincent is at the cost of 4s. per word, with no reduction for a press rate; from Madeira it is 2s. 6d. per word. It is not uncommon for the London papers to contain two or three columns of telegraphic matter from either station upon the arrival of a steamer. Each journal has its special representative at both places to meet the boats; as according to the news they bear it is quite uncertain whether St. Vincent or Madeira will be the point selected as the first port of call. The gentlemen of the press much prefer Madeira to St. Vincent, which latter is described as a mere coaling station, lonely and sterile in the midst of the mighty Atlantic; while Madeira bears a name suggestive of a delightful climate and a fertility of soil which produces some of the finest wines in the world.

In allotting the work of a newspaper special, how little can human foresight often estimate the value of his field of labour! Seven or eight months ago, when the news of the difficulty with the Ameer of Cabul reached us, the memories of the former war with Afghanistan bade us prepare for serious fighting. The correspondents were despatched in hot haste; but from beginning to end of the campaign it may be said that the British troops have been marching against invisible foes. Scarcely a thought was bestowed upon South Africa, where events were impending that have excited more attention than anything which has happened since the Crimean war. Consequently, when the invasion of Zululand took place in the middle of January, no graphic pens were on the spot to describe the incidents of a war which will live long in the recollections of Englishmen. No sooner did the fell import of the Zulu difficulty present itself than more than one of the Specials was ordered at once from Afghanistan to Natal, and amongst these was Mr. Archibald Forbes, the world-renowned correspondent of the *Daily News*. But the journey is a very different one from that between London and Manchester; and besides, Mr. Forbes had left Afghanistan, had journeyed to the far-off shores of the Caspian, and was exploring the mystic regions of Burmah. No very long time will, however, now elapse before the public will be reading his letters from South Africa. He will tell us what Zululand is like when the British army penetrates to King Cetewayo's war kraal in the rocky fastnesses of the interior. By the way, in connection with this subject, there is no doubt that the public are glad to see the bestowal of the Victoria Cross upon so many of the gallant fellows who took part in the defence of Rorke's Drift on the 22nd of January, and by their heroic resistance saved the colony of Natal from invasion.

Mr. Theodore Martin's fourth volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort," is, as its predecessors were, one of the most interesting books of the season. One period with which it deals—the Indian Mutiny—will never be forgotten by those who passed through that trying time. It is now seen how anxious were the Queen and the Court over the safety of our great Eastern Empire, and how earnestly her Majesty pressed upon the Ministry of that day the urgent importance of taking prompt and effectual military measures. It is just two-and-twenty years ago that the mutiny broke out; for it was on Monday, the 11th of May, 1857, that Colonel Finnis, a brother of the then Lord Mayor of London, was shot in the back by a native soldier upon the parade ground at Meerut, and within a few days the whole of the Sepoy army rose against our authority. Ever since the conquest of India by Lord Clive at the battle of Plassy in 1757, there had been a tradition amongst the Hindoos that our possession of that country was to last exactly a hundred years, and that at the centenary of Plassy Hindostan was again to be ruled by its own people. We had just come out of the war with Russia, and the sowers of disaffection amongst the Sepoys had taken care to magnify the few little reverses we had experienced, and to conceal our triumphs. How the mutiny was suppressed is a matter of history; but there is much in Mr. Martin's latest work which tells us what an anxious time it was for those in high places, and how, on occasions of great national suspense, the responsibilities of an exalted position weigh upon Sovereigns and statesmen.

The opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition on the first Monday in May marks the beginning of the best part of the London season. It is the correct thing to "do" the Academy on the opening day, and an enormous number of visitors struggle through the rooms merely for the sake of saying they have been there. To see much at such a time is impossible; indeed, in order to arrive at anything like a due appreciation of the merits of the collection the visitor ought to go again and again. However, the Exhibition is open three months, so that ample time is allowed for the admiration of its manifold attractions. In the success which attends it, and in the crowds which also throng to the Grosvenor Gallery, an illustration is afforded of the all-conquering power of the English shilling. For this modest coin, which rolls in by thousands, the investor has the privilege of inspecting the newest works of our most eminent artists—landscapes, portraits, allegories, sea-views, representations of sunrise and sunset, of night and morning, twilight and meridian, nocturnes in blue and gold, and nocturnes in black and silver. True, the works in the National Gallery can be seen for nothing on stated days; and a visit there, with a look at the pictures of the Old Masters, is a very excellent preparation for an hour or two at the Academy, with its specimens of modern art. You can judge between Rubens and Millais, Teniers and Frith, Tintoretto and Leighton, and find ample material in all to appreciate and to admire.

The fixing of the scale of wine duties is so difficult a subject that it has been referred to a Parliamentary committee for investigation. From some interesting evidence which has been given it appears that England is the only country that has a scale of duties for wine; in all other lands the duty is uniform on all descriptions of wines. By requiring a certain percentage of alcoholic strength we actually shut out some of the wines produced in our own colonies, notably in Australia. Our fellow-subjects at the Antipodes tell us that they make a very excellent and wholesome wine, but they are not allowed to send it here because it does not possess that rather high degree of alcoholic strength demanded by our scale of duties. This seems rather anomalous; for many who might wish to know what Australian wine is like, have at present to confine themselves to the products of France, Germany, Spain, and Portugal.

Sir Louis Mallet, in his evidence before the committee, advocated a uniform shilling duty and the abolition of the sliding scales. The consumption of wine in this country was very small; the total in 1878 was about 16¼ million gallons, of which six millions came from France. But the proportion was in England half a gallon per head per annum, against twenty gallons in France. He believed if people in England, especially those engaged in sedentary occupations, could get half a pint of good pure wine for a penny, as they could in any wine-growing district of France, a very large consumption of such wines would take place by those who now drink beer. The very thought of being able to get half a pint of good pure wine for a penny never entered into the wildest dreams of those who, upon a hot summer day, have often paid sixpence for a bottle of lemonade or of soda water, upon which, being of home manufacture, there is of course no import duty.

The backwardness of vegetation at a time which ought to mark such an advanced period of spring, is somewhat remarkable; and those who anticipated a speedy time of genial weather after an unusually severe winter have been disappointed. Those who can carry their recollections back to the terrible winter of 1855 will find the circumstances precisely parallel with those of this year. Then, as now, there were weeks, and even months, of frost and snow and bitter winds, hopes that the inclement weather would have exhausted its strength in the intensity of its force, and that spring would be warm and early. Yet, as in this same year, frost, snow, and hail went right into May. *Punch* apostrophised the month as "miserable May!" and could do so again with equal justice. The nightingale and the cuckoo have been seldom heard; flocks of fieldfares have been abroad, reminding one of mid-winter; and the cold rain, drenching flower and leaflet, has checked vegetation almost as much as frost. Time was when the merry month of May was a season in which poets told us "the bees from flower to flower did hum," but there are very few of either bees or flowers at present. The tender tint of the birch, the white seed of the coltsfoot, the timorous bloom of the black thorn, the pale yellow of the cowslip, the green buds of the hawthorn, the delicate shoots of the elm and the sycamore, the ash and the aspen, the oak and the beech, the pale yellow of the cowslip, the modest upward peep of the marsh-marigolds all are at a standstill until the arrival of the warm south-west winds which shall fill the woods with warblers and cover the ploughed fields with young corn.

THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO FRENCH PILGRIMS.

At the audience granted on Friday in last week, to 600 French pilgrims, the Pope addressed them at some length. The chief passage of his speech was as follows:—

"It is with feelings of indescribable consolation that we see the vigour with which Catholic life is maintained and developed in France in spite of manifold obstacles and the frequent contradictions it meets with, for it does not shrink from encountering them in the name of its God, the God of righteous and holy causes. Constantly we have evidence of this in the generosity with which French charity anticipates every want, every misery as in the intrepid readiness which gives you strength fearlessly to fight for the rights of Christ and His Church. And we rejoice openly to tell you so, for we rest our dearest hopes for the future of your illustrious nation on these virtues. We often reflect that God will not desert a people which never tires of giving the world such striking testimony of its fidelity to its Church, of its filial love to the Vicar of the Heavenly Redeemer. Therefore, my children, it is of consequence for the weal of your country as for that of religion that you should continue unflinchingly to profess your faith and your union with the Apostolic See—a faith and a union that once obtained for France the glorious title of the eldest daughter of the Church. You will dispose of the treasures of grace the Lord has granted you in the interest of justice and of truth. The more terrible the times the more necessary is it that you should seek shelter from storm and shipwreck in the holy ark of human salvation. Thus you will save your country from the dangers it is exposed to and assure it the order, peace, and prosperity we pray you may have at the feet of our Divine Master."

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

A Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday night contains the following:—

WAR OFFICE, May 2, 1879.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and soldiers of her Majesty's Army, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct in the defence of Rorke's Drift, on the occasion of the attack by the Zulus, as recorded against their names, viz.:—

Lieutenant (now Captain and Brevet Major) J. R. M. Chard, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant (now Captain and Brevet Major) G. Bromhead, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.—For their gallant conduct at the defence of Rorke's Drift, on the occasion of the attack by the Zulus on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1879. The Lieutenant-General commanding the troops reports that, had it not been for the fine example and excellent behaviour of these two officers under the most trying circumstances, the defence of Rorke's Drift post would not have been conducted with that intelligence and tenacity which so essentially characterised it. The Lieutenant General adds, that its success must, in a great degree, be attributable to the two young officers who exercised the chief command on the occasion in question.

Private John Williams, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment; Private Henry Hook, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment. Private John Williams was posted with Private Joseph Williams and Private William Horrigan, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, in a distant room of the hospital, which they held for more than an hour, so long as they had a round of ammunition left. As communication was for the time cut off, the Zulus were enabled to advance and burst open the door; they dragged out Private Joseph Williams and two of the patients, and assegaied them. Whilst the Zulus were occupied in the slaughter of these men a lull took place, during which Private John Williams, who with two patients were the only men now left alive in this ward, succeeded in knocking a hole in the partition, and in taking the two patients into the next ward, where he found Private Hook. These two men together, one man working whilst the other fought and held the enemy at bay with his bayonet, broke through three more partitions, and were thus enabled to bring eight patients through a small window into the inner line of defence.

Private William Jones and Private Robert Jones, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.—In another ward, facing the hill, Private William Jones and Private Robert Jones defended the post to the last, until six out of the seven patients it contained had been removed. The seventh, Sergeant Maxfield, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, was delirious from fever. Although they had previously dressed him, they were unable to induce him to move. When Private Robert Jones returned to endeavour to carry him away he found him being stabbed by the Zulus as he lay on his bed.

Corporal William Allen and Private Frederick Hitch, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.—It was chiefly due to the courageous conduct of these men that communication with the hospital was kept up at all. Holding together at all costs a most dangerous post, raked in reverse by the enemy's fire from the hill, they were both severely wounded; but their determined conduct enabled the patients to be withdrawn from the hospital, and when incapacitated by their wounds from fighting they continued, as soon as their wounds had been dressed, to serve out ammunition to their comrades during the night.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieutenant Melville, of the 1st Battalion 24th Foot, on account of the gallant efforts made by him to save the Queen's Colour of his regiment after the disaster at Isandlwanha, and also Lieutenant Coghill, 1st Battalion 24th Foot, on account of his heroic conduct in endeavouring to save his brother officer's life, would have been recommended to her Majesty for the Victoria Cross had they survived.

AN AMERICAN TORNADO.

On the 14th of April a tornado passed over Collinsville, eleven miles from St. Louis, and destroyed a number of houses. The Episcopal Church was badly shattered. Funeral services were being held in the church at the time, and the falling plaster and flying window glass bruised and cut nearly all the people present. Fences, plank sidewalks, trees, outhouses, and stables were blown to pieces or carried away, and gardens were destroyed. The cyclone, as usual, was rotary in its motion, and struck and bounded from the earth three times during its passage through the town. Its width was only from 60ft. to 80ft. One of the evidences of its force was the picking up of a horse and buggy, which were carried, at a height of 20ft. to 30ft., a distance of about fifteen rods, and dashed to the earth, the horse being crushed to a jelly and the waggon to splinters. The cemetery just outside the town was laid waste, nearly every tombstone being levelled to the ground. The storm disappeared in the east, and there are reports that it did damage elsewhere.—*New York Times.*

DEATH OF MR. BUTT.

Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., the leader of the Home Rule party in the House of Commons, who has been dangerously ill for some time past, died on Monday afternoon at Roebuck Cottage, near Dundrum, in the county of Dublin, whither he was removed from his residence in the Irish capital about ten days ago. A change for the worse set in on Saturday last, and on Sunday Mr. Butt became unconscious, remaining in that state until his death.

The deceased gentleman, who was in his 66th year, was the only son of the late Rev. Robert Butt, Incumbent of Stranorlar, in the county of Donegal, of which he was a native. He was educated at the Royal School at Raphoe and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honours. After having been called to the Irish bar, and made a Queen's Counsel, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Mayo in July, 1850, sat for Harwich from May to July, 1852, and for Youghal from the date last mentioned until the general election of 1865. Mr. Butt then remained out of Parliament until September, 1871, when he was elected for the City of Limerick, in the representation of which city there is a vacancy through his death.

In Kansas they are peremptory in their demands upon the "clerk of the weather office." Thus we read in the Peabody *Gazette*:—"This country has got to have some rain, and before long, too. Our water barrels are falling to pieces, and we are obliged to wash in hard water. We are disgusted."—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE ZULU WAR.

MADEIRA, May 5.

Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s steamship Duart Castle, which left Cape town as an extra steamer on April 16th, arrived here at 5.30 this morning, on her way to Plymouth.

No further particulars from Natal or Zululand had been received since the 15th ult. At his meeting with the Boers, Sir Bartle Frere is reported to have said, in reply to the address of welcome presented to him, that he thought the Boers would see, in the promptitude with which reinforcements had been sent out, a proof that no territory over which the British flag had once waved would ever be abandoned.

THE BATTLE OF GINGIHLOVO.

The Union Steamship Company's Royal Mail steamer *Roman* arrived in Plymouth Sound on Tuesday morning, after a passage (exclusive of stoppages) of nineteen days twenty-three hours, the shortest yet made by any vessel, calling, as she has done, at St Helena, Ascension, St Vincent, and Madeira. She left the Cape on April 15, and brings detailed accounts of the battle of Gingihlovo, a graphic description of which was written immediately after the engagement, and the whole of a supplement devoted thereto by the *Cape Argus*.—The *Evening Standard* of Tuesday gave several columns of the details of the engagement, from which we make the following extracts:—

The site of the Gingihlovo camp was of John Dunn's selection, which is no mean guarantee for its suitability. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a military kraal burned by Pearson's force upon his advance into the country. The position is commanding, and wood and water are plentiful in moderately close proximity. On all sides except the rear, the ground falls away gently into the broad valley of the Inyezane, which hereabouts is somewhat thickly wooded with a considerable belt of the stunted mimosa, which is without any rival here as elsewhere. The long grass round about is very luxuriant, and at a distance of about 300 yards on the left front of the camp waved a mellow field of Kaffir corn just ripe for the sickle. On every face of the position, at only a few steps from the shelter trenches, there are numerous little hillocks and clumps of bush, not capable of affording much cover, but sufficient to conceal an advance upon the camp. If only the ground had been cleared for a distance of, say, 300 yards on all sides, no camp could have offered better opportunities for repelling an assault. Of the events which have already occurred here, or which may yet occur, some are likely to live long in the memory of all those who have borne any part in the relief of Ekowe, and not all of these events have immediate relation to the exchange of hard blows. From an early hour yesterday morning it had been steadily threatening for rain, and laager was scarcely formed when the storm came down upon us. Everybody sought what poor shelter they could find under the lee of the waggons, and for half an hour or more the rain fell in torrents, the thunder pealed its loudest, and the heavens were all ablaze with the purple lightning. It was four o'clock when the storm cleared away, and the condition in which it left the laager and its inmates may be better imagined than described. Six thousand human beings and 3,000 head of oxen, horses, and mules all pent up within a narrow space not more than 200 yards square, and all knee deep in mud, formed a picture of perfect wretchedness and discomfort; while the ground remained in so damp a condition that cooking was all but impossible; and the General became a very popular man when it was announced that he had ordered to be served out to each man—natives alone excepted—a liberal ration of grog. Soon after nightfall, while the troops were doing what little they could to make the best of a very miserable situation, the alarm was given, and every man struggled through the mud and the mire to his appointed post, there to take part in repelling the expected attack. Nothing came of it, however. . . . .

We were not altogether unprepared for the attack made upon us a few hours ago, for Dunn's invaluable scouts observed last night, at no great distance from Gingihlovo, a number of camp and signal fires, denoting the presence, between us and Ekowe, of a considerable body of the enemy. Luckily there was no mist under cover of which we might be taken by surprise. On the contrary, that morning was bright and fine, and the first ray of the rising sun disclosed to view on the slopes of the hills about two miles away on our right front a long heavy column of the enemy, estimated by competent men at ten or eleven thousand. Before entering the bush in the valley below two wings had branched off, and the whole force had all but completed a deploy movement before it emerged on the plains below us. It was quite easy to perceive, however, that a larger number issued from the bush than had originally entered it, and the general opinion seemed to be that at least half of the entire impi was held in reserve. The celerity of the enemy's movements evoked more than a little admiration and surprise. From the moment when he was first sighted the advance was maintained without any halt or divergence, and so rapidly did the circle form around us diminish in extent, that the front line of skirmishers was within range of both rifle and cannon almost before the reality of the attack had become quite understood, and the defenders of the laager had settled into their proper position. It was hoped that the enemy would be allowed and encouraged to come to close quarters, for we were not far short of seven thousand rifles, with a couple of nine-pounders, and the same number of Gatlings, and four rocket-tubes, with the enormous advantage of being strongly entrenched; while against us were pitted less than our own number of naked savages provided with inferior arms, and attacking as we have since discovered against their own better judgment. But it was determined otherwise, and at ten or fifteen minutes after six the enemy being then at a distance of about 1,000 yards, the ball was opened by a discharge from the Boadicea's Gatling, placed at the south-eastern angle of the position. The enemy was not slow to reply, and shortly the whir and the whiz, the ping and the dull thud of the various missiles, were to be heard at every point of the laager. One of the first shots, if not the very first, struck Colonel Northey, a popular officer, second in command of the 60th Rifles.

Colonel Low, with the several corps previously enumerated as forming the leading division of the column of advance, was entrusted with the defence of the left flank and the rear, and he, with that very promising staff officer Captain Hart, was to be seen wherever the fire of the enemy became hottest. Colonel Pemberton was in command of the other two sides of the position, and Lord Chelmsford himself had the supreme direction of the defence. The attack was fully developed before twenty minutes after six, the Zulus having come on at the double in most magnificent style—indeed, the attack was so unquestionably bold, that British officers were heard frankly to declare that British troops—than whom we have not yet learned to believe there are better in the whole civilised world—could not have done anything better, if so well. The civilised soldier avails himself of anything that may offer in the way of protection from the missiles of his antagonist; and if he continues to advance in the teeth of a murderous fire, it is because of the moral support he derives from immediate contact with some one within hand's reach who stands in the same perilous position as himself; but the Zulu despises cover, and he presses eagerly forward, though there be not a friend or a comrade within a dozen or more yards of him. The enemy's fire was both feebly and badly directed, too, and the majority perhaps of those who sustained any casualties, either in the trenches or the laager, were hit through enfilading. Nevertheless, the bullets rained in upon the parapet of the breastworks in numbers sufficient to make men, who had previously thought sheltered trenches superfluous, give a recognition of their practical value. Upon our side, on the other hand, the fire was less feeble then effective. In fact, although the average is said to come out at less than eleven rounds per man, there was amongst some particular corps a decided waste of ammunition. The elder soldiers, such, for instance, as the "Old Die Hards," and the splendid fellows who represent the Navy, which may happily yet continue England's pride, were not open to this animadversion. . . . The attack nowhere culminated in a rush, and nowhere had the most unexampled valour a chance against the deadly hail which poured upon the luckless warriors who had come so bravely to their defeat and death.

Shortly after half-past six firing ceased altogether on the front face, and a quarter of an hour afterwards the mounted men, quickly followed by the two native battalions, were slipped over the trenches and "went for" the enemy in good style, he retiring somewhat precipitately, but not until a well-directed volley at Nettleton's men had stretched some half-dozen of them low. This was the moment for the sabre or the lance to do its work, for although the Native Contingent were anything but backward in entering upon the pursuit, when they got into the open they dodged about a little, hanging back whenever it seemed likely that a stand would be made. Possibly they displayed a wise discretion, for a Zulu at bay, I should imagine, would be a rather a ugly customer to deal with. Major Barrow, with about 50 men of the Mounted Infantry, did succeed in getting amongst a small body of the enemy, who retired rather sullenly after failing in their attack upon the rear face of the camp. Some 20 or 30 of the beaten foe were thus cut down, and many of the remainder who sought to escape the sabre by falling flat upon the ground fell into the hands of Barton's natives, who had come up close on the rear of the Mounted Infantry. The pursuit was not conducted with much zest, and long before eight o'clock mounted men and natives were all back in camp. . . .

The loss of Lieutenant George J. C. Johnson, instructor of musketry in the 99th Regiment, is universally deplored. He was the life and soul of his regiment, which, as one of his superior officers declares, could have better spared a better man. He was shot through the heart, death being almost instantaneous, and he fell with one of those merry jests upon his lips which had done not a little to make him the friend and the favourite of all ranks amongst his comrades in arms. Of Colonel Northey mention has been already made. Capt. Hinxman's wound was nothing serious nor was that of Surgeon Longfield, of the Tenedos, certainly the most popular man amongst the medical men doing duty with this column. . . . There were some narrow escapes, of course, principally amongst those whose duties made it impossible for them to take advantage of such cover as might offer. Colonel Crealock, for instance, the assistant military secretary, and Lord Chelmsford's right-hand man, had the sleeve of his tunic pierced by a bullet; Lieutenant Molyneaux, A.D.C., had his horse shot under him, he came to dreadful grief in a mudhole; Lieutenant St. Clair, the dashing adjutant of the 91st Highlanders, had his helmet pierced by a bullet; and if Mr. Mylne, the naval A.D.C. escaped without more than one narrow shave, it was a matter for great marvel, seeing the extent to which he was throughout exposed. There were doubtless hairbreadth escapes, too, in the lower ranks, but they have not been accorded general mention.

The enemy's loss as at first estimated was not more than 400 men, but this has now swelled to a total which I should be slow to accept but for the positive official declaration that more than 700 bodies have been given sepulture within a radius of 1,000 yards from the camp. According to the reports of wounded prisoners, Dabulamanzi, "The Troubler of the Waters," and brother to the King, was in chief command upon the side of the enemy. . . . It would seem as though Dabulamanzi had been but very imperfectly informed as to the real strength of the force with which Lord Chelmsford left the Tugela. The prisoners were unanimous in stating that there had been serious differences of opinion as to the wisdom of attacking us while in laager, but that Dabulmanzi had overruled all objections. The Zulu general's judgment was possibly sound; but, fortunately for us his information was anything but correct. Thinking the original plan had been adhered to, he imagined the force opposing him to be insignificant, and thought, moreover, that permanent posts would be formed at distance from one another of only a very few miles. Hearing of our arrival at Gingihlovo, he resolved upon attacking at once, lest we should "dig a hole," and become as impervious to attack as we evidently were at Ekowe. But rain affects the savage certainly no less that it affects the civilised soldier, and the storm which came down within a few hours of our arrival, made it necessary for Dabulamanzi to postpone the immediate execution of his intention. The attack accordingly did not come off until this morning, and the result must have been very discouraging to the Zulus.

Writing on April 9 of the fighting in Basutoland, the Special Correspondent of the *Argus* says:—

The long-waited-for cannons arrived on Sunday night, and were got into position on Monday. On Tuesday (yesterday) at daybreak the attack commenced. After a few shots by the big guns, the Cape Mounted Rifles stormed the mountain, supported by E, F, and G Troops Cape Mounted Yeomanry; A, B, C, and D Troops being held in reserve. The Cape Mounted Rifles stormed from the other side, and the Yeomanry from this. With great difficulty and amid a storm of shots, stones, slugs, &c., we reached the first kranz. The Cape Mounted Rifles had gained the kranz before us, and charged up over a bare place of 250 yards right up to the first schanzes of the enemy, hurrahing magnificently. Their gallantry is the wonder and talk of the camp. Men say it was worth riding a hundred miles to see them. They got under the schanzes, which were too high to climb, being built on a high ledge of rocks, and were bristling with assegais; they remained there some time exposed to the shot of the enemy, and in a terrible fix how to get back. However, under cover of a heavy fire upon us, they managed to retreat, leaving their dead and some wounded behind. With great difficulty and danger the wounded were got away, the enemy giving any one who exposed himself for even one second a storm of bullets. The stones hailed down from the kranzes just as though they were poured out of buckets. The wounded were all got down safely after dark. We retreated at a run under a heavy fire and under cover of the big guns. The most wonderful escapes possible were undergone, as many men were just grazed.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing of the relief at Ekowe, says:—

There was no marching out in the sense in which the words are wont to be understood. Bayonets there were, but they glittered not in the noonday sun. Bands there were, but they discoursed no music. Banners there were, but they were not unfolded to the breeze. There was neither flattering speech from the General nor congratulatory address in the order of the day from the Colonel-Commandant. In fact, as a sturdy tar from her Majesty's ship Active had it, it looked "like sneaking out of it." We were not two miles on the march before a serious panic was but narrowly averted, a report being brought in that the "whole Zulu army" could be descried coming down the hills in front of Ekowe. Colonel Pearson very wisely discredited the report, and still more wisely resolved, supposing it to be true, steadily to pursue his retreat, and leave the "whole Zulu army" to be dealt with by the General and his 3,000 men, who were just then returning from their reconnaissance in the direction of Entumeni.

THE ZLOBANI MOUNTAIN AFFAIR.

The following is the official account of the affair at the Zlobani Mountain:—

"KAMBULA CAMP, ZULULAND, March 30.

"SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Zlobani Mountain was successfully assaulted and its summit cleared at daylight on the 28th by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B., with the Mounted Riflemen and 2nd Battalion Wood's Irregulars, under the command of Second Commandant Roberts, who worked under the general direction of Major Leet, commanding the corps. I joined Colonel Russell's column at dusk on the 27th, at his bivouac, about five miles west of the Zlobani Mountain. I had with me the Hon. R. Campbell, District Staff Officer to No. 4 column; Mr. Lloyd, political assistant; Lieutenant Lysons, 90th Light Infantry, orderly officer, and my mounted personal escort, consisting of eight men of the 90th Infantry, and six natives under Umtonga, one of Pondo's sons. Soon after 3 a.m. I rode eastward with these details, and at daylight got on Colonel Buller's track, which we followed. Colonel Weatherley met me coming westward, having lost his way the previous night, and I directed him to move on towards the sound of the firing, which was now audible on the north-east face of the mountain, where we could see the rear of Colonel Buller's column near the summit. I followed Colonel Weatherley and commenced the ascent of the mountain immediately behind the Border Horse, leading our horses. It is impossible to describe in adequate terms the difficulty of the ascent which Colonel Buller and his men had successfully made, not without loss, however; for horses killed and wounded helped to keep us on his track, where the rocks afforded no evidence of his advance. We soon came under fire from an unseen enemy. Ascending more rapidly than most of the Border Horse, who had got off the track, with my Staff and escort, I passed to the front; and, with half a dozen of the Border Horse, when within a hundred feet of the summit, came under a well-directed fire from our front and both flanks, poured in from behind huge boulders of rocks. Mr. Lloyd fell mortally wounded at my side, and as Captain Campbell and one of the escort were carrying him on to a ledge rather lower my horse was killed, falling on me. I directed Colonel Weatherly to dislodge one or two Zulus who were causing us most of the loss; but, as his men did not advance rapidly, Captain Campbell, Lieutenant Lysons, and three men of the 90th, jumping over a low wall, ran forward, and charged into a cave, where Captain Campbell, leading in the most gallant and determined manner, was shot dead. Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler followed closely on his footsteps, and one of them—for each fired—killed one Zulu and dislodged another, who crawled away by a subterranean passage, re-appearing higher up the mountain. This time we were assisted by the fire of some of Colonel Buller's men on the summit. Colonel Weatherley asked for permission to move down the hill to regain Colonel Buller's track, which he had lost, and by which the latter gained the summit without further casualties. At this time he had lost three dead and had about six or seven wounded. Mr Lloyd was now dead, and we brought his body and that of Captain Campbell about half-way down the hill, where we buried them, still being under fire, which, however, did us no damage. I then moved slowly round under the Zlobani Mountain, to the westward, to see how Colonel Russell's force had progressed, bringing with the escort a wounded man of the Border Horse and a herd of sheep and goats, driven by four of Umtonga's men. We stopped occasionally to give the wounded men stimulants, unconscious of the fact that a very large Zulu force was moving on our left across our front. We were about half way under the centre of the mountain when Umtonga saw and explained to me by signs that a large Zulu army was close to us. From an adjacent hill I had a good view of the force; it was marching in five columns, with horns and dense chest, the Zulu normal attack formation. The Ulundi army, being, as I believe, exhausted by its rapid march, did not close on Colonel Buller, who descended, after Oham's people, the western point of the mountain; and thus he was enabled, by great personal exertions and his heroic conduct, to bring away not only all his men who had lost their horses, but also all his wounded who could make an effort to sit on their horses. Seeing from the Zinguin neck, where I had gone with an escort and some of Oham's men, that although the Ulundi army did not come into action, yet some 200 or 300 Zulus were pursuing our natives, who still maintained possession of some hundreds of cattle, I sent an order to Colonel Russell, who was then ascending the western end of the range, to move eastward and cover the movements of our natives to the camp. This he did, but before he could arrive some of the natives were killed. We reached camp at 7 p.m., and Colonel Buller, hearing that some of Captain Barton's party were on foot, some ten miles distant, at once started in heavy rain, with led horses, and brought in seven men, as we believe the sole survivors of the Border Horse and Captain Barton's party, who, being cut off when on my track, retreated over the north end of the Hyntecha range. While deploring the loss we have sustained, it is my duty to bring to your notice the conduct of the living and dead. In Mr. Lloyd, political assistant, I lose an officer whom I cannot replace. In writing to Sir Bartle Frere on the 29th, explaining that the success I had hitherto obtained was in a great measure owing to my subordinates, I penned the following lines:—

'I need not trouble you with the names of my military staff, but I am anxious to bring under your notice the name of Mr. Lloyd, who has been of the greatest assistance to me. To personal courage and energy he adds a knowledge of the Zulus, their language and character, and every attribute of a humane English gentleman. Yesterday he showed great courage and devotion.'

"His Excellency knew Captain the Hon. R. Campbell; he was an excellent Staff Officer, both in the field and as regards office work; and, having shown the most brilliant courage, lost his life in performing a most gallant feat. Though he fell success was gained by the courageous conduct of Lieutenant Lysons and Private Fowler, 90th Light Infantry. Captain Barton, commanding the Frontier Light Horse, was always most forward in every fight, and was as humane as he was brave. On the 20th of January one of Umsabe's men, whom Captain Barton wished to take prisoner instead of killing him, fired at Captain Barton within two yards, the powder marking his face. When last seen on the 28th he was carrying on his horse a wounded man. Lieutenant Williams, 58th Regiment, came out for transport duties. I nominated him as Staff Officer to Wood's irregulars, and he evinced on this, as on previous occasions, marked courage. Mr. Piet Uys gave on the 28th a fine example to his men, as he always did, and, remaining behind to see them safe down the mountain, was surrounded and assegaied. On the eve of the engagement I undertook, in the name of the Imperial Government, that if Mr. Piet Uys fell I would watch over the interests of his children. I trust that his Excellency the Lieutenant-General and the Resident in Zululand will thoroughly support my promise. Colonel Buller naturally says nothing about his own conduct; but I hear from the men that it was by his grand courage and cool head that nearly all the dismounted men were saved. His services to this column are invaluable. I desire to bring to the notice of his Excellency the General Officer Commanding the names of those officers Colonel Buller mentions. I append a list of the killed and wounded as far as I have been able to obtain the particulars, and I will forward a corrected list later.

"EVELYN WOOD, Colonel."

Private accounts say that Colonel Weatherley fell gallantly fighting to the last, cutting down Zulus with his right hand while grasping his son, a young lad, with the other. Every man who fell was assegaied by the enemy.

On the following day, 29th, 20,000 of Cetewayo's army attacked Colonel Wood's camp at Kambula, but received a most complete defeat. Our men fought with great stubbornness and valour, and the bodies of the enemy lay thick in the intrenchments. As they retreated Colonel Buller and his mounted men, in spite of the fatigue and excitement of the day before, followed them until nightfall, chasing them a distance of seven miles. Estimate of Zulu losses, killed and wounded, 5,000 to 7,000.

A Pietermaritzburg correspondent writes to us (says the *Daily News*):—"From the Mauritius we have news which gladdens the heart of every Englishman. On the receipt of intelligence there of the disaster at Isandhlwana the garrison almost to a man clamoured for volunteer service, whilst Lady Barker immediately initiated a movement for establishing a 'Mauritius Aid Society,' and headed the subscription list with a donation of £50. It was, indeed, seriously contemplated by this benevolent lady to organise a staff of female nurses, but the counsels of the sterner sex were allowed—and very properly too—to prevail. It would be impossible for men to permit such help to be offered them on this occasion—in battlefields where neither the red cross nor age nor sex is spared by the savage enemy. The ties that bind us to the people of the Mauritius have been strengthened and drawn closer by this substantial sympathy, and it will be a long day before the kind service rendered will be forgotten in this colony."

Prince Louis Napoleon, on behalf of his fellow passengers by the Union Company's steamer Danube, presented to Captain Draper a silver goblet as a souvenir of the voyage, "In recognition of his kindness and courtesy." The Prince remarked that they could have wished the voyage had lasted much longer, if it had not been for their anxiety to be at the front.

The following description of the engagement at Gingihlova was written by one present and published by the *Cape Times*:—"Our column bivouacked on Tuesday night at Gingihlova, which is nine miles distant from Ekowe. At daylight on the following morning a shot was heard and the picket was seen retiring into the laager. Two large bodies of Zulus were visible, and our men, who were standing at ease with arms piled, were immediately dispersed for defence. The infantry were placed two deep in the trenches. The Naval Brigade, with Gatlings, were placed at angles with the guns fronting the east and west. The enemy first made a feint of attack on three sides of the laager, and then, massing, swept down on the fourth face of the laager, which was defended by the 60th Rifles and the 57th Regiment. The enemy could not stand the withering, steady fire, and being driven back from here they attacked the east face of the laager, but here again they were repulsed. The final attack was then led by Dabulamanzi. This was also repulsed, and as the enemy fell back the soldiers gave some hearty, ringing cheers. The enemy now being completely repulsed, General Lord Chelmsford ordered out our mounted men, regulars as well as natives, and a grand pursuit ensued, the swords doing terrific execution. During the attack the howling of the Zulus was diabolical; but our men were very steady."

THE INTOMBI DISASTER.

An account given by one of the survivors of the Intombi disaster, is as follows:—"We were sleeping fully accoutred, and towards morning overheard a shot fired, and immediately all stood to arms, but as nothing further transpired we lay down in our tents again. After some time I heard another shot, and a voice called 'Guard, turn out.' I ran outside my tent to find the Zulus inside the laager and in the tents in crowds. I ran for the river, and just on reaching the bank was wounded in the head by an assegai. Throwing myself in the stream I was carried down out of my depth, and being unable to swim I felt I was drowning. I managed to loosen my belt, and just as I was exhausted I got to the opposite bank. A Zulu here was in waiting for me, and with his assegai tried to stab me as I clambered up the bank. I caught hold of the blade of the weapon as it was descending to save myself, and succeeded partially for it only wounded my hand. Holding fast to it, I struggled with the savage for its possession till the spear broke away from the stick, and then I stabbed him. After this I became unconscious, and fell amongst the reeds at the foot of the bank. Recovering my senses shortly, I heard some one in very good English call out 'Come out, Jack, it's all right.' Looking from my place of concealment, I saw a man with a shield, and I thought it was not, perhaps, 'all right,' so I lay quiet till I heard the Zulus going away, and directly afterwards the sound of horses' feet and Major Tucker's voice. Of course then I came out of my hiding-place."

Her Majesty's troopship Orontes sailed on Monday from Queenstown for the Cape with drafts for the regiments now serving in the South African war, in order to maintain them at their full strength. The full number embarked at Queenstown and at Portsmouth was 973 rank and file, 28 officers, 26 sergeants, and 10 trumpeters.

SERIOUS POACHING AFFRAYS.

At the Stafford Assizes, (before Mr. Justice Hawkins,) William Genders, Thomas Genders, and George Rushton were indicted for night poaching at Shenstone on the 6th of February last, and with wounding Amos Twilley, a gamekeeper, with intent to murder him.

Mr. Underhill and Mr Neville were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Darling defended William Genders and George Rushton; Mr. Neale appeared for Thomas Genders.

The three prisoners were charged in various counts with intent to murder and inflict grievous bodily harm on Amos Twilley, a gamekeeper in the employ of Mr. Riddell, of Shenstone. On the night of the 6th of February Amos Twilley went out accompanied by two watchers. It was a bright, moonlight night, and soon after eleven o'clock, hearing a shot, they looked through a hedge and saw three men coming across a field in the occupation of Mr. Balshaw. They went to meet them, and Twilley got over the fence and seized one man whom he identified as Thomas Genders. While struggling with him, another man, identified by the other witnesses as William Genders, levelled a gun at his head. This caused Twilley to let go his hold of Thomas Genders. In doing so he fell to the ground and at the same time hearing a gun explode fancied he had been shot, as the moment after he found he had received a serious wound on the top of his head. The medical evidence, however, showed that the wound was not a gunshot wound, but must have been caused by some heavy instrument of a blunt nature with some projection in it, such as the hammer of a gun. During the struggle a third man, identified as Rushton, was heard by the watcher Smith to shout out, "Let him have it." After knocking Twilley down, the three men made off. Twilley was assisted home. He did not leave his bed for a month, and it was not considered likely that he would ever entirely recover from the injuries he had received. The prisoners were subsequently at different times arrested by the police. The main question for the jury on the trial was that of identity, and witnesses, all related to the prisoners, were called for the defence to establish an *alibi*.

The case, which was commenced at midday, lasted till nearly midnight, and ended in a verdict by the jury against all three prisoners of wounding with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm.

His Lordship sentenced each prisoner to fourteen years' penal servitude.

At the same assizes, Herbert Dale, weaver, John Slater, labourer, Thomas Jones, silk thrower, and William Barton, miner, were indicted for the wilful murder of James Beswick, at Biddulph, on the 29th of January last.

Mr. Boughey and Mr. Macnamara were counsel for the Crown; Mr. Charles Smith appeared for the prisoner Dale; Mr. Underhill for Sclater; Mr. A. Chichele Plowden for Jones; Mr. Bedley for Barton.

This was a charge arising out of a poaching affray which occurred at Biddulph, a village on the border between Staffordshire and Cheshire, on the 29th of January last. From the opening statement of Mr. Boughey, and the evidence called for the prosecution, it appeared that Mr. Cotterell occupied the farm known as Whitemoor Farm, in the parish of Biddulph. With Mr. Cottrell lived his son and two servants, one named Frederick Heathcote and the other James Beswick. Cottrell occupied the farm as yearly tenant under Mr. Charles Henry Mainwaring, and included in his rent was the right of shooting over the Whitemoor-wood, which is distant about 200 yards from the farm. On the night of the 29th of January Cotterell's son, as he was going to bed, heard the report of a gun in the direction of Whitemoor-wood, and rousing the two servants, the three men left the farm, as they admitted, to look for poachers. Cotterell was armed with a double-barrelled loaded gun; Heathcote had a short whip-stock heavily loaded, and Beswick carried a stout walking-stick. Upon reaching the woods they took up different stations, Beswick being placed at the edge on a public footpath which traversed the wood, Heathcote being 100 yards deeper in the woods behind a tree, and Cotterell taking up his position about the same distance from Heathcote. After waiting about twenty minutes Heathcote noticed four men coming towards him. Three of them stopped within a yard or two of the tree, the fourth being distant between 15 and 20 yards. One of the three had a gun, and all four seemed to him engaged in beating for game. When they stopped he heard them asking each other which road they should take as being "the most likely." He stepped from his hiding place, but without showing his whipstock, and asked the men what they were doing there, whereupon one of the three men—identified by Heathcote as Slater—cocked his gun, raised it to his shoulder, and threatened to blow his brains out. Two or three of the others shouted "Shoot him!" and they all four then made at him with their sticks. A fight, lasting a minute or two, ensued, when Heathcote took to his heels and ran to where Beswick was stationed. The four men followed and the fight was renewed, three of the men attacking Beswick and the fourth closing with Heathcote. According to Heathcote's account, the man who closed with him was Jones, and he was armed with a heavy stick. As they fought Jones fell, and Heathcote standing over him, saw his face and recognised him as a man whom he knew by sight but not by name. Just at the moment that Jones fell the report of a gun was heard where Beswick was fighting, a few yards off, and Heathcote looking round saw Beswick fall. Upon this, leaving Jones, he ran away in the direction of Cotterell, pursued by the three men; but they did not follow him far, and when he returned to the scene of the fight with Cotterell they had disappeared, and Beswick was there alone lying insensible and bleeding from a wound in the head. He was carried back to the farm, but he never regained consciousness, and died in the course of the next day. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and in the opinion of the doctor death was due to the fracture of the skull caused by a violent blow, such as a man using a clubbed gun might inflict. In the meantime the police had been informed of the occurrence, and within an hour or two they visited the houses of Jones, Slater, and Dale at Congleton, a village about two miles from Whitemoor-wood. None of the men were at their homes, but as the police were watching the house of Dale, two men were seen to escape from it and run over some fields into an adjoining wood. The following day the police, accompanied by Heathcote, went again to Jones's house and found him this time at home. Heathcote at once identified him, and he was taken into custody protesting his innocence. Barton was apprehended a day later, but no arrest was made of Dale and Slater for nearly a week, when they were found at the house of a man who took lodgers in Birkenhead. It appeared that the two prisoners had gone to this house and had made inquiries about the fare to America. A Congleton man had met them at Birkenhead the next day, when they told him they were in a bit of a bother; and one of them, Dale, asked him to get £5 from his wife and bring it to him. Upon the two men being taken into custody, Slater was at once identified by Heathcote, although since the fight he had shaved off his beard and whiskers, and Dale was found to be suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg, which, it was suggested, was caused by the gun going off at the time it was used to inflict the blow on Beswick. This opinion, which was given by the doctor who had made the *post-mortem* examination, was supported by the fact that a gunstock was found lying on the ground where the fight had occurred, and another important piece of evidence against Dale consisted in the fact that two or three pieces of cloth were found lying in the snow which corresponded in material and pattern with the coat he was wearing when arrested, and which was found to have a small piece missing from the elbow.

Mr. Justice Hawkins summed up the case to the jury in a charge which occupied three hours, and dealt minutely with every portion of the evidence. The learned Judge directed the jury to take the case of each prisoner separately into their consideration, and to ask themselves whether it was proved to their satisfaction that supposing the four prisoners were the four men in the wood on the night in question, they united in making a deadly attack in furtherance of one common design. If several persons were by preconceived arrangement to attack another with intent to kill or do grievous bodily harm, and the fatal blow being given by one, the others stood by assenting, the act of the man who killed was the act of his companions as well, and all would be guilty of murder. It was matter of fact for the jury and not of law, having regard to all the circumstances, whether or not the man who dealt the fatal blow was acting in furtherance of a common design, and with the consent and encouragement of the others; but it was certain that if four men went out to commit one act, and one of the men separated himself from the others, and not in pursuance of the common design committed a crime foreign to the common purpose, it would be his act alone and he alone would be responsible for it. The case against the four prisoners was stated by the prosecution in two ways. It was said they were all four in the wood on the night in question, one being armed with a gun, for the purpose of taking game. They were committing, therefore, an indictable offence, and it was open to any one to arrest them, if there was any such attempt to arrest. But, said the prosecution, there was no such attempt to arrest, but these four men being in the wood they made a common attack on Heathcote and Beswick, and in the course of that common attack they killed by a blow calculated to cause death the unhappy man Beswick, whose death they were now inquiring into. On the other hand, it was said for the prisoners that there was no common attack at all, at all events by Jones, and that there was an unlawful attempt to arrest, in the resistance to which the deceased met with his death. The learned Judge then referred to the facts of the case as they had been proved in the evidence, and observed it was hardly possible to suppose that the four men were not in the wood for the purpose of poaching. With regard to concert between the four men, Heathcote proved that all four attacked him, and that it was only after the fight began that he and Jones became separated. Jones was sworn to by Heathcote, and it was useful in considering this and all questions of identity to look at the personal appearance of the men in question and see if there was anything uncommon or peculiar in that. The questions for the jury would be, were these four prisoners or any or either of them in Whitemoor-wood that night, taking part in the affray which led to Beswick's death. How was Beswick killed? Was it by an assault of one or more with intent to do grevious harm, or with such violence that those who committed that assault were guilty of murder? And if this assault was made by all four with a common design to attack and beat in such a way that death would ensue, then all would be equally guilty of murder, and the crime would not be confined to the man who struck the blow.

The jury found each of the prisoners *Guilty* of manslaughter.

The learned Judge, in passing sentence, addressed the prisoners at some length. The jury, he said, had taken a very merciful view of the evidence. That all four were in the wood in pursuit of game he had no shadow of doubt, and that they went there prepared to resist was also to his mind matter of certainty. They attacked Heathcote in a cowardly way, and when he ran away and it was open to them to escape they followed him and made a murderous attack on Beswick. There was some distinction in their cases, but not much. With regard to Dale, the jury had found by their verdict that his leg had been injured by the explosion of the gun. In his judgment he was the man who struck Beswick the blow that killed him, and if the jury had found him guilty of murder, most assuredly his life would have been forfeited. The sentence he passed on him was that of penal servitude for life. As regards Slater, he was willing to believe that, having desisted from firing his gun when he aimed it at Heathcote, he did not wish to take life, but he encouraged Dale by his presence and by his conduct, and was scarcely less guilty. He sentenced him to 20 years' penal servitude. With regard to Jones and Barton, it was in their favour that neither had a gun; but he was satisfied that each went out to render assistance as far as he could, and took an active part in encouraging the others to assail the keeper. Their offence was thus a very bad one, and if men would go out poaching by night and molest those who had a right to arrest them, they themselves if apprehended must expect condign punishment. He sentenced each of them to 15 years' penal servitude.

THE SIX DAYS' BICYCLE RACE.

This competition for the Bicycling Long Distance Championship of England ended on Saturday evening last at the Agricultural Hall, London, in the victory of G. Waller, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who compassed the marvellous distance of 1,172 miles in the week—thus beating the previous "best on record" for the time by 112 miles. Waller rode throughout the week with great judgment, as after once obtaining the lead he seldom forced the pace, but always kept going sufficiently fast to maintain his advantage. He was declared the winner of the belt (value £100) and £105 in money. C. Terront, the young French champion, was second with 1,128 miles, the prize for this being £30. Lees, of Sheffield, who was third in the last contest, having done 1,102 miles 5 laps, won the third prize of £20. Stanton, of Hornsey, was fourth, with 1,100 miles; Higham, of Nottingham, fifth, with 1,030 miles 5 laps; Andrews, of Birmingham, sixth, with 1,010 miles; Evans seventh, 956 miles 5 laps; and White last, 870 miles.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER ON TEMPERANCE.

At Westminster Abbey on Sunday evening, a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester on behalf of the cause of the National Temperance League. In the course of his address his lordship quoted statistics from which it appeared that the money spent in intoxicating drinks last year was £181,770 more than in the preceding year, the total cost of such drinks consumed during that period representing a sum of about £142,000,000. It was also worth noticing that while the costs of wines and spirits, which were supposed to be consumed chiefly by the so-called upper classes had fallen to the extent of very nearly 2,000,000 sterling, the expenditure in respect of beer had increased by more than that amount. The preacher spoke in the warmest terms of the efforts of those who were endeavouring to grapple with this great evil, and were earnestly appealed to every member of the congregation to assist the movement in every possible way.

THE GREATEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

The following is an extract from the annual summary of births, deaths, and causes of death in London and other large cities in 1878, published by authority of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England:—

"London is the greatest city in the world. Its population exceeds three millions and a half, or, if we had the population of its suburbs in the Outer Ring, the total population is four millions and a half. Its population approaches the aggregate population of 22 other large towns of the United Kingdom. It nearly equals the aggregate population of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna; or with the suburbs it equals the populations of the capitals of France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. The area of this great city is 122 square miles, or a square of a little more than 11 miles to the side; so the density of population is 29,322 people to the square mile, and the proximity of the population is 11·04 yards; or the people are at a mean distance of 11·04 yards from each other. The low rate of mortality in London, if we take its density into consideration, is still more striking than its magnitude. With a density of 29 322 persons to the square mile, the mortality should be 35·2 per 1,000, were not special systems of drainage and cleanliness in use in London, by which the mortality in the years 1874-8 is reduced to 22·8. The consequence is that the deaths are so low in London as 84,695, and the births being 129,184, the registered births exceed the deaths by 45,489, which exceeds the estimated increase of population (43,693) by 1,796. There is a continued influx of new comers into London, but the facts show that the numbers who leave London as emigrants exceed the numbers of its immigrants. There is an incessant interchange of persons born in and out of London. In the 17th century the deaths equalled the births in number. The density of the population is continually increasing; thus, while in 1842 there were 16,367 persons to a square mile, there were 28,602 to a square mile in 1876; and that alone would cause an increase of mortality which would, according to the law that has been deduced from the returns for all England, raise the mortality from 24·5 in 1840-4 to 26·2 in 1874-8. Thus, the deaths should have been at this rate 91,423 a year in the five years 1874-8, whereas they actually were 79 245. The reduction in the rate of mortality saved 12,178 lives annually in the five years in London. This may be fairly ascribed to sanitary improvements. . . .

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HOME, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

THE VINE IN CALIFORNIA.—It has been estimated that the State of California has 15,000,000 acres of land adapted to the growth of the vine, but that less than 50,000 acres of this vast area are as yet planted. The average number of vines set out per acre is about 900, which give an average yield of 800 gallons of wine and 120 of brandy when in full bearing. The progressive advance of the industry is shown by the fact that the number of gallons made in 1859 was 100,000; in 1869, 500,000; in 1872, 3,000,000; in 1875, 7,000,000; in 1876, 10,000,000.

THE FALL IN RENTS.—As an illustration of the fall in the value of land, the *Dundee Advertiser* states that a farm has just been let for nineteen years at about £400 below the old rent, besides a large sum expended on improvements free of interest. It is said to be one of the best farms in Perthshire, and is in high condition. The reduction of rent will be fully 40 per cent, and in about four years twenty acres are to be added to the acreage of the farm without additional rent.

THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.—Reports from Gothenburg, dated April 30, state that the steamer Nordenskjold, Captain Sengotache, will shortly leave Gothenburg. Mr. Sibiriakoff has also equipped two coast expeditions in Siberia, of which one will go out from Nishni Kolynish, and the other from the mouth of the Anadyr, both places in Behring's Straits. The yacht Jeanette, fitted out by the *New York Herald*, will go from California to Behring's Straits, and then meet the Nordenskjold, in order to carry on the search for the Vega, according to a concerted plan.

THE FRENCH FLAG.—Many changes have occurred in the colours of the French flag in the lapse of ages, and the approaching distribution of the new ones gives an interest to a record of the alterations. Under Clovis it was turquoise blue; from the time of Charlemagne, blue with six red trefoils; Charles V., purple with gold ornaments; Louis XI., azure with golden lilies; Charles VIII., blue strewn with golden lilies, with a white cross; Francois I., half blue and white; Henri IV., plain white; Louis XV., blue, with a white cross bearing lilies; from 1792 to 1814, tricolour; Restoration, white; from 1830 to the present time, tricolour.

SCIENTIFIC PREDICTIONS.—A Correspondent writes to *The Times*:—

Often has it been asserted that James Watt (the elder) never believed in the practicability of locomotion (on land) by steam-power, and I see no reason for doubting that he had often expressed such disbelief; yet the late eminent Civil Engineer, Mr. James Walker, told me that he went, as a youth, with several gentlemen, to confer with Watt on this very question. Watt was then 90 years of age, and sat in his arm-chair to hear the arguments in favour of steam-locomotion. At last he gave his opinion in these words:—"I think it's worth a trial."

CHEAP DAIRY PRODUCE.—On Saturday last and also on the previous Saturday there was a great fall in the price of dairy produce in Carlisle market. On both days the best fresh butter could be purchased for a shilling per pound, and from that top price it ranged downwards to 10d., and in some instances later in the day as low as 8d. Some of the local dairies have reduced the price of milk from 4d. to 3d. per quart, and eggs are unusually cheap. The fall in prices is attributed to the falling-off in the demand in the north of England in consequence of there being so many men out of work on strike.

AMERICAN ADVERTISING.—A San Francisco paper says, "Dr. Colenso, ex-Bishop of Natal, who has written much to disprove the authenticity of the Pentateuch, argues that the story of Ham being the father of the African race is false. He maintains that Ham died in the Ark. All this is merely a matter of pious belief, not of essential doctrine. The genuine Star Ham is wrapped in pure white canvas, free from all poisonous paints, and is guaranteed by every respectable dealer—only be sure to ask for," &c.

THE LONDON ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—Last Saturday strike pay was given to 460 society men and 330 non-society engineers. One shilling each was paid for 660 children of society and 390 children of non-society men—in all, 790 men and 1,050 children were relieved, the amount expended on this account being nearly £700. Last Saturday closed the twelfth week of the strike, and up to that day the amount spent by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Central Executive Committee together, for relief pay and working expenses, exceeded £9,000. The ten employers who insist on a reduction of 7½ per cent. have shown no signs of giving way, and the men who have left them appear quite as determined not to submit to these terms.

THE VALUE OF BEES.—A great bee-master, the Rev. M. Sauppe, in Luckendorf, makes the following calculation, intended to prove the eminent agricultural and economical importance of the rearing of bees:—Of each of the 17,000 hives to be met with in Saxony, 10,000 bees fly out per diem—equal to 170 millions—each bee four times, equal to 680 millions, or, in 100 days, equal to 680,000 millions. Each bee, before flying homeward, visits 50 flowers, therefore the whole assemblage has visited 3,400 000 millions of flowers. If out of the ten only one flower has become fertilised, 340,000 millions of fertilised flowers would be the result. Supposing the reward for the fertilisation of 5,000 flowers to be one German pfennig, the united bees of Saxony have obtained per annum a sum of 68 million pfennige—680,000 marks (£34,000 sterling). Each hive represents in this way a value of £2 sterling.

A VERY GOOD COUGH MIXTURE!—A young man in Kingston, N.Y., being out of employment, recently requested of a former employer a letter of recommendation to aid him in securing a situation. The letter was written and handed to the applicant, who was totally unable to read it, as was every person to whom it was shown. A friend advised him to take it to a printing office, where it could be deciphered, as compositors are noted for being able to make out the worst specimens of writing. It was given to compositors in various printing establishments, and in turn given up without being deciphered. At last, as a forlorn hope, it was given to the prescription clerk in a drug-store, who had the reputation of being able to read anything. The man of drugs took the paper, gazed at it long and thoughtfully, finally seized an empty quart bottle, and hurried round the store, taking some fluids of various colours from sundry bottles, and finally shaking the compound most vigorously. Then, handing it to the owner of the letter of recommendation, he remarked to that much astonished individual, "Two dollars—and a very good cough mixture it is."

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING A YANKEE.—The agents of two rival iron safe manufacturers were recently presenting the claims of their respective articles. One was a Yankee—the other wasn't. He that wasn't told his story. A game cock had been shut up in one of his safes, and then it was exposed to the most intense heat. When the door was opened the cock stalked out, flapped his wings, and crowed loudly, as if nothing had happened. It was now the Yankee's turn. A cock had also been shut up in one of his safes with a pound of fresh butter, and the safe was submitted to the trial of a tremendous heat for more than a week. The legs of the safe were melted off, and the door itself so fused as to require the use of a cold chisel to get it open. When it was opened the cock was found frozen dead, and the butter so solid that a man who knocked off a piece of it with his hammer had his eye put out by a frozen butter splinter.

THE MANCHESTER UNITY OF ODD FELLOWS.—It appears from the official statistics, the compilation of which has just been completed, that on the 1st of January, 1879, the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows numbered 531,599 members, against 526,842 at the beginning of 1878—a net gain of 4 757, against 8,432 in 1877, and 10,357 in 1876. This shows how the widespread depression of trade has affected the industrial classes, and the fact is still more clearly evidenced by 15,017 having left the order last year, while only 27,918 were initiated, against 32,241 in 1877, and 33,646 in 1876, and an average of 35,000 for each of the five preceding years. The deaths of members during the year amounted to 6,916, the percentage being 1·30 against 1·43 in the preceding year. The funeral benefits paid amounted to £70,454, against £67,367 last year; and in addition £23,304 was paid as funeral benefits for wives and widows of deceased members. The directors, considering the present state of trade, commerce, and agriculture in the country, regard these statistics as satisfactory.

ART-FUL BOY.—Johnny: "Grandma, dear, will you lend me a pencil? I want to draw some ladies."—Grandma: "No, dearie, you must not draw on Sunday."—Johnny: "Not if I put on their Sunday mantles?"—*Fun.*

VIVISECTION WITHOUT PAIN.—A Parliamentary Paper has been issued containing a report showing the number of experiments performed on living animals during the year 1878 under licences granted under the Act 39 and 40 Victoria, cap. 77, distinguishing painless from painful experiments. In England and Scotland the total number of experiments was about 481; of these 317 were performed under the restrictions of the licence alone, 87 under special certificates for experiments, without anæsthetics, 30 under certificates dispensing with the obligation to kill the animal before recovery from anæsthetics, and 47 under certificates permitting experiments in illustration to lectures (use of anæsthetics obligatory). The inspector (Mr. George Busk) is of opinion that the extreme number of cases in which an amount of suffering worth notice was inflicted could not have exceeded 40. In Ireland the total number of experiments performed was 24, and it appears that in no case was pain inflicted.

A "SELL."—A gentleman took an uncorked bottle of champagne from a table, and offered bets to any amount—small ones for preference as the trick was admittedly a "sell,"—that he would drink a glass of champagne from out of that particular bottle, without drawing or piercing the cork, without causing it to be drawn or pierced, and without breaking or in any way injuring the bottle. The utter impossibility of accomplishing such a thing might have induced the incautious to bet against its being done; thereupon the holder simply turned it upside down, poured a glass of champagne into the hollow at the bottom, and undoubtedly drank it from and out of the bottle.

DRESDEN POLITENESS.—The following anecdote has appeared to the honour of Dresden politeness. A stranger met a Dresdener, and asked him, where a certain church was situated. "Really, my dear sir," said the Dresdener, bowing low, "I grieve greatly to say it, but I cannot tell you." The stranger passed on; after five minutes, he was rejoined by the Dresdener out of breath, who puffed out, "My dear sir, you asked me how you could find the church, and it pained me to have to say that I did not know. Just now I met my brother and asked him; but I grieve to say that he did not know either."

HOW TO SEE THE WIND.—Take a polished metallic surface of two feet or more, with a straight edge—a large handsaw will answer the purpose. Then on a windy day, whether hot or cold, clear or cloudy, only let it not rain or the air be murky; in other words, let the air be dry or clear, but this is not essential. Hold your metallic surface at right angles to the direction of the wind—*i.e.*, if the wind is north, hold your surface east and west, but instead of holding the surface vertical incline it about forty-five degrees to the horizon, so that the wind striking glances and flows over the edge (keeping it straight) as water over a dam. Now sight carefully over the edge at some minute and sharply defined object, and you will see the air flows over as water flows over a dam. Make your observations carefully, and you will hardly fail to see the air, no matter how cold; the result is even better when the sun is obscured.

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.—The following are the average prices of British corn for the week ending May 3, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise:—Wheat, 40s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 1d.; oats, 21s. 9d. per imperial qr. Corresponding week last year:—Wheat, 52s. 1d.; barley, 40s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 8d.

CUTTING.—Mrs. Knifegrinder. "Now then, old man, be quick sharpnin' that knife; you gets slower and slower; you'll drive me out of my wits one day." Mr. Knifegrinder. "Ah, I shan't have to drive yer fur then."—*Fun.*

STORM WARNING.—The following cable message has been received from New York at the London office of the *New York Herald*: "Disturbances will arrive on the British and French coasts affecting the Norwegian coast between the 6th and 8th. Rain, gales, south-east backing north-west."

AN EXPENSIVE CHRONOMETER.—In the [illegible] of the *Boston Transcript* a good story is retold. One of his captains had sailed six voyages to China without a chronometer, depending on "dead reckoning" and "lunars;" just before starting upon the seventh voyage he suggested to Mr. Astor that it would be safer to have a chronometer. "Well, get one," said the merchant. The captain did so, and entered it in his account current. When Mr. Astor's eye fell upon the item, he drew his pencil through it. The captain expostulated. "Hang it, man," said Astor, "I told you to get one; I tid'nt say I'd pay for it." The captain severed his connection with Astor then and there, went into Wall-street, engaged with other owners, and, before night, was in command of as fine a ship as ever floated in New York's beautiful bay. At the same time, Astor's ship, under a new captain, set sail also. They had a race for Hong Kong, but the captain who, as he used to put it, had discharged John Jacob Astor, by keeping the men at the braces, took advantage of every puff of wind, and won by three days. The ship was loaded in the shortest time possible, and before Astor's vessel, which had arrived meantime, was half loaded, our captain weighed anchor, and with a full cargo of tea, set sail for Sandy Hook, arrived in good time, got his ship alongside the wharf, and began hoisting out his cargo, which was sold by auction on the spot. This glutted the market, for the consumption was comparatively small in those days, and when Astor's ship came in, prices had fallen. Two days later, as the captain was sauntering down Broadway, he met his former employer. "How much did dat chronometer cost you?" asked the latter. "Six hundred dollars." "Vell," said Astor, "dat vas sharp. It costs me 60,000 dols." The merchant and the captain have long since paid the long reckoning, but the chronometer is still a good timekeeper and a treasured relic as well.

POISONOUS PROPERTIES OF THE CYTISUS LABURNUM.—The laburnum is one of the commonest ornamental trees in our gardens, and as its brilliant yellow flowers belong to the spring flora, it has become quite a favourite with the old and young people. The seeds act so violently as an emetic that they are justly deemed poisonous, but it seems very little known that all the parts of this plant, leaves, flower-pods, even the bark and roots, are largely dangerous and contain the cytisin, discovered by Husemann and Marme in 1864. A dose of 0·03 gram syringed under the skin is sufficient to cause the instantaneous death of a dog or cat. Dr. Christian was the first who observed the fatal poisoning of a man by cytisin, and more than a hundred cases of poisoning by this alkaloid, of which the majority caused death, have been published in the recent medical literature. Particularly children, who had eaten of the pods or seeds of laburnum (ten seeds kill a child), but also adult persons who by mistake had taken flowers of laburnum instead of the false acacia to prepare a tea, were dangerously affected. The symptoms of this kind of poisoning are not at all characteristic, and unfortunately no antidote is known. An emetic of salt and water should be given as early as possible, brandy judiciously administered, and a doctor sent for without delay.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, May 2, Lord Granville made an inquiry of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies as to whether any instructions had been sent to Sir Bartle Frere respecting the possible conditions of peace in South Africa.

Lord Cadogan, in reply, explained that on the 20th of March the Secretary for the Colonies sent a despatch to Sir Bartle Frere, which contained no instructions such as those referred to in the question, but did state the views of her Majesty's Government, and asked the High Commissioner to give his opinion as to what should be done when the time for negotiations arrived. On the 10th of last month Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in a despatch to Sir Bartle, said he entertained much hope that the troubles then existing or anticipated might disappear; but if that expectation should, unfortunately, not be fulfilled, the High Commissioner was to be careful to bear in mind that her Majesty's Government were not prepared to sanction any further extension, without their specific authority, of our responsibilities in South Africa, their desire being that the military operations there should be directed to the termination of the Zulu question at the earliest moment consistent with the safety of our colonies and the honour of our arms. The noble lord, before sitting down, read a telegram which had been received at the Colonial Office in the course of the day. From this message it appeared that Sir Bartle Frere had arrived on the 11th ult. at Pretoria, after a friendly visit to the Boer camp, and that, with the exception of a small but very violent minority, the leaders generally appeared open to reason.

Lord Kimberley complained that the reply of the Under-Secretary gave the House no information as to the terms on which Sir Bartle Frere was instructed to conclude a peace.

Lord Cadogan added that pending the receipt of a reply from Sir Bartle Frere to the despatch of the 20th of March Her Majesty's Government could not send him further instructions beyond those contained in the despatch of the 10th of April.

The Poor Law Amendment Act (1876) Amendment Bill passed through committee unamended; and the County Courts Bill having been read a third time and passed, their lordships rose at half-past six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sir R. Peel put his amended question relating to the disturbed state of Russia, whether the Government proposed to take any steps in the interests of humanity towards mitigating the severities of the State prosecutions now being carried on in Russia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government had not received any communication on the subject of the prosecutions said to be going on in Russia, and it would be inconsistent with their duty to interfere in the internal affairs of that country.

After some observations on the part of Major O'Gorman, Sir M. Hicks-Beach read the latest telegrams from South Africa, and Mr. Bright gave notice that on Monday he would ask whether instructions have been sent to Sir Bartle Frere with regard to the terms of peace, and whether the Government is not of opinion that the time has come for putting an end to the war, by offering reasonable terms to the Zulu King.

In answer to questions from Mr. Whitwell and Mr. Henry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the cost of the Transkei war was £534,000, and £169,600 had been advanced for the expenses in the Transvaal. The expenditure on the Zulu war up to the end of March was £1,529,000, and this included the cost of the transport of the reinforcements. He added that communications were going on with the Colonial Governments as to their repayment of their shares.

On going into Supply, Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved a resolution asserting the expediency of legislating without further delay to increase the facilities offered by the Bright Clauses of the Irish Land Act. After dwelling on the political and economic advantages of converting small tenants into owners wherever possible without injury to the rights of property, he traced the history of the Bright Clauses, and showed, with many quotations from the report of the Select Committee, that though the Purchase Clauses of the Church Act had succeeded, the Land Act had been to a great extent a failure. Under the first, 4,600 tenants had purchased their holdings, but under the Bright Clauses of the Act of 1870 only 600 tenants had become owners. This failure he attributed in a great measure to the fact that the working of the Act had been placed in the hands of persons who had no interest in its success, and distributed the blame between the Landed Estates Court, the Irish Board of Works, and the English Treasury. But the chief cause was the refusal of the Estates Court to exercise the discretion of splitting up the properties into lots, so that each tenant might have an opportunity of purchasing his own holding. The most effectual remedy, therefore, would be for the State to step in to take the management of the sale, to advance the purchase money, and offer the property for sale to the tenants.

Mr. Errington seconded the motion, and urged the Government not to make a party question of it, but to allow their supporters to vote freely upon it.

Mr. D. Plunket joined in this appeal and expressed his entire acquiescence in the terms of the motion, though he could not go as far as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in recommending that the State should become the intermediary purchaser.

Mr. Gladstone also hoped that it would not be made a party question. He was disposed to go even beyond the limit of the million sterling originally devoted to the purposes of the Act, and, in anticipation of the Ministerial objection to the motion being a financial one, he maintained that the claim of the Bright Clauses was superior to the ordinary claims of localities coming to the Government to borrow money for their improvements. In the last case it was only the commercial advantage of getting money at a smaller rate of interest which was sought for, but in the other it was a moral, social, and political claim, going to the heart of the Irish question.

The debate was continued by Mr. Synan, Mr. Kavanagh, Col. Colthurst, Mr. King-Harman, M. J. M'Carthy, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Law, and Mr. Bulwer.

Mr. Bright, after commenting on the silence of the Government, proceeded to eulogize the Land Act, which, he said, would never have been passed if both Houses had not been convinced of the dangerous condition of the country. At the same time, he admitted that the Act had only been partial and the remedy was incomplete, as it did not go to the origin of the evil. The disproportion between the numbers of the holders and the owners of land in Ireland was so great as to be intolerable. The consequence was a growing claim for greater security of tenure, and demands were made which were probably not altogether sound. The Irish landlords could not have long to resist these claims for greater security. This particular provision contained no new principle, it had been sanctioned by Parliament in 1870 without a division, and a measure might be carried this Session which would create a loyal and contented class of the population.

Mr. J. Lowther, with regard to Mr. Bright's first complaint, said he had been waiting, in courtesy to Mr. Bright, to hear his defence of his own clauses. He still regarded the Land Act as bad in principle, but that did not prevent him from defending the vested interests which had grown up under it; and as to its soothing effects, he pointed out to Mr. Bright that before it had been passed a year the Government was obliged to bring in a Coercion Bill. He admitted that the transformation of Irish holders into owners, is it could be done without injustice and without imposing any burden on the State, would be a very desirable object. Though he could not give any countenance to the scheme suggested by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, he said that the subject was still under the anxious consideration of the Government, and promised before the end of the Session to make a proposal for removing some of the difficulties which impeded the operation of these clauses.

Mr. O'Connor Power thought the speech of the Irish Secretary very unsatisfactory, and the Marquis of Hartington also advised Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to take the sense of the House on his Resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government had not the least difficulty in accepting the Resolution, but they wished to guard themselves against Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's interpretation of it. To the proposal to establish a State Commission as an intermediary between the vendor and the purchaser he had strong objections, and there were also Treasury objections of detail on which he would not now dwell. But he repeated that the Government hoped to make some proposal before the end of the Session.

The Resolution was then agreed to, and, some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5, the Marquis of Salisbury made an interesting statement, showing the progress made in the direction of carrying out the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty.

Lord Thurlow rose to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to a petition again addressed by working men to Parliament this session, praying "for the opening of the British Museum, the South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, and the National Gallery, to the people on Sunday afternoons," and to move the following resolution:—"That this House, having observed the excellent results that have followed upon the opening of such institutions on Sunday afternoons in Dublin, Birmingham, Manchester, Middlesborough, Hampton Court, Kew, &c., is of opinion that it is highly desirable that the prayer of this petition should be granted, even if only in part and as a tentative measure, in order to provide the working classes of London with an alternative to the public-house on the many inclement Sunday afternoons when places of out-of-doors recreation, such as the public parks, are of no avail for the purposes of health and relaxation." The noble lord reminded the House and the Government that numerous petitions had been presented during the last 20 years to effect the object he had in view, some of which had been signed by upwards of 25,000 persons, and he called attention to the answers of the various Ministers to deputations which had waited upon them, and pointed out that the late Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, who was himself a trustee of the British Museum, voted in favour of its being opened on Sundays. What was a working man to do at present on a wet Sunday afternoon? If the British Museum and similar places were opened on Sunday he would have excellent places of resort, and it had been shown by the experience of the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery, which had been opened by the noble duke, and by the experience attendant upon the opening of museums in Manchester, Birmingham, Middlesborough, Wigan, and various other towns that the greatest benefit had resulted from the opening of public museums and galleries on Sundays, and he stated that it had been found that the number of attendances had exceeded all expectation. The number of attendances at the Grosvenor Gallery which on week days was about 143, on Sundays reached 510. They not only had the testimony of the beneficial effects upon the working classes from numerous places in this country and Ireland, but also from Philadelphia, New York, and other cities in the United States. In fact the testimony in favour of opening such places on Sundays was overwhelming. He also pointed out that with respect to the comparison of the saving of labour, it had been shown that there were at the present moment no less than 240,000 barmaids and barmen employed in the public-houses on Sundays, and, therefore, it was idle to say that they were introducing the bad principle of Sunday labour; and he informed the House that he had received a letter, signed by several of the officers in the Museum, stating that they were quite willing to give their labour towards the promotion of this good work. After quoting the opinion of a great number of magistrates and others in favour of opening museums and libraries on Sunday, he concluded with an earnest appeal to their lordships to consider this question favourably.

Viscount Powerscourt, as one of the governors of the National Gallery in Dublin, desired to say that during the last 13 or 14 years that institution had been regularly opened to the public every Sunday afternoon from two o'clock until dusk, and that with the happiest results (Hear, hear.) The gallery was invariably well attended by the working classes, and during all that time there had not been a single complaint made against any visitor. He desired to mention these facts in corroboration of the views ex-

than it was at the present moment we should be taking any steps in the direction of Sunday labour. On the contrary, he believed that a measure of the kind now proposed would make it more sure that the working classes would resist any attempt to introduce Sunday labour. One consideration which had weighed a good deal with him against the proposal was the desirability of not shocking the strong conscientious convictions entertained by many persons on that subject. A good many years ago, when in the other House of Parliament, he voted in favour of a motion similar to the one now before their lordships, but when he came into office the consideration referred to caused him to hesitate to alter the somewhat anomalous practice still existing. Still, considering that no one was to be compelled to go to places of recreation on Sunday who did not wish it, it would, he thought, be admitted that those religious convictions on the part of certain people ought not to be permitted to place a permanent obstacle in the way of the change now proposed. There were, it should be remembered, strong feelings on the other side (hear, hear) not merely on the part of individuals, but, what was more important, on the part of large masses of the working men, and it seemed to him the time had come when some further step towards meeting the views of that section of the population might be taken. The only place of resort at present open to many of the working classes on Sunday was the pot-house. Now, it was surely much more consistent with the due sanctity of the Sunday that a man should spend an afternoon with his family in a museum or picture gallery than that he should spend it alone in a pothouse, amid all the temptations which there beset him. Their lordships in justice could hardly expect poor families to spend, say, a wet Sunday afternoon in the single room in which they were lodged. Some change upon their only day of rest ought to be afforded them, and the question was what should be the nature of that change? Was it to be the bar of the publichouse or a public institution of the kind which the noble lord desired to open? There was yet another argument which weighed very strongly with him in favour of the proposal. There were in this country, and he feared in all countries, a large number of persons who were practically indifferent to religious considerations, and also a small but active and energetic body who were distinctly hostile to the Christian religion. Now to reject the motion of his noble friend would be to enable these people to go to the indifferent working man and to say, "Look what this gloomy and fierce and fanatical religion does for you; the rich can enjoy themselves whenever they please; the poor man has only Sunday at his disposal, and he is precluded from enjoying himself on that day in obedience, as they say, to the dictates of Christianity." That was a gross libel upon the spirit of the Christian religion, but in holding such language its enemies wielded a powerful and dangerous weapon, and it was to deprive them of that weapon that he was about to vote for the motion. (Cheers.)

Lord Beaconsfield observed that there were other classes than the working people who would benefit by a more familiar acquaintance than they seemed to have with galleries of art and museums. But of late years greatly increased facilities had been given for the visiting of those institutions. Holidays had been established by Act of Parliament, and by custom there were now fifty-two half-holidays in the year. He recognised the difference between the Christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath, and was convinced that any person who attempted to extend to the former the rules of the latter would fail; but it would be impossible to preserve a weekly day of rest without an appeal to the religious principle, and he regarded such a day as the corner-stone of civilization. After some further observations the noble lord said—"I venture to refer to the proceedings in the House of Parliament, the popular branch of the Legislature. This is not an old subject; as a public question it has come into prominence only within the last few years. I remember the first occasion on which it was brought forward in the other House of Parliament. The experiment has been made three or four times, and it has been made so recently as during the existence of the present Government. If I am not mistaken, it was made during the last year I sat in the other House. What has been the principal feature of those discussions, debates, and divisions? Unquestionably this—that the proposal has always been defeated by a vast majority, and in that majority you generally could observe the members for the great commercial towns and the great centres of industry always voting against the proposition. These are very grave circumstances, though I do not say they ought to be decisive. I do not say the question the noble lord has brought forward is not one that deserves our consideration, and it has received to-night a consideration which it well deserved. But we ought to bear in mind that the proposal cannot rest where it is. I do not speak of the thin end of the wedge which has been denounced; I do not speak at all in that sense. I say it is in the nature of things that the proposition which the noble lord has made must be followed by others, and the question will be the change in the habits of the people, and perhaps in their opinions, the further the matter is pursued. As a mere matter of politics any substantial or considerable change in the legislation which secures a day of weekly rest to the people of this country should be, I will not say viewed with the greatest suspicion, but examined with the greatest vigilance, and I believe this proposed change is viewed with suspicion by the working classes. Whether it is just or not I will not discuss; but if such a feeling is entertained by the labouring classes of this country, it ought to be tenderly treated. (Hear, hear.) I do not think your lordships should make any movement in the direction proposed unless you have good assurance you are taking a course with which the great body of the people of this country sympathise. No evidence has been given which convinces me of that, and therefore is is my duty to oppose a motion—and I do it with regret—the apparent and superficial object of which—and I say it not offensively—would seem to be to civilize the people. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Somerset contended that the keeping open of the museums and reading-rooms later in the week evenings would not answer the purpose desired. Working men did not like to enter these places in their working clothes. He must say he could not think that the opening of museums and picture galleries would have the effect of closing public-houses. Upon the whole, he thought if their lordships accepted this proposal it would be a step in the right direction.

The Earl of Derby said that, as the first Minister of the Crown objected to this resolution on the ground that it was not backed by public opinion, he felt it his duty not to be equally reticent, feeling that some step ought to be taken in this matter. What was the real question before them? Like the noble duke who had just addressed their lordships, he was a trustee of the British Museum, and he quite admitted that it would be very inconvenient to open the Reading-room. But that was really not what they had to decide. A question of detail of that kind could very easily be dealt with by the department concerned. But neither their lordships nor the House of Commons would be unreasonably exacting if in any case it were found, from considerations of general inconvenience, impossible to give practical effect to the resolution. The real question was whether certain public collections formed by the State and paid for by taxation levied on all classes of the community should be accessible to the great mass of the people during the only time it was practicable for them to visit them. (Hear, hear.) He thought there was a strong *primâ facie* case in favour of the principle of the resolution, and it became stronger when they looked at the size and character of the metropolis. The city in which they lived was the largest capital in the world, and the two millions who inhabited it were practically shut up in it. The objection to open these galleries, though put in various forms, really came to this—they did not like the look of people passing their Sunday afternoons looking at pictures. (Hear.) They had laid out some fine parks and gardens with admirable skill and success, and they did all they could to encourage the people of London to frequent them; but he could not understand on what principle of reason or logic it could be held that it was perfectly innocent and right to walk in gardens and among flower beds and absolutely wrong to enter a picture gallery. (Hear, hear.) He did not deny the extreme importance of maintaining the day of national rest; but they must recollect that whatever amusements were allowed, some labour must be thrown on those who provided them. They permitted excursion trains, and they constantly saw in fine seasons omnibuses and vans filled with occupants going into the country, and on the whole there was a great preponderance of advantage over disadvantage in this; but it necessarily involved labour imposed on a certain number of men who had to look after these excursionists. Nobody attempted to prevent demonstrations for any purpose in the London parks; but there could not be a large meeting in Hyde Park without having a much larger number of police in attendance than would otherwise be required. He did not deal with the general abstract resolution, on which something might be said as to the duty of the State to enforce what was essentially a religious obligation; but when they were told that the London population should be better employed than in visiting picture galleries, he was led to remark that even if working men were in the habit of going to church he did not believe they could find room in the churches. After all, the 200 or 2,000 who if this resolution were carried would visit museums and galleries would be inappreciable as compared with those who frequented publichouses. If publichouses were to be opened on Sunday afternoons, they ought not to be the only places of amusement for working men. (Hear, hear.) If they were not to be open, there was the more reason why these galleries should be thrown open. Having taken some part in the discussion of the question in another place, he felt he should not be doing his duty if he did not support the proposition of the noble baron.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said there had been a good many fallacies uttered on this subject, and the speech of the noble baron who introduced the subject seemed especially to abound in them. In the first place, it was taken for granted that the working classes were in favour of this measure; but the proof of that was entirely wanting. The proof placed in his hand was exactly on the other side. He was informed on authority he could not doubt that when a canvass was made in Bethnal-green some short time ago, when that museum was first opened, ten meetings were held of the working classes, eight of which repudiated the idea of opening it on Sunday, and only two were in favour of it. He believed if they could ascertain the opinion of the working classes they would find that they shared the alarm expressed by the noble marquis on the other side of the House, lest any great change in this matter would deprive them of that day of rest which they greatly valued, and which had been so conducive to the prosperity of this country. It was also taken for granted that all thinking men were of the same opinion as the noble lord. Indeed, persons who advocated any measure were apt to suppose that those who differed from them were not thinking men. (A laugh.) But, desirous as he was and had ever been to promote the welfare of working men, he could not think he should be acting in accordance either with their wishes or their interests in voting with the noble lord on this occasion. (Hear.) He was told that in some places experiments had been made as to the opening of museums and libraries. But how many places which had museums and libraries had thought it at all necessary to open them on the Sunday? Had the persons who had the control of those museums and libraries in the various towns thought it right to open them? Unless he was misinformed there were only two or three instances in which these institutions had been thrown open, though it was in the power of the managers to throw them open, and had the working classes wished it they would in all probability have done so. He could not help thinking that there was another fallacy which ran through the whole of the debate—that, after all, this was a step of very little consequence, and that the difference between going through gardens and going through the Grosvenor Gallery, the British Museum, or the National Gallery was scarcely appreciable. But what were their lordships called upon to do to-night? It was, before the eyes of the people of this kingdom, to pronounce a deliberate opinion that the policy with regard to the observance of the Sunday hitherto pursued in this country had been a mistake. Those places which had been opened had been opened by some private arrangement; but here Parliament was, as he had said, called upon to make a most solemn declaration that the policy hitherto observed in this matter was a mistake, and that not on account of the wishes of the great body of the working classes, but of some societies, one of which made no secret of its objects, but

knew nothing of a bearer of a Zulu flag of truce having been made prisoner by Colonel Pearson.

In answer to questions from Mr. J. Holms and Mr Childers, Mr. Bourke said it was intended to appoint additional Consuls, &c., in Asia Minor, but there would be no need of a supplementary estimate, as the expenses would be defrayed by reductions in other directions.

Sir W. Lawson complied with a request from Lord Hartington to postpone his motion on the foreign and colonial policy of the Government.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gladstone took the opportunity to refer in considerable detail to the financial history of 1860 to show that it afforded no justification, as contended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Budget of the present year. In that year new taxes were imposed, and there was, therefore, a real distribution of charge between the present and future; but this year's Budget imposed no new taxes, so that no fair parallel could be drawn between them. So far from there being remissions of taxation in that year almost exceeding the new taxes by two millions and odd, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated, he pointed out that while £2,415,000 had been remitted, the war rates of tea and sugar had been continued, the income-tax had been raised by 5d., other duties had been increased, and in all fresh taxes had been imposed to the amount of £8,755,000, leaving a balance of £6,360,000 of increased taxation in that year. This was the justification for borrowing money on terminable annuities for the fortifications; but none such could be alleged now.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that he had been misled the other night as to the exact facts of 1860 by some statistics which had been laid before him for another purpose, but he still maintained that in the year 1861-2, while £970,000 was borrowed for these fortifications, £2,600,000 of taxation was remitted, and his general argument, that Mr. Gladstone, in order to reduce taxes, had resorted to something like borrowing, remained entirely unaffected. This year, he pointed out, the additional taxes imposed for warlike purposes had been continued, and, in all the circumstances of the time, it was more for the convenience and the advantage of the country that the expenditure should be spread over several years, as he had proposed, than that additional taxes should be put on to be taken off next year.

After some remarks from Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Childers and Sir G. Campbell, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, when the remaining Budget Resolutions were agreed to.

On the second reading of the Criminal Code Bill being moved by the Attorney-General,

Sir H. James expressed a hope that the Bill would become law this Session, and promised for himself and his friends that no unnecessary obstacles should be placed in its way. At the same time he reserved to them the liberty of criticizing the details, and intimated for himself a doubt of the expediency of doing away with the Common Law and trusting entirely to Statute for the definition of crimes. In illustration of this assertion he pointed to the definition of bigamy and unlawful assemblies in the Bill.

A discussion then ensued, in which several members took part, after which the Bill was read a second time.

Some other Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

DISASTER AND DEATH ON THE SIMPLON.

The *Daily News* of Tuesday publishes the following letter, from their Correspondent at Rome:—

Nowhere has this exceptionally severe spring been felt so acutely as on the mountain passes between Switzerland and Italy. Only a few hours' journey from the spot where Her Majesty has been enjoying her villeggiatura occurred a scene of disaster and death rarely paralleled in those regions of snowdrift and avalanche. The Simplon pass is the route by which more than ten thousand Italian workmen annually make their way into Switzerland and France in quest of employment, and it was on some thirty-two of these wayfarers that the visitation descended from which nothing but the noble heroism of the poor monks of the Hospice could have saved them. Thanks to that institution and its attendants, only one out of the thirty-two Italians lost his life, although three of the men attached to it have been engulphed in the avalanche, and will not be found till the melting snows have unshrouded their bodies on the mountain side.

Such was the snowfall on the 2nd inst. that the courier could not prosecute his journey with sledges. A stalwart pedestrian offered to take the letter-bags, and after herculean efforts he reached the Hospice about eleven a.m., and there found seventy Italian workmen, en route partly for Switzerland, partly for France. He was forthwith interrogated as to the state of the road, and to their question as to whether they could go on without danger he replied that if they wanted to start they must do so that very day, as every minute's postponement increased the risk from the snowfall. Accordingly, three companies of these Italians, consisting respectively of fifteen, ten, and nine persons set out at once, and by one in the afternoon arrived at Refuge 6, where they rested for a little, as the snow was coming down with increasing force and density. Two sturdy Swiss youths attached to the Refuge offered to conduct the travellers, and off the three companies set once more, with their two guides at their head. Scarcely, however, had they emerged from the middle gallery called La Vieille Galérie—the most dangerous part of the Simplon route—when an enormous avalanche descended from the mountain, carrying with it the two guides and an Italian workman who walked beside them. The rest of the travellers who remained in the gallery were so far safe, but they soon saw the terrible predicament they were in, no longer able to advance or retrace their steps, as both ends of the gallery were blocked up with snow. They were in despair, and already the cold was beginning to tell on the children of the party, and cries of misery resounded through the living tomb. Suddenly a man's voice rose above the wailing: "We might as well die under an avalanche as under a gallery. Let us try and get out." And so without further parley he set to work and succeeded in excavating a passage through the snow, and arrived half dead at Refuge 6, whence the alarm was passed on to the Hospice. By this time it was half-past seven in the evening. The monks attached to the Hospice lost no time in repairing to the scene of disaster, and, with the aid of two servants of Refuge 6, they succeeded about half-past nine, two hours after they had set out, in saving the inmates of the gallery, and accommodating them comfortably at the Hospice, leaving a few whose strength could carry them no further at the refuge. The names of the monks, who with such heroism and success came to the rescue of thirty-two Italians are—the Rev. Angelo Carron, prior of the Hospice; and the Revs. Eugenio Carron, Valentino Rausis, and Innocente Fellay. The three companies of travellers having been settled for the night, the monks were anxious to return, and do what could be done for the two guides and their companion who had been carried away by the avalanche; but considering the darkness, and the constant succession of avalanches that were thundering at short intervals over the precipices, they reluctantly abandoned the attempt. The prior was still in doubt as to how many, or how few, had disappeared with the guides, some of the survivors saying that four, some that three, some that two of their number were missing, when next morning he addressed the heads of the three companies, and by dint of patient interrogatories, put to each of them separately, he satisfied himself that only one Italian had joined the guides—one Maurizio Uccelli, from the neighbourhood of Intra, on the Lago Maggiore, the father of five children, the eldest of whom is a private in the Italian army. Every effort was made to rescue this man, but in vain; and his body will not be found till the melting of the snows have left it stranded somewhere. One of the two guides, a youth named Blatter, quite an athlete in strength and nimbleness, managed, as he rolled down with the avalanche, to keep his alpenstock in his hand, and when he came to a dead stop he felt that the point of his stick just protruded from the surface of the snow above him. Working away with what strength remained to him he succeeded, after some three hours, in extricating himself from the avalanche, but there his powers failed him, and he was only able to call for help across the silent snow. Fortunately his cries reached the Refuge, and its inmate, with a servant of the Hospice, who had stopped at the Refuge on his way to the Hospice with provisions, set out in the direction of the guide. But they had not walked five minutes when an immense avalanche hurled them to the foot of the mountain. The inmate of the Refuge perished, leaving a young widow and a two-years-old boy. The servant of the Hospice, however, escaped; though, when rolling with the avalanche, he thought he would have died every minute from the snow and earth that found its way into his mouth, and was like to choke him. He succeeded in turning on his face, and in so relieving himself of the *mauvaise bouche*, till, the avalanche having stopped, he disengaged himself from the snow, and after severe efforts regained the refuge in a fainting state about two in the morning. During that terrible night he said the roar of the descending avalanches was deafening.

M. Borter, of Brieg, who superintends the workmen employed in clearing away the snow from the Simplon, says that this is the eighth time within a few years that deaths have occurred by the avalanches on the spot above described, *i.e.*, in the exit from the so-called middle gallery. If, he adds, that gallery were prolonged by but a few metres, these deplorable accidents with all their distressing consequences would cease.

MAN CHOKED BY A FISH.

I have read an account of an accident to a fisherman at Galway, which, though luckily very rare, is nevertheless interesting. It appears that some fishermen were gathering in seaweed, doubtless to burn for kelp, when one of them foolishly picked up a fish from among the weed and put it into his mouth. The fish gave a wriggle and slipped from between his teeth down his throat. The unfortunate man, after a few struggles, was dead. The fish had probably either stuck in his throat or had slipped in between the chinks of the larynx, or Adam's apple. The name of the fish

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The following is from *The Standard* of Monday:—

GUNDAMUCK, Sunday.

A messenger from Yakoob arrived on Friday, with letters stating that the Ameer is leaving Cabul for Gundamuck, to complete the negotiations in person. The Ameer is expected here on the 8th instant. The result of this meeting will, it is believed here, lead to the termination of the campaign, since Yakoob's coming must be taken as showing his acquiescence in the demands we have made.

LAHORE, Sunday.

From the rumours that reach us from the interior, it appears that Yakoob has for some time been losing rather than gaining ground from his vacillation between two courses. At first he endeavoured to attach the fighting portion of the community to his cause by promising to resist us to the last, and the failure to fulfil this promise has exasperated that section of his adherents.

On the other hand, it has been clear, ever since the attitude of Mahomed Hashim Khan, the rival claimant to the throne, became alarming, that Yakoob must sooner or later make friends with us, especially as Mohamed Hashim has from the first offered, in the event of his succeeding to the throne, to grant us our own terms.

A civil war in Afghanistan would be in every way unfortunate, and Government are endeavouring to induce Mohamed Hashim to withdraw his pretensions to the throne, and to disarm. As for Wali Mahomed, he is perfectly docile, and is ready either to become Ameer as our nominee or to withdraw with us and to accept the position of a British pensioner.

The only danger of any hitch occuring in our negotiations with Yakoob is that he should ask too much assistance against his domestic enemies. We are ready to give him the weight of our recognition and goodwill, but not to aid him with material force to maintain his claim.

It is generally considered as probable that although we may make peaceful arrangements with Cabul, we shall, before matters settle down, be compelled to fight and subdue the Afreedees and Momunds.

THE ACCIDENT AT A FORD.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has received the following account of the accident at the ford on the night of the 30th March, from Jellalabad:—

The even tenour of our camp life here was broken yesterday evening by the stir and bustle occasioned by the formation and despatch of two expeditions, numbering nearly one-half of the division. The excitement of the hour had died away, and the camp was sinking into the repose of night, when it was rudely re-awakened by the intelligence that within two miles of our camp over 40 men of the 10th Hussars had met a sudden and terrible fate. A squadron of the regiment, numbering some 75 men, had left the camp at about 9.30 p.m. accompanied by a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, as a flanking party to one of the expeditions, and having proceeded to a ford across the Kabul river about a mile and a half below our camp, the order was given to cross the river. Mr. Jenkyns, the Assistant Political Officer with the force, accompanied the party, and heading the column, led the way across. The Lancers followed and reached the opposite shore in safety, with their ammunition mules in their rear. The ill-fated squadron of the Hussars then essayed to cross, but from some mysterious cause an officer, Lieutenant Harford, and forty-five of the men were swept down the stream and drowned. Their horses, more fortunate than the riders, nearly all escaped and rushed back to the camp, where their arrival raised too well-founded doubts as to what had occurred. Sixteen only of the 75 men which the squadron comprised succeeded in reaching the opposite shore, and these, seeing the fate of their comrades, returned. When the extent of the calamity became known in the camp, parties of officers and men at once proceeded to the spot. It was, of course, far too late to render assistance, and all that could be done was to seek for the bodies. For a time the false hope that some at least of the missing men had reached the opposite shore or had gained the bank lower down in safety, was nourished only to be disappointed.

COLOUR BLINDNESS.

The relation of colour blindness to railway disasters has lately been made the subject of discussion amongst Swiss physicians, and a paper on this subject, which was read by Dr. Friedrich Hosch, of Basel, appears in the present number of the *Korrespondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aertze*. The article is rich in statistics upon the subject, and contains a summary of its literature. The French "railway physician," Dr. Favre, has traced some of the accidents on French railways to the colour blindness of the guards or drivers, and he naturally conjectures that others may be due to the same physical defect. According to the conclusions of Feris, no less than 539 out of 2,408 collisions of ships which occurred between 1859 and 1866 were to be ascribed to the colour blindness of the captains or the men on watch. In 1873 Dr. Favre demanded an obligatory examination in colour perception amongst the persons employed and candidates for employment on the French railways, and the exclusion of every "red-blind" man from active service. Dr. Holmgren obtained a similar concession from the Swedish Government, and the examination of the railway servants on the Swedish lines has been in operation since the beginning of 1877. Dr. Hosch states that he has himself tested the colour sense of 1,595 male scholars and 680 female scholars in the schools of Basel. In the preliminary test he found 142 to be "suspicious and uncertain," 135 being boys and only seven girls. "Decidedly colour blind" were 64, all but one of these being boys. These 64 were divided into two classes: 56 were blind to red and green and 4 to blue and yellow; the remaining 4 were subject to such variations that they could not be included definitely under either section. The percentage as given by Dr. Hosch agrees with the series of experiments tried in Edinburgh, Berlin, Copenhagen, Breslau, and other places. Colour blindness is now proved to be a defect relatively more frequent in the vision of males than in that of females. The subject is plainly not one of merely theoretical interest, but has an eminent practical importance. It is also most likely to occur in that rank of life where its presence is most important to the public safety, for a series of comparative tests has brought out the fact that the percentage of colour blindness is much greater amongst the lower classes than the higher. Thus the man on the lookout at sea is more likely to be colour blind than the captain.—*Globe.*

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

"W. H. R." writes to *The Times*:—

Sir,—The death of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, which was announced by a telegram from your Calcutta Correspondent last week, seems to deserve more notice than the single line in which the intelligence was made known to us in Europe, for he was a man of ancient lineage, great culture, and of boundless charity and munificence. Few, perhaps, of the many thousands who read his name on the drinking fountain with which his generosity adorned one of the principal parks of London have any idea of the locality where the donor dwelt, or of anything more than his name; but Sir Bartle Frere and other Indian officials will participate in the regret which will be felt by millions of our fellow-subjects in Bengal and Madras at the removal at a comparatively early age of a Prince of amiable qualities, high character, enlightened views, and extraordinary liberality from the scene on which he acted according to his lights a noble and becoming part. A devout Hindoo, he was at the same time a friend of religious toleration, and his subscriptions to all works of charity and education and to almshouses and schools exhausted a very large portion of his moderate fortune. One of the most interesting incidents during the Prince of Wales's visit to Benares was his reception at the Town-hall which the Maharajah built there to commemorate the sojourn of the Duke of Edinburgh in the Holy City of the Hindoos; and I am sure I shall not err in assuming that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will have heard with sorrow of the death of one of the most picturesque-looking, handsome, well-bred, and accomplished of the great chiefs who thronged to pay him homage, and that his brother will share in the sentiment. The Maharajah claimed descent from the house of Odeypoor, but his claims were not universally admitted. He spoke English with perfect fluency, and was well aware of the advantages conferred on his countrymen by the rule of the Queen, to which he gave an ardent support; but beyond the honour of the K.S.I., the Government, I believe, conferred on him no mark of distinction and favour. In his case virtue was its own reward; but we may feel certain that the good he did will not be interred with his bones, and that it will live long in the memory of his countrymen.

THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE ZULU ARMY.

As there seems to be considerable doubt as to the probable present fighting strength of the Zulu army, (says the *Evening Standard*) we may give the estimated strength at the commencement, so far as known to our own officials; an approximate estimate of the losses in killed and wounded; and see how far it coincides with the guesses made at the forces sent to attack Colonels Wood and Pearson. Immediately before the outbreak of the Zulu war it was pretty surely ascertained that the Zulu army was composed of the following corps:—Usixepe, 2,000; Mbebeli, 1,000; Umlambongwenya, 2,000; Udukusa, 1,000; Bulawayo, 1,000; Udhlambedhlu, 1,500; Inkulutyane, 2,500; Undabakaambi, 1,000; Isanqu, 9,900; Udnloko, 4,500; Umcitu, 9,000; Umidandhloon, 4,000. Total, 39,400. These corps were again divided into regiments, the total number of regiments in the army being 33, 18 of which were formed of men with rings on their heads and who are married; and 15 of unmarried men. Seven of the former were composed of men over 60 years of age, and being considered past serving are not included in the above figures. There were, therefore, 26 regiments for all practical purposes containing 39,400 men. Of these there were 21,500 between the ages of 20 and 30 years; 10,000 between 30 and 40; 3,400 between 40 and 50; and 4,500 between 50 and 60. It has been estimated that the Zulus lost about 1,200 at Rorke's Drift, 2,500 at Isandhlwana, 450 at Inyazana, and 500 more may be added for sickness and small skirmishes. Therefore, at the time the offensive was resumed their

Clothing is much more complex than was formerly the case. In the time of our grandfathers a man was called a puppy if he wore an overcoat. What would those hardy gentlemen have said to the "Ulsters" of the present day? or the sealskin jackets and coats? Human habit is so much modified by circumstances, that the adoption of all these safeguards against an occasional chill may have a direct tendency to lower the resisting power of the constitution. And there are well known facts that square with this view. Such is the influence on the constitution of the prolonged heat of tropical or sub-tropical countries. The inference is not unnatural that the greater comfort, as we regard it, at all events the more sustained heat, which we are steadily giving to our abodes, is really tending to lower our constitutional power of resistance, not only to the great tonic, cold, but to those influences against which that tonic has the prime function of strengthening the frame.—*Builder.*

TRIMMING A TIGER'S TOES.

The difficult operation of trimming a tiger's toes was lately performed by a noted lion tamer at the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia on a Royal Bengal tiger, which had been suffering long from in-growing claws, and was in danger of lockjaw. The tiger was rather celebrated for its intractability and had one day caused the death of the female in the next cage by crunching one of her legs which had slipped through the bars.

From a graphic account of the trimming operation in one of the Philadelphia papers it is gathered that five stout manilla ropes were arranged on the rail in front of the cage, each having a slip knot and a safety string (a stout cord, which, when pulled, releases or opens the knot). The operator, Mr. Forepaugh, went about his work very coolly. Having coaxed the animal over near the bars, he placed the loop of one rope (larger than the others) on a pole, and tried to pass it over the tiger's neck. But "Jim" suspiciously avoided the manœuvre. He was soon cornered, however, and the loop thrown over his neck and pulled tight. To his intense surprise and rage he was drawn close to the bars. He then lay down and quietly awaited developments. The loop of one of the smaller lines was next laid in front of his front right paw. Mr. Forepaugh, then, with a small iron scraper, pushed the rope under the paw. The assistant drew the loop tight and pulled the paw also close to the bars. "Jim" now seemed to be awake to the situation and made frantic struggles to free himself, growling fiercely. Disregarding these demonstrations, Mr. Forepaugh went on to secure the other paw in the same way. To secure the hind legs, he now entered the cage and caught both legs in the noose. "Jim" sprang up to get loose, but the assistants, pulling the ropes, threw him on his broadside, and drew his four paws close to the cage bars in front, securing them there. The rope round the neck was now removed, and a man was stationed near the head with a stout oaken stick, with instructions to put it in the tiger's mouth every time he raised himself and attempted to bite his fastenings. Mr. Forepaugh now commenced with the rear right foot, the worst, and trimmed the claws of this and the others in succession. Burnt alum was rubbed into the wounds and balsam of fir was then poured in—the former to remove the corruption and the latter to heal the wound. The operation with the forepaws was rather more dangerous, as the lion-tamer was forced to place his hands within reach of the tiger's formidable teeth. Each time, however, that "Jim" started up the stick was presented to him to chew, and when all was over the end of it was found splintered. When all the paws had been treated, the attendants, at a word from Mr. Forepaugh, pulled on the safety ropes, and the tiger sprang to his feet and was free. The relief was immediate, judging from the manner in which the great beast walked about his cage. The whole operation did not exceed twenty minutes.

It is anticipated that the cut claws will probably grow in once again and have to be clipped, but that this will be the last operation necessary.

THE WRECK OF THE CLYDE.

The following particulars regarding the wreck of the transport Clyde are taken from the *Cape Standard and Mail*:—

From what I learnt on board it appears that the Clyde, after leaving Table Bay on Wednesday evening, had calm but very thick and hazy weather, and was proceeding at the rate of about ten knots, no land having been sighted since passing Cape Point, when a little before five a.m. breakers were heard. The engines were stopped and reversed immediately, but before her speed was checked she ran on a reef, striking heavily, and hung there in spite of all efforts to get her off. All but the officers and men on watch were below and asleep, but they were soon on deck; there was no confusion from the highest to the lowest; all seemed to know intuitively that there was no good to be got by scrambling. As soon as possible the troops were formed in marching order with rifle and kit, ready to take their place by turns in the boats. At six o'clock the first party started and easily found a landing-place on the sandy beach, where, thanks to the wonderfully fine weather, there was very little surf. Boots and shoes were soon off and the men worked with a will, hauling the boats up as they came and carrying the cases of provisions, of which each boat had from two to four, to above high-water mark. Mr. Albert van der Byl, on whose farm the party landed, came down early with ready offers of assistance. He pointed out a spot on the beach suitable for a bivouac, where plenty of water was to be had, and despatched a messenger to Caledon with a telegram to be forwarded to Cape Town, and which, in fact, was the first intimation of the wreck which was received in town. As the men came ashore the cases of meat were carried to the camp, and all hands set to work to build huts of the brushwood large enough to hold twelve men each. At noon a hasty meal was served up of meat cooked in the men's mess tins at the camp kitchen. Mr. Van der Byl had sent an ox waggon with supplies of tea, coffee, &c., enough for all hands, and which were greatly appreciated, as the water was brack. It was low tide at the time the vessel struck, and as it rose, the wreck was lifted off the reef. At eleven o'clock she slid off, turning round, and sinking almost 2ft. deeper in the water, which rising in the stokehole put out the fire and stopped the pumping. There were still over 100 men on board, with the crew, and grave fears were entertained of the final sinking of the vessel, which was more to be feared as the boats were all away at the time landing men. A raft was constructed, a quantity of biscuit, &c., was put upon it, and tied astern. It was of no service, however, as it had soon to be cut adrift, when it floated out to sea before it could be secured, all the boats being required to land the men. At six p.m. the last boat left the ship, which was then sinking rapidly, and was lost sight of about eleven p.m., having gone down in five and a half fathoms. The water reached to within a foot of the top of the funnel. By this time the men on shore had constructed a number of comfortable huts, lined and floored with reeds, sufficient to accommodate them all. The day had been exceedingly hot, which, together with the hard work in the boats and upon the soft, white sand, had tired out everyone. Officers and men had shared alike, all doing their utmost to save the lives of their comrades and to provide shelter. Night coming on bitterly cold, few of them could sleep, but were compelled to walk about to keep their blood in circulation. Early on Friday morning the Tamar was sighted, and came to an anchorage about five miles from the shore. The Tamar's large boats were sent as near the shore as could safely be managed. The ship's whale boats, assisted by a man named Anthony, who has charge of Mr. Bensusan's establishment on Dyer's Island, with his whale boat, took the men off the beach and transferred them to the larger ones, which conveyed them to the troopship. The distance from the shore at which the Tamar was compelled to anchor made the embarking a long and tedious operation. It was begun at ten a.m. and was not finished until nearly ten p.m. It was a bright moonlight night and the sea remained calm, so that there were no casualties. All being on board, the Tamar and Tenedos left for Simon's Bay about midnight; but a thick fog coming over, they were not able to reach that port until about midday on Saturday. Every man saved his rifle and kit. The latter unfortunately was only a sea kit, containing very little, the remainder of their belongings being stowed away in the hold. The officers of both troops and ship saved nothing except the ship's papers. The rock on which the Clyde struck is part of a blind reef between Dyer's Island and Sandy Point, on the mainland, about one mile from the island and three from the land. It is about 12 miles from Danger Point and the Birkenhead Rock, and about 50 from Simon's Bay. The wind when blowing from any point of the western quarter of the compass creates a terrible sea all over this part of the coast, which makes landing almost an impossibility. At the time of the accident there were 5·3 persons on board. Of these there were 528 rank and file and 15 officers, drafts from various regiments for the 24th, to supply the place of those killed at Rorke's Drift. The remaining 46 were the officers and crew of the vessel. Among the officers are Captain the Hon. G. A. Bertie, of the Coldstream Guards; Captain the Hon. R. Carington, of the Grenadiers; Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, of the Scotch Guards; Captains Glennie, Holliday, and Branden, of the 24th; Captain Carey of the 69th; Captain Bird, 63rd; Captain Locke, 108th; and Captains Phoenix, Gasley, Colton (adjutant), Cuvall, and Campbell—Colonel Davis in command.

The great value of the cargo sunk in the Clyde raises the question whether it cannot be recovered. The steamer's decks lie about ten feet under water, and she is probably well fixed in the sandy bottom in which she sank.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STEEL

CUTTINGS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

The ladies hats at Saratoga are worn end aft, tipped up and tipped down, wrong side out and foreside to, with crowns and without, with puffs of hair poked through.—*Saratoga Gazette.*

They are so delighted at Santa Barbara when some stranger makes his appearance there that, the other day, when a drowned sailor was washed ashore with twenty-two cents in his pockets, they put it in their papers: "Another distinguished capitalist settles among us."

"The distal portion of the metacarpal of the right wing of a small pterodactyl has been discovered in the Atlantosaurus beds of Wyoming. This is the first indication of the existence of pterosaurian remains in the Jurassic formation in America. Provisionally, the name *Pterodactylus montanus* has been given to this new species." Further information can be had by addressing a letter to the beds of Wyoming.

It seems that even the bees are being taught by the Yankees to adulterate. Some parties at Chicago took the trouble to place a quantity of glucose at the doors of their hives, and the insects actually made use of it to sophisticate their honey.

"How shall we train our girls?" asks an exchange. Train 'em with about twenty-two yards of black silk, if you want to please your girls. A silk velvet train would also make 'em happy.

The other evening a lady was all dressed ready to go out, when her husband, wearing a beaming smile, entered, carrying a small package in his hand, and said, "I have got a surprise for you, my dear; a lovely little present." "Oh! how nice!" "Something original—an ornament for the hair. Just sit down and let me arrange it. Now shut your eyes until I tell you to look in the glass. You remember reading about that French lady making such a sensation by wearing a live beetle?" "Yes, indeed; is it something alive?—how delightful!" "Well, this beats a beetle all hollow. Its just the sweetest little live mouse——" The impression gained by the experiment was such that the husband says he shall not try any more jokes with his wife—women don't understand jokes.

A Chicago verdict: "We find him guilty, but not very guilty."

His loving mother said—"If you take some of the castor oil I'll let you go to the circus." "How much?" he cautiously inquired. "Oh, only a spoonful, just a spoonful," she replied. "And you'll give me some sugar besides?" he asked. "Of course I will—a big lump." He waited until she began pouring from the bottle, and then asked—"And you'll give me ten cents too?" "Yes, of course." "And you'll buy me a shoo fly kite?" he went on, seeing his advantage. "I guess so." "No kite—no ile," he said, as he stepped back. "Well, I'll buy a kite," she replied, filling the spoon up. "And a velocipede?" "I'll think of it." "You can't think no castor oil down me," he exclaimed, looking around for his hat. "Here—I will, or I'll tease father to, and I know he will. Come, now, swallow it down." "And you'll buy me a goat?" "Yes." "And 200 marbles?" "Yes. Now take it right down." "And a coach dog?" "I can't promise that." "All right—no dog, no ile." "Well, I'll ask your father." "And you'll buy me a pony?" "Oh, I couldn't do that. Now be a good boy and swallow it down." "Oh, yes, I'll swallow that stuff, I will," he said, as he clapped on his hat. "You may fool some other boy with a circus ticket and a lump of brown sugar, but it'll take a hundred-dollar pony to trot that castor oil down my throat."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Peterborough, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in February last.

Dr. William Chambers has made an offer to the Edinburgh Town Council to complete, at his own cost, the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral.

The Austrian Lieutenant Zubowicz, famous for his ride from Vienna to Paris, who was recently injured by the falling of some rafters at the Szegedin floods, has recovered and is now in Paris.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified his intention of honouring Lord Beaconsfield with his company at dinner, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

The Nottingham Town Council have resolved to purchase the works of the local water company. They guarantee a dividend in perpetuity of 7 per cent. to the shareholders, and pay down a bonus of £30,000.

According to the official report just issued, Holland had attained, on January the 1st of the present year, a population of 3,978,901 souls, of whom 1,970,607 were males. The population has thus increased by 1,364,514 since the separation of Belgium from the Netherlandish Crown, being an average of about 28,000 in the year.

A telegram from Canada says that a disastrous explosion of dynamite has occurred at Stratford, Toronto. A considerable quantity of this explosive was placed in a railway waggon ready for removal, when, from some unexplained cause, it blew up, killing two persons and wounding several others. The goods lying in the depôt and surrounding buildings and a large number of cars were demolished by the explosion.

We are authorised to state that the Queen has been pleased to signify her permission to the Bishop of London to apply for a Suffragan Bishop under the provisions of the Act of King Henry VIII.—*The Times.*

According to the Imperial statistics, the number of registered sea-going vessels in Germany on the 1st of January, 1878, was 4,805, of which 4,469 were sailers and 336 steamers.

"Naturalist" writes to *The Times* May 1:—"In your article on the past winter it is stated that gardeners approve severity of weather on account of the disastrous effect it has on the larvæ of insects hybernating beyond the reach of ordinary frost. As far as my observation extends very little injury has been done in this respect. The destructive larva, *Mamestra Brassicæ*, which burrows about a couple of inches, I have found recently in plenty. It is a very common species, and a great enemy to vegetation. It is the opinion that the approaching entomological season will be a good one."

The fund for the erection of a statue to the poet Burns in Kilmarnock has reached nearly £2,400.

At most of the collieries in the South Staffordshire district, the miners resumed work on Monday at the reduction in wages of 3d. per day. At various meetings, however, the men have resolved not to comply with the employers' request for the adoption of the nine hours' system.

The Correspondent of *The Times* at Peshawur writes:—"While I write the impressive notes of the Dead March speak of the removal to his last resting-place of an esteemed officer of the Rifle Brigade—Captain Preston, a victim to fever. There is a very sacred spot at Jellalabad where rest some of the victims of the late sad disaster in the Cabul river, and especially the remains of Wigram Battye, a hero whose praises fill every mouth. I lately overtook a Sepoy of the Guides proceeding to the grave to water the flowers with which the affection of his devoted comrades and soldiers has embellished it. 'The whole regiment,' said he in his simple Punjab language, 'weeps for Battye; the regiment would have died to a man rather than that harm should befall Battye.'"

There may be an idea in this for some of our shoemanufacturers. There is a gentleman in Pesth who advertises in a local newspaper that, having been blessed by nature with a pair of convenient feet, he is prepared to stretch gentlemen's boots and shoes by the simple process of wearing them—and to guarantee a good fit!—*Court Journal.*

The declaration of war against Peru and Bolivia has been received with great enthusiasm throughout Chili, and the Government has been authorised by the Chambers to borrow at home and abroad 6,000,000 pesos, or issue that amount of paper money.

The clothing of the Volunteers in scarlet, instead of green or grey, would involve an immediate cost of £350,000. It is, besides, more expensive to keep up so staring a uniform. If to these objections be added the very decided opinions of the officers who are opposed to the change, it will not be surprising to hear that the project of clothing the Volunteers in red will be adjourned.—*Echo.*

A Lloyd's despatch says:—The hurricane which passed over the Island of Réunion on the 20th and 21st of March was one of the most disastrous that has visited the colony for many years; and the reduction in the sugar crop consequent on the hurricane is estimated by competent authorities at 35 per cent.

The execution of Smart (*alias* Saunders), for the murder of Lucy Derrick, near Thornberry, has been fixed for Monday, the 12th inst., at Gloucester Gaol. He maintains the same indifferent demeanour which he showed at the time of his murder and on his trial, adhering to the statement that he committed the murder because he was tired of his life. A memorial, asking for a reprieve on the ground of insanity, has been forwarded to the Home Secretary.

The deaths are announced of two well-known members of the native India community—the Maharajah of Vizianagram and the Rajah Digumber Mitter. The former was the owner of vast estates in Madras, was for many years member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and a liberal contributor to all schemes of charity. His gift of a fountain to Hyde Park has made him better known at home than most Indian noblemen. Digumber Mitter was an entirely self-made man, and was generally accepted as one of the leaders of the Bengalese community. He was the first native to occupy the position of high sheriff of Calcutta, and received the title of Rajah on the occasion of the Delhi assemblage.

On Saturday, whilst the 5th Lancashire Volunteers were practising at Altcar Rifle Range, a boy employed as range marker, was shot dead. The boy had dropped a disc after the signal to fire was given, and was picking it up.

The Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that the great Khoomb, or duodecennial festival, at Hurdwar threatens to be as disastrous in its consequences as was that of 1857. From 750,000 to 1,000,000 pilgrims assembled, and, despite the precautions taken by the authorities, cholera, in a severe form, broke out a few days before the close of the fair. The streams of returning pilgrims are now carrying the disease in various directions towards their homes, and outbreaks are already reported from Delhi, Umritsur, Rawal Pindee, and other places of Northern India. At the last-mentioned station some cases have appeared among the European troops. It is asserted that of 80,000 persons who went to the fair from a single district of Kumaon one-fourth are missing.

A Pennsylvania judge has decided that a woman is not an old maid until she had reached her thirty-fifth birth-day.

A very prevailing impression exists in military circles that if Cetewayo does not speedily make his submission, and the war in South Africa has to be prosecuted in earnest, a very substantial addition will have to be made to our forces. The latest estimate in official quarters at the Cape as to the cost of this war, supposing it to be concluded within two months, amounts to £4,000,000 sterling. This is chiefly owing to the enormous cost of transport, and to the heavy sums which are being paid in the shape of pay and bounty to the local volunteers.

The people of Sicily have presented Garibaldi with a shield, in memory of his efforts to secure their independence. The shield bears designs of all the general's battles, and is to be deposited in the museum of the Capitol of Rome.

A naval gentleman and his daughter staying at X——, having received an invitation to a party a short

A French duel resulted fatally the other day. The horse of one of the duellists ran away, as he was returning from the frontier, and killed him.—*Court Journal.*

Aluminium is now being manufactured on a large scale in pans in Berlin; it is coming into extensive use in the German navy on account of its lightness and permanence under the influence of the atmosphere and dampness. The German navy has recently been supplied throughout with aluminium sextants, compasses, &c.

A levée was held on Saturday afternoon, at St James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. The presentations were nearly 250 in number.

The Barrow Town Council have determined to petition the Prime Minister to consider the claims of that town to Parliamentary representation when the vacant seats are filled up. It is urged that Barrow is one of the largest boroughs at present without representation in the House of Commons, having a population of from 40,000 to 42,000 at the present time, although in the census of 1871 it only contained 18,000. Its net rateable value is £187,000.

The masons of Huddersfield have declined to work 54 hours per week, instead of 49½ as heretofore, and having also refused to consent to arbitration, have been locked out by their employers. They had offered to accept a reduction of 2s. per week rather than work increased hours.

At Laroin, near Pau, a hill on which a set of farm-buildings had been erected, has suddenly fallen in. The inmates had barely time to escape, the furniture, implements, and corn being speedily engulfed, and a lake of three hectares area now covers the site.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a *levée* at St. James's Palace on her Majesty's behalf on Monday, May 26.

A companion of Lieutenant Bellot in the North Pole expedition in search of Franklin, Captain Bray, has died in Paris. He, after his miraculous escape, had the honour of receiving a medal from the hands of Queen Victoria. He commanded a battalion of marines during the siege of Paris.

A memorial to the Queen has been drawn up by the colonists of Natal, in which they defend themselves from the charge made against them of neglecting their own defence, and state their views with regard to confederation. In conclusion, they ask for the appointment of a Commission, to visit the colony and obtain information on the various subjects referred to in the memorial.

Among the exports from Philadelphia to Liverpool by the steamers leaving Philadelphia on May 3 were 202 live cattle, 120 sheep, and 932 quarters of fresh meat.

A rumour is current that the Duchess of Montpensier is so deeply affected by the death of the Infanta Christina that she has resolved on retiring into the Convent of Huelgas, near Burgos.

Monday was the 58th anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., the great French Emperor, founder of the Napoleonic dynasty, who expired in the island of St. Helena, where he was kept a prisoner by the British Government, on May 5, 1821, having been born on August 15, 1769, or nearly 110 years ago, in the same year that his great rival and eventual vanquisher, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, was ushered into the world, the date of the latter's birth being May 1, 1769.—On Monday, in Paris, a funeral service, to which the public were not admitted, was held in the Chapelle du Dome, at the Invalides in remembrance of the death of Napoleon.

M. Albert Grévy on taking possession of his post as Governor-General of Algeria has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he says that the system which may have been suitable on the morrow of conquest, runs the risk, if prolonged, of compromising the development of the colony. The Government will, therefore, be essentially civil. Important reforms will shortly be carried out, and great works undertaken. "As a long tried Republican," he says in conclusion, "a defender of liberty in all its forms, and a thorough partisan of a civil régime, I bring you, with sentiments which are yours, an unlimited devotion to your interests. On the result of our common efforts the future of Algeria may depend."

Thirty persons have been killed and an equal number wounded at Panama on April 17, in an attempted revolution by the Columbian guards.

A great demonstration of the Liberals of Leeds was held on Saturday. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the policy of the Government, and expressing the hope that Mr. Gladstone, who had been chosen as second Liberal candidate by the four hundred would be returned for Leeds as well as Midlothian.

The fortnightly epidemic returns from the various hospitals embraced in the Metropolitan Asylums District, presented at a meeting of the managers last Saturday, showed a still further decrease in the number of patients now under treatment—viz., 217 small-pox patients, against 241 in the previous fortnight; and in those of fever 155, against 162.

At the torpedo experiments on Saturday, from the torpedo ship Vernon, at Portsmouth, for the purpose of testing the applicability of electricity to the firing of torpedoes simultaneously, Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, of the Vernon, was struck, receiving very serious injuries, and rendering necessary his removal to Haslar Hospital.

Roller polo has been introduced at Baltimore, the game being played in the rink by gentlemen on skates, equipped with a bandy stick. The game consists in putting a ball through goals at the end of the rink marked by flags, each party defending its own goal. There are seven players in each party, the ball being placed in the centre of the rink and started by a player from each side.

The centenary of the complete recognition of American Independence by England, and of the evacuation of New York by the English troops, will be celebrated in 1883 by an International Exhibition in New York. The first stone of the building will be laid on the 1st of next April—the hundred anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the Republic of the United States.

Lord Beaconsfield has received a memorial signed by nearly thirteen hundred of the farmers of Buckinghamshire, praying his lordship to support the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The memorial is accompanied by a petition with an almost equally large number of signatures, which the farmers have asked the Prime Minister to present to the House of Lords.

At a meeting held in London of the delegates from the various societies connected with the building trade, it was resolved that a federation of the building trades of the United Kingdom was desirable and necessary.

News from Burmah represents the people as being desirous for war, and the Ministers as anxious for peace. Constant drilling of troops is taking place.

A meeting of woollen manufacturers has been held at Huddersfield, to consider the state of the trade. A resolution was passed to the effect that, seeing the great advantage which foreign competitors have in being able to work machinery 72 hours per week, while the English workmen was restricted to 56½ hours, the Government be memorialised to bring in a Bill enabling 60 hours a week to be worked in factories, as before the Act of 1874, these hours not having been found hurtful to the health of the working classes in the manufactories of the Huddersfield districts.

In the London Corn Market on Monday, the trade in wheat was dull, and the tendency ruled rather in favour of the buyers. Maize and oats were 6d cheaper.

There are now no less than 962 missionaries and 222 mission stations in connection with the American Presbyterian Board, while connected with the various churches of these stations are 1,291 members converted from heathenism. In the mission schools no less than 16,039 children are being educated.

The dangers of Thugree in India are by no means past at the present time, according to the *Times of India*, which states that the drugging of travellers and others by professional poisoners is just now so prevalent in Oudh and the North-west Provinces that official instructions have been issued to magistrates and police authorities to secure the suppression of the crime. The detection and conviction of the offenders is, however, exceedingly difficult, for the poisoners traveller alone, and carry out their plan without witnesses by drugging the food or drink of unsuspecting travellers with whom they have managed to strike up acquaintance.

The largest steel gun made by Herr Krupp is shortly to be tried at Meppen in Germany. This gun (says *Engineering*), is the largest specimen of steel ordnance yet made. It weighs 72 tons with a calibre of 15¾ in., is 32 ft. 8 in. long with a bore of 28 ft. 6 in.; whereas the English 80-ton gun has a calibre of 16 in., a total length of 27ft., and a bore 24 ft. long. The charge for the gun will be 386 lbs. of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shot of 1,660 lbs., and it is calculated that the gun can throw its projectile a distance of 15 miles. The forthcoming trials will take place on a range 11 miles long, and the targets are to be placed at such a distance that the gun will have to be directed by other means than the visibility of the object to be struck.

An English publisher (says the *Court Journal*) has sent a cable message to Baltimore to secure, if possible, the right of publishing on this side of the Atlantic the autobiographical MSS. which Madame Paterson-Bonaparte is known to have left behind her, and which she has bequeathed to her son. It is understood that she has accumulated an immense number of letters from distinguished people with whom she has been more or less closely associated throughout her long life. There is also a curious MS., of which there was a good deal of talk in the last generation. It is entitled "A Dialogue of the Dead," and purports to be a conversation which Madame's father had with her husband, King Jerome. Many attempts have been made by enterprising American publishers to obtain this MS., but it has always been refused.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—MONDAY.

Quietness still prevailed in the grain trade at Mark-lane. The steadiness resulting from a few purchases on French account has been fully counterbalanced by the fine weather. English wheat was in rather short supply; throughout dealings were limited. Fine samples were tolerably firm but other sorts were irregular, and lower to sell. Foreign wheat sold quietly at barely late rates. There was a fair supply on offer. Barley was in slow demand, and was rather less firm. Malt was quiet, and without change. There was less inquiry for oats, and the tone of the market was not so good. Maize was in more request at drooping prices. Beans were firm, but peas inactive at about late rates. The flour market was dull and weak.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

A rather better tone prevailed in the cattle trade. As regards beasts, our home receipts have been only moderate, but have included a fair proportion of choice stock. The quality of the Scotch receipts was as usual good; there was more life in the demand, and prices realised were higher than last week by 2d. per 8lb. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. From Norfolk and Suffolk we received about 1,800, from other parts of England about [illegible], and from Scotland 161 head. On the foreign side of the market there was a fair show of beasts from Denmark, Spain, and Sweden. The inquiry was more animated, and prices were firmer. The sheep pens were fairly well filled. The market was firmer, and the tendency of prices was against the buyer. Occasionally the best Downs and half-breds realised 6s., but this quotation was exceptional, 5s. 10d. per 8lb. being the general top price. Lambs were quiet, at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per 8lb. Calves were steadier. Pigs sold at about late prices. At Deptford there were about 700 beasts and 8,000 sheep. Inferior beasts, [illegible] to 4s. 6d.; second quality, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s 10d. to 5s.; prime Scots, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; inferior sheep, 4s. to 5s.; second quality, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime coarse woolled, 5s. 8d. to 5s 10d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime small [illegible], 6s. to 6s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

METROPOLITAN [illegible] MARKET.—MONDAY.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, May 2, Lord Granville made an inquiry of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies as to whether any instructions had been sent to Sir Bartle Frere respecting the possible conditions of peace in South Africa.

Lord Cadogan, in reply, explained that on the 20th of March the Secretary for the Colonies sent a despatch to Sir Bartle Frere, which contained no instructions such as those referred to in the question, but did state the views of her Majesty's Government, and asked the High Commissioner to give his opinion as to what should be done when the time for negotiations arrived. On the 10th of last month Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in a despatch to Sir Bartle, said he entertained much hope that the troubles then existing or anticipated might disappear; but if that expectation should, unfortunately, not be fulfilled, the High Commissioner was to be careful to bear in mind that her Majesty's Government were not prepared to sanction any further extension, without their specific authority, of our responsibilities in South Africa, their desire being that the military operations there should be directed to the termination of the Zulu question at the earliest moment consistent with the safety of our colonies and the honour of our arms. The noble lord, before sitting down, read a telegram which had been received at the Colonial Office in the course of the day. From this message it appeared that Sir Bartle Frere had arrived on the 11th ult. at Pretoria, after a friendly visit to the Boer camp, and that, with the exception of a small but very violent minority, the leaders generally appeared open to reason.

Lord Kimberley complained that the reply of the Under-Secretary gave the House no information as to the terms on which Sir Bartle Frere was instructed to conclude a peace.

Lord Cadogan added that pending the receipt of a reply from Sir Bartle Frere to the despatch of the 20th of March her Majesty's Government could not send him further instructions beyond those contained in the despatch of the 10th of April.

The Poor Law Amendment Act (1878) Amendment Bill passed through committee unamended; and the County Courts Bill having been read a third time and passed, their lordships rose at half-past six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel put his amended question relating to the disturbed state of Russia, whether the Government proposed to take any steps in the interests of humanity towards mitigating the severities of the State prosecutions now being carried on in Russia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government had not received any communication on the subject of the prosecutions said to be going on in Russia, and it would be inconsistent with their duty to interfere in the internal affairs of that country.

After some observations on the part of Major O'Gorman, Sir M. Hicks-Beach read the latest telegrams from South Africa, and Mr. Bright gave notice that on Monday he would ask whether instructions have been sent to Sir Bartle Frere with regard to the terms of peace, and whether the Government is not of opinion that the time has come for putting an end to the war, by offering reasonable terms to the Zulu King.

In answer to questions from Mr. Whitwell and Mr. Henry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the cost of the Transkei war was £534,000, and £169,000 had been advanced for the expenses in the Transvaal. The expenditure on the Zulu war up to the end of March was £1,539,000, and this included the cost of the transport of the reinforcements. He added that communications were going on with the Colonial Governments as to their repayment of their shares.

On going into Supply, Mr. Shaw Lefevre moved a resolution asserting the expediency of legislating without further delay to increase the facilities offered by the Bright Clauses of the Irish Land Act. After dwelling on the political and economic advantages of converting small tenants into owners wherever possible without injury to the rights of property, he traced the history of the Bright Clauses, and showed, with many quotations from the report of the Select Committee, that though the Purchase Clauses of the Church Act had succeeded, the Land Act had been to a great extent a failure. Under the first, 4,600 tenants had purchased their holdings, but under the Bright Clauses of the Act of 1870 only 600 tenants had become owners. This failure he attributed in a great measure to the fact that the working of the Act had been placed in the hands of persons who had no interest in its success, and distributed the blame between the Landed Estates Court, the Irish Board of Works, and the English Treasury. But the chief cause was the refusal of the Estates Court to exercise the discretion of splitting up the properties into lots, so that each tenant might have an opportunity of purchasing his own holding. The most effectual remedy, therefore, would be for the State to step in to take the management of the sale, to advance the purchase money, and offer the property for sale to the tenants.

Mr. Errington seconded the motion, and urged the Government not to make a party question of it, but to allow their supporters to vote freely upon it.

Mr. D. Plunket joined in this appeal and expressed his entire acquiescence in the terms of the motion, though he could not go as far as Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in recommending that the State should become the intermediary purchaser.

Mr. Gladstone also hoped that it would not be made a party question. He was disposed to go even beyond the limit of the million sterling originally devoted to the purposes of the Act, and, in anticipation of the Ministerial objection to the motion being a financial one, he maintained that the claim of the Bright Clauses was superior to the ordinary claims of localities coming to the Government to borrow money for their improvements. In the last case it was only the commercial advantage of getting money at a smaller rate of interest which was sought for, but in the other it was a moral, social, and political claim, going to the heart of the Irish question.

The debate was continued by Mr. Synan, Mr. Kavanagh, Col. Colthurst, Mr. King-Harman, M. J. M'Carthy, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Law, and Mr. Bulwer.

Mr. Bright, after commenting on the silence of the Government, proceeded to eulogize the Land Act, which, he said, would never have been passed if both Houses had not been convinced of the dangerous condition of the country. At the same time, he admitted that the Act had only been partial and the remedy was incomplete, as it did not go to the origin of the evil. The disproportion between the numbers of the holders and the owners of land in Ireland was so great as to be intolerable. The consequence was a growing claim for greater security of tenure, and demands were made which were probably not altogether sound. The Irish landlords could not have long to resist these claims for greater security. This particular provision contained no new principle, it had been sanctioned by Parliament in 1870 without a division, and a measure might be carried this Session which would create a loyal and contented class of the population.

Mr. J. Lowther, with regard to Mr. Bright's first complaint, said he had been waiting, in courtesy to Mr. Bright, to hear his defence of his own clauses. He still regarded the Land Act as bad in principle, but that did not prevent him from defending the vested interests which had grown up under it; and as to its soothing effects, he pointed out to Mr. Bright that before it had been passed a year the Government was obliged to bring in a Coercion Bill. He admitted that the transformation of Irish holders into owners, is it could be done without injustice and without imposing any burden on the State, would be a very desirable object. Though he could not give any countenance to the scheme suggested by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, he said that the subject was still under the anxious consideration of the Government, and promised before the end of the Session to make a proposal for removing some of the difficulties which impeded the operation of these clauses.

Mr. O'Connor Power thought the speech of the Irish Secretary very unsatisfactory, and the Marquis of Hartington also advised Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to take the sense of the House on his Resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government had not the least difficulty in accepting the Resolution, but they wished to guard themselves against Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's interpretation of it. To the proposal to establish a State Commission as an intermediary between the vendor and the purchaser he had strong objections, and there were also Treasury objections of detail on which he would not now dwell. But he repeated that the Government hoped to make some proposal before the end of the Session.

The Resolution was then agreed to, and, some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

In the House of Lords, May 5 the Marquis of Salisbury made an interesting statement, showing the progress made in the direction of carrying out the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty.

Lord Thurlow rose to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to a petition again addressed by working men to Parliament this session, praying "for the opening of the British Museum, the South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, and the National Gallery, to the people on Sunday afternoons," and to move the following resolution:—"That this House, having observed the excellent results that have followed upon the opening of such institutions on Sunday afternoons in Dublin, Birmingham, Manchester, Middlesborough, Hampton Court, Kew, &c., is of opinion that it is highly desirable that the prayer of this petition should be granted, even if only in part and as a tentative measure, in order to provide the working classes of London with an alternative to the public-house on the many inclement Sunday afternoons when places of out-of-doors recreation, such as the public parks, are of no avail for the purposes of health and relaxation." The noble lord reminded the House and the Government that numerous petitions had been presented during the last 20 years to effect the object he had in view, some of which had been signed by upwards of 25,000 persons, and he called attention to the answers of the various Ministers to deputations which had waited upon them, and pointed out that the late Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, who was himself a trustee of the British Museum, voted in favour of its being opened on Sundays. What was a working man to do at present on a wet Sunday afternoon? If the British Museum and similar places were opened on Sunday he would have excellent places of resort, and it had been shown by the experience of the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery, which had been opened by the noble duke, and by the experience attendant upon the opening of museums in Manchester, Birmingham, Middlesborough, Wigan, and various other towns that the greatest benefit had resulted from the opening of public museums and galleries on Sundays, and he stated that it had been found that the number of attendances had exceeded all expectation. The number of attendances at the Grosvenor Gallery which on week days was about 143, on Sundays reached 510. They not only had the testimony of the beneficial effects upon the working classes from numerous places in this country and Ireland, but also from Philadelphia, New York, and other cities in the United States. In fact the testimony in favour of opening such places on Sundays was overwhelming. He also pointed out that with respect to the comparison of the saving of labour, it had been shown that there were at the present moment no less than 240,000 barmaids and barmen employed in the public-houses on Sundays, and, therefore, it was idle to say that they were introducing the bad principle of Sunday labour; and he informed the House that he had received a letter, signed by several of the officers in the Museum, stating that they were quite willing to give their labour towards the promotion of this good work. After quoting the opinion of a great number of magistrates and others in favour of opening museums and libraries on Sunday, he concluded with an earnest appeal to their lordships to consider this question favourably.

Viscount Powerscourt, as one of the governors of the National Gallery in Dublin, desired to say that during the last 13 or 14 years that institution had been regularly opened to the public every Sunday afternoon from two o'clock until dusk, and that with the happiest results (Hear, hear.) The gallery was invariably well attended by the working classes, and during all that time there had not been a single complaint made against any visitor. He desired to mention these facts in corroboration of the views expressed by the noble lord.

Lord Aberdeen had no doubt that the adoption of the measure would be regarded as a boon to the working classes; but he very much doubted whether the publicans were of opinion that it would conduce to sobriety, because great numbers of them were found to be its advocates.

The Earl of Kintore said he should be very glad to see the working classes attending places of recreation or instruction on any day but the Lord's Day.

The Marquis of Ripon said that those who shared the views of the noble earl who had just sat down were, of course, bound to vote against the motion, but he was not one of those who thought that the injunctions of the Mosaic law with respect to the Jewish Sabbath applied to the Christian Sunday. To use the beautiful words of the author of "The Christian Year," it was "An Easter Day in every week." Sunday was a holy day, and no one would more regret than he should any step which might be taken to lower its present level. If he had to chose between the English Sunday in its sternest form and the Sunday which was to be witnessed in some parts of the Continent—a Sunday devoted to labour on the one hand and horse-racing on the other—he should certainly choose the English Sunday. But, happily the choice, as it appeared to him, did not lie between those alternatives. No doubt they were often told that the proposal of his noble friend was only the thin end of the wedge. But that argument had been used against every improvement and reform in this country, though happily without success, to which circumstance it was owing that we had been able to proceed by reasonable steps instead of by violent changes. He quite admitted that in providing the means for what appeared to him to be the reasonable recreation of the people on Sundays care should be taken not to open to cupidity or self-interest a door by which Sunday work might be introduced. He should strongly object to Sunday labour—first on religious grounds, and secondly, because he believed a weekly day of rest to be essential to the physical wellbeing of the people. But he did not see that we need entertain any fear that by rendering the Sunday of the working man more agreeable to him than it was at the present moment we should be taking any steps in the direction of Sunday labour. On the contrary, he believed that a measure of the kind now proposed would make it more sure that the working classes would resist any attempt to introduce Sunday labour. One consideration which had weighed a good deal with him against the proposal was the desirability of not shocking the strong conscientious convictions entertained by many persons on that subject. A good many years ago, when in the other House of Parliament, he voted in favour of a motion similar to the one now before their lordships, but when he came into office the consideration referred to caused him to hesitate to alter the somewhat anomalous practice still existing. Still, considering that no one was to be compelled to go to places of recreation on Sunday who did not wish it, it would, he thought, be admitted that those religious convictions on the part of certain people ought not to be permitted to place a permanent obstacle in the way of the change now proposed. There were, it should be remembered, strong feelings on the other side (hear, hear) not merely on the part of individuals, but, what was more important, on the part of large masses of the working men, and it seemed to him the time had come when some further step towards meeting the views of that section of the population might be taken. The only place of resort at present open to many of the working classes on Sunday was the pot-house. Now, it was surely much more consistent with the due sanctity of the Sunday that a man should spend an afternoon with his family in a museum or picture gallery than that he should spend it alone in a pothouse, amid all the temptations which there beset him. Their lordships in justice could hardly expect poor families to spend, say, a wet Sunday afternoon in the single room in which they were lodged. Some change upon their only day of rest ought to be afforded them, and the question was what should be the nature of that change? Was it to be the bar of the publichouse or a public institution of the kind which the noble lord desired to open? There was yet another argument which weighed very strongly with him in favour of the proposal. There were in this country, and he feared in all countries, a large number of persons who were practically indifferent to religious considerations, and also a small but active and energetic body who were distinctly hostile to the Christian religion. Now to reject the motion of his noble friend would be to enable these people to go to the indifferent working man and to say, "Look what this gloomy and fierce and fanatical religion does for you; the rich can enjoy themselves whenever they please; the poor man has only Sunday at his disposal, and he is precluded from enjoying himself on that day in obedience, as they say, to the dictates of Christianity." That was a gross libel upon the spirit of the Christian religion, but in holding such language its enemies wielded a powerful and dangerous weapon, and it was to deprive them of that weapon that he was about to vote for the motion. (Cheers.)

Lord Beaconsfield observed that there were other classes than the working people who would benefit by a more familiar acquaintance than they seemed to have with galleries of art and museums. But of late years greatly increased facilities had been given for the visiting of those institutions. Holidays had been established by Act of Parliament, and by custom there were now fifty two half-holidays in the year. He recognised the difference between the Christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath, and was convinced that any person who attempted to extend to the former the rules of the latter would fail; but it would be impossible to preserve a weekly day of rest without an appeal to the religious principle, and he regarded such a day as the corner-stone of civilization. After some further observations the noble lord said—"I venture to refer to the proceedings in the House of Parliament, the popular branch of the Legislature. This is not an old subject; as a public question it has come into prominence only within the last few years. I remember the first occasion on which it was brought forward in the other House of Parliament. The experiment has been made three or four times, and it has been made so recently as during the existence of the present Government. If I am not mistaken, it was made during the last year I sat in the other House. What has been the principal feature of those discussions, debates, and divisions? Unquestionably this—that the proposal has always been defeated by a vast majority, and in that majority you generally could observe the members for the great commercial towns and the great centres of industry always voting against the proposition. These are very grave circumstances, though I do not say they ought to be decisive. I do not say the question the noble lord has brought forward is not one that deserves our consideration, and it has received to-night a consideration which it well deserved. But we ought to bear in mind that the proposal cannot rest where it is. I do not speak of the thin end of the wedge which has been denounced; I do not speak at all in that sense. I say it is in the nature of things that the proposition which the noble lord has made must be followed by others, and the question will be the change in the habits of the people, and perhaps in their opinions, the further the matter is pursued. As a mere matter of politics any substantial or considerable change in the legislation which secures a day of weekly rest to the people of this country should be, I will not say viewed with the greatest suspicion, but examined with the greatest vigilance, and I believe this proposed change is viewed with suspicion by the working classes. Whether it is just or not I will not discuss; but if such a feeling is entertained by the labouring classes of this country, it ought to be tenderly treated. (Hear, hear.) I do not think your lordships should make any movement in the direction proposed unless you have good assurance you are taking a course with which the great body of the people of this country sympathize. No evidence has been given which convinces me of that, and therefore is is my duty to oppose a motion—and I do it with regret—the apparent and superficial object of which—and I say it not offensively—would seem to be to civilize the people. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Somerset contended that the keeping open of the museums and reading-rooms later in the week evenings would not answer the purpose desired. Working men did not like to enter these places in their working clothes. He must say he could not think that the opening of museums and picture galleries would have the effect of closing public-houses. Upon the whole, he thought if their lordships accepted this proposal it would be a step in the right direction.

The Earl of Derby said that, as the first Minister of the Crown objected to this resolution on the ground that it was not backed by public opinion, he felt it his duty not to be equally reticent, feeling that some step ought to be taken in this matter. What was the real question before them? Like the noble duke who had just addressed their lordships, he was a trustee of the British Museum, and he quite admitted that it would be very inconvenient to open the Reading-room. But that was really not what they had to decide. A question of detail of that kind could very easily be dealt with by the department concerned. But neither their lordships nor the House of Commons would be unreasonably exacting if in any case it were found, from considerations of general inconvenience, impossible to give practical effect to the resolution. The real question was whether certain public collections formed by the State and paid for by taxation levied on all classes of the community should be accessible to the great mass of the people during the only time it was practicable for them to visit them. (Hear, hear.) He thought there was a strong *primâ facie* case in favour of the principle of the resolution, and it became stronger when they looked at the size and character of the metropolis. The city in which they lived was the largest capital in the world, and the two millions who inhabited it were practically shut up in it. The objection to open these galleries, though put in various forms, really came to this—they did not like the look of people passing their Sunday afternoons looking at pictures. (Hear.) They had laid out some fine parks and gardens with admirable skill and success, and they did all they could to encourage the people of London to frequent them; but he could not understand on what principle of reason or logic it could be held that it was perfectly innocent and right to walk in gardens and among flower beds and absolutely wrong to enter a picture gallery. (Hear, hear.) He did not deny the extreme importance of maintaining the day of national rest; but they must recollect that whatever amusements were allowed, some labour must be thrown on those who provided them. They permitted excursion trains, and they constantly saw in fine seasons omnibuses and vans filled with occupants going into the country, and on the whole there was a great preponderance of advantage over disadvantage in this; but it necessarily involved labour imposed on a certain number of men who had to look after these excursionists. Nobody attempted to prevent demonstrations for any purpose in the London parks; but there could not be a large meeting in Hyde Park without having a much larger number of police in attendance than would otherwise be required. He did not deal with the general abstract resolution, on which something might be said as to the duty of the State to enforce what was essentially a religious obligation; but when they were told that the London population should be better employed than in visiting picture galleries, he was led to remark that even if working men were in the habit of going to church he did not believe they could find room in the churches. After all, the 200 or 2,000 who if this resolution were carried would visit museums and galleries would be inappreciable as compared with those who frequented publichouses. If publichouses were to be opened on Sunday afternoons, they ought not to be the only places of amusement for working men. (Hear, hear.) If they were not to be open, there was the more reason why these galleries should be thrown open. Having taken some part in the discussion of the question in another place, he felt he should not be doing his duty if he did not support the proposition of the noble baron.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said there had been a good many fallacies uttered on this subject, and the speech of the noble baron who introduced the subject seemed especially to abound in them. In the first place, it was taken for granted that the working classes were in favour of this measure; but the proof of that was entirely wanting. The proof placed in his hand was exactly on the other side. He was informed on authority he could not doubt that when a canvass was made in Bethnal-green some short time ago, when that museum was first opened, ten meetings were held of the working classes, eight of which repudiated the idea of opening it on Sunday, and only two were in favour of it. He believed if they could ascertain the opinion of the working classes they would find that they shared the alarm expressed by the noble marquis on the other side of the House, lest any great change in this matter would deprive them of that day of rest which they greatly valued, and which had been so conducive to the prosperity of this country. It was also taken for granted that all thinking men were of the same opinion as the noble lord. Indeed, persons who advocated any measure were apt to suppose that those who differed from them were not thinking men. (A laugh.) But, desirous as he was and had ever been to promote the welfare of working men, he could not think he should be acting in accordance either with their wishes or their interests in voting with the noble lord on this occasion. (Hear.) He was told that in some places experiments had been made as to the opening of museums and libraries. But how many places which had museums and libraries had thought it at all necessary to open them on the Sunday? Had the persons who had the control of those museums and libraries in the various towns thought it right to open them? Unless he was misinformed there were only two or three instances in which these institutions had been thrown open, though it was in the power of the managers to throw them open, and had the working classes wished it they would in all probability have done so. He could not help thinking that there was another fallacy which ran through the whole of the debate—that, after all, this was a step of very little consequence, and that the difference between going through gardens and going through the Grosvenor Gallery, the British Museum, or the National Gallery was scarcely appreciable. But what were their lordships called upon to do to-night? It was, before the eyes of the people of this kingdom, to pronounce a deliberate opinion that the policy with regard to the observance of the Sunday hitherto pursued in this country had been a mistake. Those places which had been opened had been opened by some private arrangement; but here Parliament was, as he had said, called upon to make a most solemn declaration that the policy hitherto observed in this matter was a mistake, and that not on account of the wishes of the great body of the working classes, but of some societies, one of which made no secret of its objects, but told us what were the ultimate views it had on this subject. But, with all respect for those who laboured in those societies, their lordships ought to know what they were aiming at before assenting to their request and making a great change in public policy. He was convinced that if any such change was made there was great danger of the day of rest being lost. The noble marquis had pointed out in terms better than he himself could use the evils which existed on the continent of Europe in this matter. Were they to say to the working classes, "You have made a mistake hitherto as to the Sunday. You are to enjoy yourselves and to use the day in the way most conducive to your pleasure?" Whatever amelioration of society might be expected to follow from such a course as was now proposed, there would still be a large number of persons to whom the greatest pleasure in life would be to add to the wretched wages which the six days of work gave them. Let their lordships look at the continent of Europe and observe the hard working peasant coming back from the Sunday's labour in the fields, or let them go to Paris and see the work that was carried on there on Sundays as on other days. These things were full of warning to us not without sufficient reason to depart from that policy which had hitherto governed us in this important matter. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided on the resolution, and the numbers were—

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The resolution was therefore lost.

Several Bills having been adjourned a stage, their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr Bright, observed that her Majesty's Government were most anxious to promote an early and reasonable pacification in South Africa, and had furnished Sir B. Frere with such instructions as they thought best calculated to bring about that result.

In answer to Mr. Sullivan, Colonel Lloyd Lindsay said he knew nothing of a bearer of a Zulu flag of truce having been made prisoner by Colonel Pearson.

In answer to questions from Mr. J. Holms and Mr Childers, Mr. Bourke said it was intended to appoint additional Consuls, &c., in Asia Minor, but there would be no need of a supplementary estimate, as the expenses would be defrayed by reductions in other directions.

Sir W. Lawson complied with a request from Lord Hartington to postpone his motion on the foreign and colonial policy of the Government.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Gladstone took the opportunity to refer in considerable detail to the financial history of 1860 to show that it afforded no justification, as contended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Budget of the present year. In that year new taxes were imposed, and there was, therefore, a real distribution of charge between the present and future; but this year's Budget imposed no new taxes, so that no fair parallel could be drawn between them. So far from there being remissions of taxation in that year almost exceeding the new taxes by two millions and odd, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated, he pointed out that while £2,415,000 had been remitted, the war rates of tea and sugar had been continued, the income-tax had been raised by 5d., other duties had been increased, and in all fresh taxes had been imposed to the amount of £8,755,000, leaving a balance of £6,360,000 of increased taxation in that year. This was the justification for borrowing money on terminable annuities for the fortifications; but none such could be alleged now.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that he had been misled the other night as to the exact facts of 1860 by some statistics which had been laid before him for another purpose, but he still maintained that in the year 1861-2, while £970,000 was borrowed for these fortifications, £2,600,000 of taxation was remitted, and his general argument, that Mr. Gladstone, in order to reduce taxes, had resorted to something like borrowing, remained entirely unaffected. This year, he pointed out, the additional taxes imposed for warlike purposes had been continued, and, in all the circumstances of the time, it was more for the convenience and the advantage of the country that the expenditure should be spread over several years, as he had proposed, than that additional taxes should be put on to be taken off next year.

After some remarks from Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Childers and Sir G. Campbell, the House went into Committee of Ways and Means, when the remaining Budget Resolutions were agreed to.

On the second reading of the Criminal Code Bill being moved by the Attorney-General,

Sir H. James expressed a hope that the Bill would become law this Session, and promised for himself and his friends that no unnecessary obstacles should be placed in its way. At the same time he reserved to them the liberty of criticizing the details, and intimated for himself a doubt of the expediency of doing away with the Common Law and trusting entirely to Statute for the definition of crimes. In illustration of this assertion he pointed to the definition of bigamy and unlawful assemblies in the Bill.

A discussion then ensued, in which several members took part, after which the Bill was read a second time.

Some other Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

DISASTER AND DEATH ON THE SIMPLON.

The *Daily News* of Tuesday publishes the following letter, from their Correspondent at Rome:—

Nowhere has this exceptionally severe spring been felt so acutely as on the mountain passes between Switzerland and Italy. Only a few hours' journey from the spot where Her Majesty has been enjoying her villeggiatura occurred a scene of disaster and death rarely paralleled in those regions of snowdrift and avalanche. The Simplon pass is the route by which more than ten thousand Italian workmen annually make their way into Switzerland and France in quest of employment, and it was on some thirty-two of these wayfarers that the visitation descended from which nothing but the noble heroism of the poor monks of the Hospice could have saved them. Thanks to that institution and its attendants, only one out of the thirty-two Italians lost his life, although three of the men attached to it have been engulphed in the avalanche, and will not be found till the melting snows have unshrouded their bodies on the mountain side.

Such was the snowfall on the 2nd inst. that the courier could not prosecute his journey with sledges. A stalwart pedestrian offered to take the letter-bags, and after herculean efforts he reached the Hospice about eleven a.m., and there found seventy Italian workmen, en route partly for Switzerland, partly for France. He was forthwith interrogated as to the state of the road, and to their question as to whether they could go on without danger he replied that if they wanted to start they must do so that very day, as every minute's postponement increased the risk from the snow-fall. Accordingly, three companies of these Italians, consisting respectively of fifteen, ten, and nine persons set out at once, and by one in the afternoon arrived at Refuge 6, where they rested for a little, as the snow was coming down with increasing force and density. Two sturdy Swiss youths attached to the Refuge offered to conduct the travellers, and off the three companies set once more, with their two guides at their head. Scarcely, however, had they emerged from the middle gallery called La Vieille Galérie—the most dangerous part of the Simplon route—when an enormous avalanche descended from the mountain, carrying with it the two guides and an Italian workman who walked beside them. The rest of the travellers who remained in the gallery were so far safe, but they soon saw the terrible predicament they were in, no longer able to advance or retrace their steps, as both ends of the gallery were blocked up with snow. They were in despair, and already the cold was beginning to tell on the children of the party, and cries of misery resounded through the living tomb. Suddenly a man's voice rose above the wailing: "We might as well die under an avalanche as under a gallery. Let us try and get out." And so without further parley he set to work and succeeded in excavating a passage through the snow, and arrived half dead at Refuge 6, whence the alarm was passed on to the Hospice. By this time it was half-past seven in the evening. The monks attached to the Hospice lost no time in repairing to the scene of disaster, and, with the aid of two servants of Refuge 6, they succeeded about half-past nine, two hours after they had set out, in saving the inmates of the gallery, and accommodating them comfortably at the Hospice, leaving a few whose strength could carry them no further at the refuge. The names of the monks, who with such heroism and success came to the rescue of thirty-two Italians are—the Rev. Angelo Carron, prior of the Hospice; and the Revs. Eugenio Carron, Valentino Rausis, and Innocente Fellay. The three companies of travellers having been settled for the night, the monks were anxious to return, and do what could be done for the two guides and their companion who had been carried away by the avalanche; but considering the darkness, and the constant succession of avalanches that were thundering at short intervals over the precipices, they reluctantly abandoned the attempt. The prior was still in doubt as to how many, or how few, had disappeared with the guides, some of the survivors saying that four, some that three, some that two of their number were missing, when next morning he addressed the heads of the three companies, and by dint of patient interrogatories, put to each of them separately, he satisfied himself that only one Italian had joined the guides—one Maurizio Uccelli, from the neighbourhood of Intra, on the Lago Maggiore, the father of five children, the eldest of whom is a private in the Italian army. Every effort was made to rescue this man, but in vain; and his body will not be found till the melting of the snows have left it stranded somewhere. One of the two guides, a youth named Blatter, quite an athlete in strength and nimbleness, managed, as he rolled down with the avalanche, to keep his alpenstock in his hand, and when he came to a dead stop he felt that the point of his stick just protruded from the surface of the snow above him. Working away with what strength remained to him he succeeded, after some three hours, in extricating himself from the avalanche, but there his powers failed him, and he was only able to call for help across the silent snow. Fortunately his cries reached the Refuge, and its inmate, with a servant of the Hospice, who had stopped at the Refuge on his way to the Hospice with provisions, set out in the direction of the guide. But they had not walked five minutes when an immense avalanche hurled them to the foot of the mountain. The inmate of the Refuge perished, leaving a young widow and a two-years-old boy. The servant of the Hospice, however, escaped; though, when rolling with the avalanche, he thought he would have died every minute from the snow and earth that found its way into his mouth, and was like to choke him. He succeeded in turning on his face, and in so relieving himself of the *mauvaise bouche*, till, the avalanche having stopped, he disengaged himself from the snow, and after severe efforts regained the refuge in a fainting state about two in the morning. During that terrible night he said the roar of the descending avalanches was deafening.

M. Borter, of Brieg, who superintends the workmen employed in clearing away the snow from the Simplon, says that this is the eighth time within a few years that deaths have occurred by the avalanches on the spot above described, *i.e.*, in the exit from the so-called middle gallery. If, he adds, that gallery were prolonged by but a few metres, these deplorable accidents with all their distressing consequences would cease.

MAN CHOKED BY A FISH.

I have read an account of an accident to a fisherman at Galway, which, though luckily very rare, is nevertheless interesting. It appears that some fishermen were gathering in seaweed, doubtless to burn for kelp, when one of them foolishly picked up a fish from among the weed and put it into his mouth. The fish gave a wriggle and slipped from between his teeth down his throat. The unfortunate man, after a few struggles, was dead. The fish had probably either stuck in his throat or had slipped in between the chinks of the larnyx, or Adam's apple. The name of the fish is not given, but it might have been one of two fish—one a butter fish, a very active eel like fish, or else a Father Lasher scorpion, or sting fish. On examining this latter fish, which I have in my collection, I find that the head is armed with four very sharp spikes, the longest being nearly half an inch long, the shortest being somewhat less. They are as sharp as needles, and project directly backwards. When the fish is alive, these bayonet-like spikes lie almost close to the skin. The fish, I believe, has power to erect them at will. The man probably took the fish in his mouth, and having escaped between the man's teeth, the creature would naturally push himself forward, and when he had got as far as he could go, feeling himself jammed, would erect his spines, and fix himself like a wedge across the throat. It would have been an impossibility to draw it back on account of the spines. I mention this accident, as it may be warning to many of our friends intending to go to the seaside. Children are very apt to put things in their mouths, and should they come across a butter-fish or sea-scorpion, the same fatal accident may happen as occurred to this man in Galway. Children at the seaside should also be instructed never to pull crabs of any size out of their holes. A case once occurred where an individual attempted to pull a large crab out of his hole by his hand; the crab hunched up his back and jammed the man's hand between the hollow in the rock, held him there till the tide rose, and he was drowned.—F. Buckland, in *Land and Water.*

A sect of cave-dwellers has appeared in Russia. The members, who are chiefly found in the district of Saratov, in the south-east of the Empire, live in caves in order more surely to work out their salvation, and to escape from the clutches of Antichrist.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The following is from *The Standard* of Monday:—

Gundamuck, Sunday.

A messenger from Yakoob arrived on Friday, with letters stating that the Ameer is leaving Cabul for Gundamuck, to complete the negotiations in person. The Ameer is expected here on the 8th instant. The result of this meeting will, it is believed here, lead to the termination of the campaign, since Yakoob's coming must be taken as showing his acquiescence in the demands we have made.

Lahore, Sunday.

From the rumours that reach us from the interior, it appears that Yakoob has for some time been losing rather than gaining ground from his vacillation between two courses. At first he endeavoured to attach the fighting portion of the community to his cause by promising to resist us to the last, and the failure to fulfil this promise has exasperated that section of his adherents.

On the other hand, it has been clear, ever since the attitude of Mahomed Hashim Khan, the rival claimant to the throne, became alarming, that Yakoob must sooner or later make friends with us, especially as Mohamed Hashim has from the first offered, in the event of his succeeding to the throne, to grant us our own terms.

A civil war in Afghanistan would be in every way unfortunate, and Government are endeavouring to induce Mohamed Hashim to withdraw his pretensions to the throne, and to disarm. As for Wali Mahomed, he is perfectly docile, and is ready either to become Ameer as our nominee or to withdraw with us and to accept the position of a British pensioner.

The only danger of any hitch occuring in our negotiations with Yakoob is that he should ask too much assistance against his domestic enemies. We are ready to give him the weight of our recognition and goodwill, but not to aid him with material force to maintain his claim.

It is generally considered as probable that although we may make peaceful arrangements with Cabul, we shall, before matters settle down, be compelled to fight and subdue the Afreedees and Momunds.

THE ACCIDENT AT A FORD.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* has received the following account of the accident at the ford on the night of the 30th March, from Jellalabad:—

The even tenour of our camp life here was broken yesterday evening by the stir and bustle occasioned by the formation and despatch of two expeditions, numbering nearly one half of the division. The excitement of the hour had died away, and the camp was sinking into the repose of night, when it was rudely re-awakened by the intelligence that within two miles of our camp over 40 men of the 10th Hussars had met a sudden and terrible fate. A squadron of the regiment, numbering some 75 men, had left the camp at about 9.30 p.m. accompanied by a squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, as a flanking party to one of the expeditions, and having proceeded to a ford across the Kabul river about a mile and a half below our camp, the order was given to cross the river. Mr. Jenkyns, the Assistant Political Officer with the force, accompanied the party, and heading the column, led the way across. The Lancers followed and reached the opposite shore in safety, with their ammunition mules in their rear. The ill fated squadron of the Hussars then essayed to cross, but from some mysterious cause an officer, Lieutenant Harford, and forty-five of the men were swept down the stream and drowned. Their horses, more fortunate than the riders, nearly all escaped and rushed back to the camp, where their arrival raised too well-founded doubts as to what had occurred. Sixteen only of the 75 men which the squadron comprised succeeded in reaching the opposite shore, and these, seeing the fate of their comrades, returned. When the extent of the calamity became known in the camp, parties of officers and men at once proceeded to the spot. It was, of course, far too late to render assistance, and all that could be done was to seek for the bodies. For a time the false hope that some at least of the missing men had reached the opposite shore or had gained the bank lower down in safety, was nourished only to be disappointed.

COLOUR BLINDNESS.

The relation of colour blindness to railway disasters has lately been made the subject of discussion amongst Swiss physicians, and a paper on this subject, which was read by Dr. Friedrich Hosch of Basel, appears in the present number of the *Korrespondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aertze*. The article is rich in statistics upon the subject, and contains a summary of its literature. The French "railway physician," Dr. Favre, has traced some of the accidents on French railways to the colour blindness of the guards or drivers, and he naturally conjectures that others may be due to the same physical defect. According to the conclusions of Feris, no less than 539 out of 2,408 collisions of ships which occurred between 1859 and 1866 were to be ascribed to the colour blindness of the captains or the men on watch. In 1873 Dr. Favre demanded an obligatory examination in colour perception amongst the persons employed and candidates for employment on the French railways, and the exclusion of every "red-blind" man from active service. Dr. Holmgren obtained a similar concession from the Swedish Government, and the examination of the railway servants on the Swedish lines has been in operation since the beginning of 1877. Dr. Hosch states that he has himself tested the colour sense of 1,595 male scholars and 680 female scholars in the schools of Basel. In the preliminary test he found 142 to be "suspicious and uncertain," 135 being boys and only seven girls. "Decidedly colour blind" were 64, all but one of these being boys. These 64 were divided into two classes: 56 were blind to red and green and 4 to blue and yellow; the remaining 4 were subject to such variations that they could not be included definitely under either section. The percentage as given by Dr. Hosch agrees with the series of experiments tried in Edinburgh, Berlin, Copenhagen, Breslau, and other places. Colour blindness is now proved to be a defect relatively more frequent in the vision of males than in that of females. The subject is plainly not one of merely theoretical interest, but has an eminent practical importance. It is also most likely to occur in that rank of life where its presence is most important to the public safety, for a series of comparative tests has brought out the fact that the percentage of colour blindness is much greater amongst the lower classes than the higher. Thus the man on the lookout at sea is more likely to be colour blind than the captain.—*Globe.*

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM.

"W. H. R." writes to *The Times*:—

Sir,—The death of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, which was announced by a telegram from your Calcutta Correspondent last week, seems to deserve more notice than the single line in which the intelligence was made known to us in Europe, for he was a man of ancient lineage, great culture, and of boundless charity and munificence. Few, perhaps, of the many thousands who read his name on the drinking fountain with which his generosity adorned one of the principal parks of London have any idea of the locality where the donor dwelt, or of anything more than his name; but Sir Bartle Frere and other Indian officials will participate in the regret which will be felt by millions of our fellow-subjects in Bengal and Madras at the removal at a comparatively early age of a Prince of amiable qualities, high character, enlightened views, and extraordinary liberality from the scene on which he acted according to his lights a noble and becoming part. A devout Hindoo, he was at the same time a friend of religious toleration, and his subscriptions to all works of charity and education and to almshouses and schools exhausted a very large portion of his moderate fortune. One of the most interesting incidents during the Prince of Wales's visit to Benares was his reception at the Town-hall which the Maharajah built there to commemorate the sojourn of the Duke of Edinburgh in the Holy City of the Hindoos; and I am sure I shall not err in assuming that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will have heard with sorrow of the death of one of the most picturesque-looking, handsome, well-bred, and accomplished of the great chiefs who thronged to pay him homage, and that his brother will share in the sentiment. The Maharajah claimed descent from the house of Odeypoor, but his claims were not universally admitted. He spoke English with perfect fluency, and was well aware of the advantages conferred on his countrymen by the rule of the Queen, to which he gave an ardent support; but beyond the honour of the K.S.I., the Government, I believe, conferred on him no mark of distinction and favour. In his case virtue was its own reward; but we may feel certain that the good he did will not be interred with his bones, and that it will live long in the memory of his countrymen.

THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE ZULU ARMY.

As there seems to be considerable doubt as to the probable present fighting strength of the Zulu army, (says the *Evening Standard*) we may give the estimated strength at the commencement, so far as known to our own officials: an approximate estimate of the losses in killed and wounded; and see how far it coincides with the guesses made at the forces sent to attack Colonels Wood and Pearson. Immediately before the outbreak of the Zulu war it was pretty surely ascertained that the Zulu army was composed of the following corps:—Usixepe, 2,000; Mbebeli, 1,000; Umlambongwenya, 2,000; Udukusa, 1,000; Bulawayo, 1,000; Udhlambedhlu, 1,500; Inkulutyane, 2,500; Undabakaambi, 1,000; Isanqu, 9,900; Udhloko, 4,500; Umcitu, 9,000; Umidandhloon, 4,000. Total, 39,400. These corps were again divided into regiments, the total number of regiments in the army being 33, 18 of which were formed of men with rings on their heads and who are married; and 15 of unmarried men. Seven of the former were composed of men over 60 years of age, and being considered past serving are not included in the above figures. There were, therefore, 26 regiments for all practical purposes, containing 39,400 men. Of these there were 21,500 between the ages of 20 and 30 years; 10,000 between 30 and 40; 3,400 between 40 and 50; and 4,500 between 50 and 60. It has been estimated that the Zulus lost about 1,200 at Rorke's Drift, 2,500 at Isandhlwana, 450 at Inyazana, and 500 more may be added for sickness and small skirmishes. Therefore, at the time the offensive was resumed their army had been reduced by 4,650, leaving them 34,750 fighting men. The number of Zulus who lately attacked Colonel Wood at Kambulaka was estimated at 20,000, and those that attacked Lord Chelmsford at Ginghalova at 11,000, making in all 31,000, leaving 3,470 with Cetewayo, as it is known he only kept a few of his troops back. There is every reason to think that nearly all the Zulu army was employed in these two great efforts to defeat the British troops; thus the correctness of the figures in the foregoing table is borne out. At Kambulaka, the Zulus lost 500, and at Ginghalova 1,200. Their army, therefore, now has been reduced to about 33,050 fighting men. It must be added that the numbers of Zulus mentioned as killed at Inyazana are the actual numbers counted after the battle; but it must be borne in mind that many of the wounded, who they carried away, must have died subsequently.

HOME "COMFORTS" AND THEIR EFFECT ON HEALTH.

It is not clear, but it may be suspected, that there is some element at work, in the present state of civilization, which renders the more gently nurtured, or more highly cultured, members of society specially unfitted to resist malarious influences. Connected with this must be borne in mind the manner in which the external atmosphere is more and more kept out from our houses. Doors and windows close better, draughts are more carefully excluded, than of old. Appliances are introduced for artificially warming the passages and vestibules, the natural function of which places is to afford a graduated transition from the warm atmosphere of a chamber to the external temperature. Clothing is much more complex than was formerly the case. In the time of our grandfathers a man was called a puppy if he wore an overcoat. What would those hardy gentlemen have said to the "Ulsters" of the present day? or the sealskin jackets and coats? Human habit is so much modified by circumstances, that the adoption of all these safeguards against an occasional chill may have a direct tendency to lower the resisting power of the constitution. And there are well known facts that square with this view. Such is the influence on the constitution of the prolonged heat of tropical or sub-tropical countries. The inference is not unnatural that the greater comfort, as we regard it, at all events the more sustained heat, which we are steadily giving to our abodes, is really tending to lower our constitutional power of resistance, not only to the great tonic, cold, but to those influences against which that tonic has the prime function of strengthening the frame.—*Builder.*

TRIMMING A TIGER'S TOES.

The difficult operation of trimming a tiger's toes was lately performed by a noted lion tamer at the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia on a Royal Bengal tiger, which had been suffering long from in-growing claws, and was in danger of lockjaw. The tiger was rather celebrated for its intractability and had one day caused the death of the female in the next cage by crunching one of her legs which had slipped through the bars.

From a graphic account of the trimming operation in one of the Philadelphia papers it is gathered that five stout manilla ropes were arranged on the rail in front of the cage, each having a slip knot and a safety string (a stout cord, which, when pulled, releases or opens the knot). The operator, Mr. Forepaugh, went about his work very coolly. Having coaxed the animal over near the bars, he placed the loop of one rope (larger than the others) on a pole, and tried to pass it over the tiger's neck. But "Jim" suspiciously avoided the manœuvre. He was soon cornered, however, and the loop thrown over his neck and pulled tight. To his intense surprise and rage he was drawn close to the bars. He then lay down and quietly awaited developments. The loop of one of the smaller lines was next laid in front of his front right paw. Mr. Forepaugh, then, with a small iron scraper, pushed the rope under the paw. The assistant drew the loop tight and pulled the paw also close to the bars. "Jim" now seemed to be awake to the situation and made frantic struggles to free himself, growling fiercely. Disregarding these demonstrations, Mr. Forepaugh went on to secure the other paw in the same way. To secure the hind legs, he now entered the cage and caught both legs in the noose. "Jim" sprang up to get loose, but the assistants, pulling the ropes, threw him on his broadside, and drew his four paws close to the cage bars in front, securing them there. The rope round the neck was now removed, and a man was stationed near the head with a stout oaken stick, with instructions to put it in the tiger's mouth every time he raised himself and attempted to bite his fastenings. Mr. Forepaugh now commenced with the rear right foot, the worst, and trimmed the claws of this and the others in succession. Burnt alum was rubbed into the wounds and balsam of fir was then poured in—the former to remove the corruption and the latter to heal the wound. The operation with the forepaws was rather more dangerous, as the lion tamer was forced to place his hands within reach of the tiger's formidable teeth. Each time, however, that "Jim" started up the stick was presented to him to chew, and when all was over the end of it was found splintered. When all the paws had been treated, the attendants, at a word from Mr. Forepaugh, pulled on the safety ropes, and the tiger sprang to his feet and was free. The relief was immediate, judging from the manner in which the great beast walked about his cage. The whole operation did not exceed twenty minutes.

It is anticipated that the cut claws will probably grow in once again and have to be clipped, but that this will be the last operation necessary.

THE WRECK OF THE CLYDE.

The following particulars regarding the wreck of the transport Clyde are taken from the *Cape Standard and Mail*:—

From what I learnt on board it appears that the Clyde, after leaving Table Bay on Wednesday evening, had calm but very thick and hazy weather, and was proceeding at the rate of about ten knots, no land having been sighted since passing Cape Point, when a little before five a.m. breakers were heard. The engines were stopped and reversed immediately, but before her speed was checked she ran on a reef, striking heavily, and hung there in spite of all efforts to get her off. All but the officers and men on watch were below and asleep, but they were soon on deck; there was no confusion from the highest to the lowest; all seemed to know intuitively that there was no good to be got by scrambling. As soon as possible the troops were formed in marching order with rifle and kit, ready to take their place by turns in the boats. At six o'clock the first party started and easily found a landing-place on the sandy beach, where, thanks to the wonderfully fine weather, there was very little surf. Boots and shoes were soon off and the men worked with a will, hauling the boats up as they came and carrying the cases of provisions, of which each boat had from two to four, to above high-water mark. Mr. Albert van der Byl, on whose farm the party landed, came down early with ready offers of assistance. He pointed out a spot on the beach suitable for a bivouac, where plenty of water was to be had, and despatched a messenger to Caledon with a telegram to be forwarded to Cape Town, and which, in fact, was the first intimation of the wreck which was received in town. As the men came ashore the cases of meat were carried to the camp, and all hands set to work to build huts of the brushwood large enough to hold twelve men each. At noon a hasty meal was served up of meat cooked in the men's mess tins at the camp kitchen. Mr. Van der Byl had sent an ox waggon with supplies of tea, coffee, &c., enough for all hands, and which were greatly appreciated, as the water was brack. It was low tide at the time the vessel struck, and as it rose, the wreck was lifted off the reef. At eleven o'clock she slid off, turning round, and sinking almost 2ft. deeper in the water, which rising in the stokehole put out the fire and stopped the pumping. There were still over 100 men on board, with the crew, and grave fears were entertained of the final sinking of the vessel, which was more to be feared as the boats were all away at the time landing men. A raft was constructed, a quantity of biscuit, &c., was put upon it, and tied astern. It was of no service, however, as it had soon to be cut adrift, when it floated out to sea before it could be secured, all the boats being required to land the men. At six p.m. the last boat left the ship, which was then sinking rapidly, and was lost sight of about eleven p.m., having gone down in five and a half fathoms. The water reached to within a foot of the top of the funnel. By this time the men on shore had constructed a number of comfortable huts, lined and floored with reeds, sufficient to accommodate them all. The day had been exceedingly hot, which, together with the hard work in the boats and upon the soft, white sand, had tired out everyone. Officers and men had shared alike, all doing their utmost to save the lives of their comrades and to provide shelter. Night coming on bitterly cold, few of them could sleep, but were compelled to walk about to keep their blood in circulation. Early on Friday morning the Tamar was sighted, and came to an anchorage about five miles from the shore. The Tamar's large boats were sent as near the shore as could safely be managed. The ship's whale boats, assisted by a man named Anthony, who has charge of Mr. Bensusan's establishment on Dyer's Island, with his whale boat, took the men off the beach and transferred them to the larger ones, which conveyed them to the troopship. The distance from the shore at which the Tamar was compelled to anchor made the embarking a long and tedious operation. It was begun a ten a.m. and was not finished until nearly ten p.m. It was a bright moonlight night and the sea remained calm, so that there were no casualties. All being on board, the Tamar and Tenedos left for Simon's Bay about midnight; but a thick fog coming over, they were not able to reach that port until about midday on Saturday. Every man saved his rifle and kit. The latter unfortunately was only a sea kit, containing very little, the remainder of their belongings being stowed away in the hold. The officers of both troops and ship saved nothing except the ship's papers. The rock on which the Clyde struck is part of a blind reef between Dyer's Island and Sandy Point, on the mainland, about one mile from the island and three from the land. It is about 12 miles from Danger Point and the Birkenhead Rock, and about 50 from Simon's Bay. The wind when blowing from any point of the western quarter of the compass creates a terrible sea all over this part of the coast, which makes landing almost an impossibility. At the time of the accident there were 593 persons on board. Of these there were 528 rank and file and 15 officers, drafts from various regiments for the 24th, to supply the place of those killed at Rorke's Drift. The remaining 46 were the officers and crew of the vessel. Among the officers are Captain the Hon. G. A. Bertie, of the Coldstream Guards; Captain the Hon. R. Carington, of the Grenadiers; Sir W. Gordon-Cumming, of the Scotch Guards; Captains Glennie, Holliday, and Branden, of the 24th; Captain Carey of the 69th; Captain Bird, 63rd; Captain Locke, 108th; and Captains Phœnix, Gasley, Colton (adjutant), Cuvall, and Campbell—Colonel Davis in command.

The great value of the cargo sunk in the Clyde raises the question whether it cannot be recovered. The steamer's decks lie about ten feet under water, and she is probably well fixed in the sandy bottom in which she sank.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STEEL RAILS.

Mr. W. A. Sweet, whom the *New York Tribune* describes as an experienced manager, writes to that paper giving his reasons for the opinion that English steel rails are better than those manufactured in America. He writes:—"I have no hesitancy in saying that I am better qualified to give an honest opinion of the quality of Bessemer by practice than any other man in America. I have manipulated by the ton all the kinds of Bessemer steel rails, and have been a user of old steel for ten years, and during that time I have worked up the rail ends and old rails of nearly all the English and American steel rail makers. By careful and close observation, I am sure that there is no chemical reason why the American steel rails are not as good as the English, but in a mechanical way the English are better for wear. The superiority of wear is not the result of any known reason on the part of the English makers, but from an actual unpremeditated and unstudied fact—simply this, they roll the rail colder when they finish it. This I have told nearly all the rail makers in this country, and they heeded it not. Now they have the fact brought to them in such a way that they must heed it. I have never heard of this idea being promulgated until within a few months, and then by Mr Dudley, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Your readers will ask why the English roll their rails colder, and I answer for the simple reason that they use a too high train of rolls, and they cannot get out a rail as hot as they do in this country. I have argued for at least six years that Bessemer steel is not well and properly manipulated for any such wear unless rolled cold enough to set the scale. All steel rollers know well what this term means."

CUTTINGS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

The ladies hats at Saratoga are worn end aft, tipped up and tipped down, wrong side out and foreside to, with crowns and without, with puffs of hair poked through.—*Saratoga Gazette.*

They are so delighted at Santa Barbara when some stranger makes his appearance there that, the other day, when a drowned sailor was washed ashore with twenty-two cents in his pockets, they put it in their papers: "Another distinguished capitalist settles among us."

"The distal portion of the metacarpal of the right wing of a small pterodactyl has been discovered in the Atlantosaurus beds of Wyoming. This is the first indication of the existence of pterosaurian remains in the Jurassic formation in America. Provisionally, the name *Pterodactylus montanus* has been given to this new species." Further information can be had by addressing a letter to the beds of Wyoming.

It seems that even the bees are being taught by the Yankees to adulterate. Some parties at Chicago took the trouble to place a quantity of glucose at the doors of their hives, and the insects actually made use of it to sophisticate their honey.

"How shall we train our girls?" asks an exchange. Train 'em with about twenty-two yards of black silk, if you want to please your girls. A silk velvet train would also make 'em happy.

The other evening a lady was all dressed ready to go out, when her husband, wearing a beaming smile, entered, carrying a small package in his hand, and said, "I have got a surprise for you, my dear; a lovely little present." "Oh! how nice!" "Something original—an ornament for the hair. Just sit down and let me arrange it. Now shut your eyes until I tell you to look in the glass. You remember reading about that French lady making such a sensation by wearing a live beetle?" "Yes, indeed; is it something alive?—how delightful!" "Well, this beats a beetle all hollow. Its just the sweetest little live mouse——" The impression gained by the experiment was such that the husband says he shall not try any more jokes with his wife—women don't understand jokes.

A Chicago verdict: "We find him guilty, but not very guilty."

His loving mother said—"If you take some of the castor oil I'll let you go to the circus." "How much?" he cautiously inquired. "Oh, only a spoonful, just a spoonful," she replied. "And you'll give me some sugar besides?" he asked. "Of course I will—a big lump." He waited until she began pouring from the bottle, and then asked—"And you'll give me ten cents too?" "Yes, of course." "And you'll buy me a shoo fly kite?" he went on, seeing his advantage. "I guess so." "No kite—no ile," he said, as he stepped back. "Well, I'll buy a kite," she replied, filling the spoon up. "And a velocipede?" "I'll think of it." "You can't think no castor oil down me," he exclaimed, looking around for his hat. "Here—I will, or I'll tease father to, and I know he will. Come, now, swallow it down." "And you'll buy me a goat?" "Yes." "And 200 marbles?" "Yes. Now take it right down." "And a coach dog?" "I can't promise that." "All right—no dog, no ile." "Well, I'll ask your father." "And you'll buy me a pony?" "Oh, I couldn't do that. Now be a good boy and swallow it down." "Oh, yes, I'll swallow that stuff, I will," he said, as he clapped on his hat. "You may fool some other boy with a circus ticket and a lump of brown sugar, but it'll take a hundred-dollar pony to trot that castor oil down my throat."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Peterborough, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in February last.

Dr. William Chambers has made an offer to the Edinburgh Town Council to complete, at his own cost, the restoration of St. Giles's Cathedral.

The Austrian Lieutenant Zubowicz, famous for his ride from Vienna to Paris, who was recently injured by the falling of some rafters at the Szegedin floods, has recovered and is now in Paris.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has signified his intention of honouring Lord Beaconsfield with his company at dinner, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

The Nottingham Town Council have resolved to purchase the works of the local water company. They guarantee a dividend in perpetuity of 7 per cent. to the shareholders, and pay down a bonus of £30,000.

According to the official report just issued, Holland had attained, on January the 1st of the present year, a population of 3,978,931 souls, of whom 1,970,697 were males. The population has thus increased by 1,364,514 since the separation of Belgium from the Netherlandish Crown, being an average of about 28,000 in the year.

A telegram from Canada says that a disastrous explosion of dynamite has occurred at Stratford, Toronto. A considerable quantity of this explosive was placed in a railway waggon ready for removal, when, from some unexplained cause, it blew up, killing two persons and wounding several others. The goods lying in the depôt and surrounding buildings and a large number of cars were demolished by the explosion.

We are authorised to state that the Queen has been pleased to signify her permission to the Bishop of London to apply for a suffragan Bishop under the provisions of the Act of King Henry VIII.—*The Times.*

According to the Imperial statistics, the number of registered sea-going vessels in Germany on the 1st of January, 1878, was 4,805, of which 4,469 were sailers and 336 steamers.

"Naturalist" writes to *The Times* May 1:—"In your article on the past winter it is stated that gardeners approve severity of weather on account of the disastrous effect it has on the larvæ of insects hybernating beyond the reach of ordinary frost. As far as my observation extends very little injury has been done in this respect. The destructive larva, *Mamestra Brassicæ*, which burrows about a couple of inches, I have found recently in plenty. It is a very common species, and a great enemy to vegetation. It is the opinion that the approaching entomological season will be a good one."

The fund for the erection of a statue to the poet Burns in Kilmarnock has reached nearly £2,400.

At most of the collieries in the South Staffordshire district, the miners resumed work on Monday at the reduction in wages of 3d. per day. At various meetings, however, the men have resolved not to comply with the employers' request for the adoption of the nine hours' system.

The Correspondent of *The Times* at Peshawur writes:—"While I write the impressive notes of the Dead March speak of the removal to his last resting-place of an esteemed officer of the Rifle Brigade—Captain Preston, a victim to fever. There is a very sacred spot at Jellalabad where rest some of the victims of the late sad disaster in the Cabul river, and especially the remains of Wigram Battye, a hero whose praises fill every mouth. I lately overtook a Sepoy of the Guides proceeding to the grave to water the flowers with which the affection of his devoted comrades and soldiers has embellished it. 'The whole regiment,' said he in his simple Punjab language, 'weeps for Battye; the regiment would have died to a man rather than that harm should befall Battye.'"

There may be an idea in this for some of our shoe-manufacturers. There is a gentleman in Pesth who advertises in a local newspaper that, having been blessed by nature with a pair of convenient feet, he is prepared to stretch gentlemen's boots and shoes by the simple process of wearing them—and to guarantee a good fit!—*Court Journal.*

The declaration of war against Peru and Bolivia has been received with great enthusiasm throughout Chili, and the Government has been authorised by the Chambers to borrow at home and abroad 6,000,000 pesos, or issue that amount of paper money.

The clothing of the Volunteers in scarlet, instead of green or grey, would involve an immediate cost of £350,000. It is, besides, more expensive to keep up so staring a uniform. If to these objections be added the very decided opinions of the officers who are opposed to the change, it will not be surprising to hear that the project of clothing the Volunteers in red will be adjourned.—*Echo.*

A Lloyd's despatch says:—The hurricane which passed over the Island of Réunion on the 20th and 21st of March was one of the most disastrous that has visited the colony for many years; and the reduction in the sugar crop consequent on the hurricane is estimated by competent authorities at 35 per cent.

The execution of Smart (*alias* Saunders), for the murder of Lucy Derrick, near Thornberry, has been fixed for Monday, the 12th inst., at Gloucester Goal. He maintains the same indifferent demeanour which he showed at the time of his murder and on his trial, adhering to the statement that he committed the murder because he was tired of his life. A memorial, asking for a reprieve on the ground of insanity, has been forwarded to the Home Secretary.

The deaths are announced of two well-known members of the native India community—the Maharajah of Vizianagram and the Rajah Digumber Mitter. The former was the owner of vast estates in Madras, was for many years member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and a liberal contributor to all schemes of charity. His gift of a fountain to Hyde Park has made him better known at home than most Indian noblemen. Digumber Mitter was an entirely self-made man, and was generally accepted as one of the leaders of the Bengalee community. He was the first native to occupy the position of high sheriff of Calcutta, and received the title of Rajah on the occasion of the Delhi assemblage.

On Saturday, whilst the 5th Lancashire Volunteers were practising at Altcar Rifle Range, a boy employed as range marker, was shot dead. The boy had dropped a disc after the signal to fire was given, and was picking it up.

The Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that the great Khoomb, or duodecennial festival, at Hurdwar threatens to be as disastrous in its consequences as was that of 1867. From 750,000 to 1,000,000 pilgrims assembled, and, despite the precautions taken by the authorities, cholera, in a severe form, broke out a few days before the close of the fair. The streams of returning pilgrims are now carrying the disease in various directions towards their homes, and outbreaks are already reported from Delhi, Umritsur, Rawal Pindee, and other places of Northern India. At the last-mentioned station some cases have appeared among the European troops. It is asserted that of 80,000 persons who went to the fair from a single district of Kumaon one-fourth are missing.

A Pennsylvania judge has decided that a woman is not an old maid until she had reached her thirty-fifth birth-day.

A very prevailing impression exists in military circles that if Cetewayo does not speedily make his submission, and the war in South Africa has to be prosecuted in earnest, a very substantial addition will have to be made to our forces. The latest estimate in official quarters at the Cape as to the cost of this war, supposing it to be concluded within two months, amounts to £6,000,000 sterling. This is chiefly owing to the enormous cost of transport, and to the heavy sums which are being paid in the shape of pay and bounty to the local volunteers.

The people of Sicily have presented Garibaldi with a shield, in memory of his efforts to secure their independence. The shield bears designs of all the general's battles, and is to be deposited in the museum of the Capitol of Rome.

A naval gentleman and his daughter staying at X——, having received an invitation to a party a short distance off, sent to the railway station and ordered a fly to be at their residence at 8 p.m. the next day. The following morning, at 8 o'clock, a fly arrived. When asked his business, he said he had come by order of his honour at 8 p.m. "Well, and what do you suppose '8 p.m.' means then?" "Why eight, punctual mind," was the reply.—*Court Journal.*

There were twenty-three British and foreign wrecks reported during the past week, making a total of 648 for the present year, or an increase of 117 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The approximate value of property lost was £530,000, including British £320,000.

The Bishop of Manchester was present at the opening of a new Church of England schools at Chorlton-cum-Hardy on Saturday. In the course of an address he pointed to the fact that in eight years the average attendance of children at elementary schools in the United Kingdom has more than doubled, and said it was obvious that the increase was out of proportion to any imagined increase in the population. The figures showed that a great and vigorous and sensible effort had been made to retrieve the failures of the past in regard to education. The bishop also made some comments on the recent resolution of the Birmingham School Board as to "moral teaching" in the board schools of that town.

In London, last Saturday evening, the annual banquet given by the President and Council of the Royal Academy took place on Saturday evening at Burlington House, the president, Sir F. Leighton, in the chair. The Prince of Wales responded for the members of the Royal family, the Duke of Cambridge for the army, the First Lord of the Admiralty for the navy, the Earl of Beaconsfield for her Majesty's Ministers, Professor Henry Smith for science, Mr. Froude for literature, the Lord Mayor for the Corporation; and the Lord Chief Justice, in acknowledging the toast of the guests, proposed in return the health of the president and success to the Royal Academy. Lord Beaconsfield, in his speech, said he saw no reason why the history of England, particularly that of the Wars of the Roses, should not inspire our artists as well as the legends of a religion or a church.

A French duel resulted fatally the other day. The horse of one of the duellists ran away, as he was returning from the frontier, and killed him.—*Court Journal.*

Aluminum is now being manufactured on a large scale in pans in Berlin; it is coming into extensive use in the German navy on account of its lightness and permanence under the influence of the atmosphere and dampness. The German navy has recently been supplied throughout with aluminum sextants, compasses, &c.

A levée was held on Saturday afternoon, at St James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. The presentations were nearly 250 in number.

The Barrow Town Council have determined to petition the Prime Minister to consider the claims of that town to Parliamentary representation when the vacant seats are filled up. It is urged that Barrow is one of the largest boroughs at present without representation in the House of Commons, having a population of from 40,000 to 42,000 at the present time, although in the census of 1871 it only contained 18,000. Its net rateable value is £187,000.

The masons of Huddersfield have declined to work 54 hours per week, instead of 49½ as heretofore, and having also refused to consent to arbitration, have been locked out by their employers. They had offered to accept a reduction of 2s. per week rather than work increased hours.

At Laroin, near Pau, a hill on which a set of farm-buildings had been erected, has suddenly fallen in. The inmates had barely time to escape, the furniture, implements, and corn being speedily engulfed, and a lake of three hectares area now covers the site.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a *levée* at St. James's Palace on her Majesty's behalf on Monday, May 26.

A companion of Lieutenant Bellot in the North Pole expedition in search of Franklin, Captain Bray, has died in Paris. He, after his miraculous escape, had the honour of receiving a medal from the hands of Queen Victoria. He commanded a battalion of marines during the siege of Paris.

A memorial to the Queen has been drawn up by the colonists of Natal, in which they defend themselves from the charge made against them of neglecting their own defence, and state their views with regard to confederation. In conclusion, they ask for the appointment of a Commission, to visit the colony and obtain information on the various subjects referred to in the memorial.

Among the exports from Philadelphia to Liverpool by the steamers leaving Philadelphia on May 3 were 297 live cattle, 120 sheep, and 931 quarters of fresh meat.

A rumour is current that the Duchess of Montpensier is so deeply affected by the death of the Infanta Christina that she has resolved on retiring into the Convent of Huelgas, near Burgos.

Monday was the 58th anniversary of the death of Napoleon I., the great French Emperor, founder of the Napoleonic dynasty, who expired in the island of St. Helena, where he was kept a prisoner by the British Government, on May 5, 1821, having been born on August 15, 1769, or nearly 110 years ago, in the same year that his great rival and eventual vanquisher, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, was ushered into the world, the date of the latter's birth being May 1, 1769. On Monday, in Paris, a funeral service, to which the public were not admitted, was held in the Chapelle du Dome, at the Invalides in remembrance of the death of Napoleon.

M. Albert Grévy on taking possession of his post as Governor-General of Algeria has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he says that the system which may have been suitable on the morrow of conquest, runs the risk, if prolonged, of compromising the development of the colony. The Government will, therefore, be essentially civil. Important reforms will shortly be carried out, and great works undertaken. "As a long tried Republican," he says in conclusion, "a defender of liberty in all its forms, and a thorough partisan of a civil régime, I bring you, with sentiments which are yours, an unlimited devotion to your interests. On the result of our common efforts the future of Algeria may depend."

Thirty persons have been killed and an equal number wounded at Panama on April 17, in an attempted revolution by the Columbian guards.

A great demonstration of the Liberals of Leeds was held on Saturday. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of the policy of the Government, and expressing the hope that Mr. Gladstone, who had been chosen as second Liberal candidate by the four hundred would be returned for Leeds as well as Midlothian.

The fortnightly epidemic returns from the various hospitals embraced in the Metropolitan Asylums District, presented at a meeting of the managers last Saturday, showed a still further decrease in the number of patients now under treatment—viz., 217 small pox patients, against 241 in the previous fortnight; and in those of fever 155, against 162.

At the torpedo experiments on Saturday, from the torpedo ship Vernon, at Portsmouth, for the purpose of testing the applicability of electricity to the firing of torpedoes simultaneously, Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot, of the Vernon, was struck, receiving very serious injuries, and rendering necessary his removal to Haslar Hospital.

Roller polo has been introduced at Baltimore, the game being played in the rink by gentlemen on skates, equipped with a handy stick. The game consists in putting a ball through goals at the end of the rink marked by flags, each party defending its own goal. There are seven players in each party, the ball being placed in the centre of the rink and started by a player from each side.

The centenary of the complete recognition of American Independence by England, and of the evacuation of New York by the English troops, will be celebrated in 1883 by an International Exhibition in New York. The first stone of the building will be laid on the 1st of next April—the hundred anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the Republic of the United States.

Lord Beaconsfield has received a memorial signed by nearly thirteen hundred of the farmers of Buckinghamshire, praying his lordship to support the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The memorial is accompanied by a petition with an almost equally large number of signatures, which the farmers have asked the Prime Minister to present to the House of Lords.

At a meeting held in London of the delegates from the various societies connected with the building trade, it was resolved that a federation of the building trades of the United Kingdom was desirable and necessary.

News from Burmah represents the people as being desirous for war, and the Ministers as anxious for peace. Constant drilling of troops is taking place.

A meeting of woollen manufacturers has been held at Huddersfield, to consider the state of the trade. A resolution was passed to the effect that, seeing the great advantage which foreign competitors have in being able to work machinery 72 hours per week, while the English workmen was restricted to 56½ hours, the Government be memorialised to bring in a Bill enabling 60 hours a week to be worked in factories, as before the Act of 1874, these hours not having been found hurtful to the health of the working classes in the manufactories of the Huddersfield districts.

In the London Corn Market on Monday, the trade in wheat was dull, and the tendency ruled rather in favour of the buyers. Maize and oats were 6d. cheaper.

There are now no less than 962 missionaries and 272 mission stations in connection with the American Presbyterian Board, while connected with the various churches of these stations are 1,291 members converted from heathenism. In the mission schools no less than 16,639 children are being educated.

The dangers of Thugree in India are by no means past at the present time, according to the *Times of India*, which states that the drugging of travellers and others by professional poisoners is just now so prevalent in Oudh and the North-west Provinces that official instructions have been issued to magistrates and police authorities to secure the suppression of the crime. The detection and conviction of the offenders is, however, exceedingly difficult, for the poisoners travel alone, and carry out their plans without witnesses by drugging the food or drink of unsuspecting travellers with whom they have managed to strike up acquaintance.

The largest steel gun made by Herr Krupp is shortly to be tried at Meppen in Germany. This gun (says *Engineering*), is the largest specimen of steel ordnance yet made. It weighs 72 tons with a calibre of 15¾ in., is 32 ft. 8 in. long with a bore of 28 ft. 6 in.; whereas the English 80-ton gun has a calibre of 16 in., a total length of 27ft., and a bore 24 ft. long. The charge for the gun will be 385 lbs of prismatic powder, the projectile being a chilled iron shot of 1,660 lbs., and it is calculated that the gun can throw its projectile a distance of 15 miles. The forthcoming trials will take place on a range 11 miles long, and the targets are to be placed at such a distance that the gun will have to be directed by other means than the visibility of the object to be struck.

An English publisher (says the *Court Journal*) has sent a cable message to Baltimore to secure, if possible, the right of publishing on this side of the Atlantic the autobiographical MSS. which Madame Paterson-Bonaparte is known to have left behind her, and which she has bequeathed to her son. It is understood that she has accumulated an immense number of letters from distinguished people with whom she has been more or less closely associated throughout her long life. There is also a curious MS., of which there was a good deal of talk in the last generation. It is entitled "A Dialogue of the Dead," and purports to be a conversation which Madame's father had with her husband, King Jerome. Many attempts have been made by enterprising American publishers to obtain this MS., but it has always been refused.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—Monday.

Quietness still prevailed in the grain trade at Mark-lane. The steadiness resulting from a few purchases on French account has been fully counterbalanced by the fine weather. English wheat was in rather short supply; throughout dealings were limited. Fine samples were tolerably firm but other sorts were irregular, and lower to sell. Foreign wheat sold quietly at barely late rates. There was a fair supply on offer. Barley was in slow demand, and was rather less firm. Malt was quiet, and without change. There was less inquiry for oats, and the tone of the market was not so good. Maize was in more request at drooping prices. Beans were firm, but peas inactive at about late rates. The flour market was dull and weak.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—Monday.

A rather better tone prevailed in the cattle trade. As regards beasts, our home receipts have been only moderate, but have included a fair proportion of choice stock. The quality of the Scotch receipts was as usual good; there was more life in the demand, and prices realised were higher than last week by 2d. per 8lb. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s to 5s 2d. per 8lb. From Norfolk and Suffolk we received about 1,600, from other parts of England about 500, and from Scotland 164 head. On the foreign side of the market there was a fair show of beasts from Denmark, Spain, and Sweden. The inquiry was more animated, and prices were firmer. The sheep pens were fairly well filled. The market was firmer, and the tendency of prices was against the buyer. Occasionally the best Downs and half-breds realised 6s., but this quotation was exceptional, 5s. 10d. per 8lb. being the general top price. Lambs were quiet, at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per 8lb. Calves were steadier. Pigs sold at about late prices. At Deptford there were about 700 beasts and 8,000 sheep. Inferior beasts, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s 10d. to 5s., prime scots, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; inferior sheep, 4s. to 5s.; second quality, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled, 5s. 8d. to 5s 10d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime small ditto, 6s. to 6s 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; small porkers 4s 2d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.—Monday.

There was a moderate supply of meat on offer, and the trade remained slow. Prices were as follows:—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; Scotch ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s to 5s. 4d; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; middling ditto, 4s. to 5s.; prime ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; and lamb, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

POTATO.

Supplies of potatoes have been rather limited, but there has been only a quiet demand, and prices show no material change:—Regents, 120s. to 140s; champions, 95s. to 110s.; flukes, 140s. to 180s.; and Victorias, 140s. to 160s. per ton.

HOP.

During the last week there has been more doing in hops, and the market may be reported firm. Fine hops of the last growth are scarce, and as the weather is not very propitious the crops holders are strongly disposed to increase their pretensions. Kent, 1878, £1 10s. to £5 15s; Sussex, 1878, £1 10s to £3 10s.; Farnham and country, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; Worcester, £4 4s to £5 2s; American, £2 10s. to £4 15s.; Belgian, £2 to £2 16s. per cwt.

FISH.

Mackerel, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per dozen; mullet, 4s. 6d. to 8s 6d. per score; whiting, 12s. to 20s. per basket; soles, 2s. 9d to 3s. 6d. per pair; crimped salmon, 2s to 3s. 6d. per lb.; turbot, 8s. 9d. to 17s 6d. each; bloaters, 7s. 6d. to 12s 6d. per 100; kipper herrings, 4s 6d. to 6s. 6d. per box; lobsters, 10s. 6d to 40s. per dozen; crabs, 20s. to 50s. per kit; trout, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb.

GAME AND POULTRY.

Goslings, 6s. to 10s.; ducklings, 5s 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Guinea fowls, 2s to 5s.; peafowls, 6s. to 10s.; live hens, 2s. to 2s. 9d.; pullets, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; capons, 8s. to 12s. 6d. chickens, 2s to 3s.; pigeons, 6d. to 1s.; Bordeaux ditto, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; tame rabbits, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; conies, 9d. to 1s.; live quails, 9d. to 1s. 3d. each; hen eggs, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per 120

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From the "Leeds Mercury," March 3rd, 1877. A NOVEL SAFE.—Up to the present time [illegible] carried out on [illegible] jewellers has been to remove valuables from [illegible] at the close of every day, [illegible]

From the "Yorkshire Post," March 3rd, 1877. JEWELLERS' WINDOWS.—In order to obviate the trouble [illegible] removing the valuable jewellery displayed in the shop windows and of replacing it in the morning, as well as for the purpose of protecting it from burglars or fire, Mr. John Dyson, watchmaker and jeweller, 25 and 26, Briggate, Leeds, has adopted a [illegible] The watches and jewellery [illegible] displayed in glass cases [illegible] the workshop behind are lowered [illegible] constitutes the [illegible]

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JADED HEADS.

(From the *Scientific American*.)

The school of popular morality which ruled a generation ago is responsible for no little mischief; and its teachings have not yet quite gone out of fashion. It knew but one virtue—unceasing application to work or study; but one sin—the neglect of business for recreation. For a man to stop work to rest himself or to play was a symptom of inherent laziness, or worse, an inclination towards moral, mental, or physical dissipation. Untiring industry, even when unnecessary, was raised to the topmost pinnacle of social virtue; and to say that a man "died in the harness," was to pronounce the highest eulogium.

A reaction has taken place; yet the fashion of over-doing still compels many a man to toil on unnecessarily after the physical and mental strain has become almost unbearable; and too often, by the time a man has trained a young family to life conditions which only a large income can sustain, he breaks down and leaves his children to bear the brunt of a poverty made tenfold more severe than it otherwise would be by the daintiness of their previous living. And even when the broken-down merchant or professional man leaves his family a competence, they are very apt to inherit an ill-balanced and ill-nourished nervous system, which makes a positive and sustained enjoyment of life an impossibility.

In a recent lecture in this city, Dr. C. R. Agnew said that if there is more nervous disease in this country than elsewhere, it is because the average American youth is supposed to be able to do anything. Men should know on what points they are ignorant, and so escape many damaging strains. Mental application does not weaken the brain. It strengthens it, if not carried to the length at which wholesome food and plenty of sleep fail to refresh it. Never in any age, said Dr. Agnew in another connection, have man's faculties been so taxed as now; and the great problem is for each man to do his share of the world's work and keep well. The civilisation of to-day does not call for any faculties that a man does not possess; but it calls upon him to use in the best manner the faculties he has and learn how to bear the strain of living.

One of the first and most imperative symptoms that the strain of living is becoming too great is the jaded head, which Dr. Agnew described as one that cannot be depended upon for a long stretch of work, that grows weary prematurely, that has to be coaxed from the pillow in the morning, and that does not face the work of the day cheerfully. "There are more of such heads than might be supposed. They are found in every rank of life; but chiefly among persons of sedentary pursuits and among both sexes and almost all ages above fourteen. Generally the early symptoms of the malady is discomfort during head work in the back of the head and in the upper part of the spinal region. He is a happy man who meets this symptom with rest, and seeks in sunlight and fresh air some fresh investments for his nervous system, and drops every habit that does not do him positive good. If he takes to artificial stimulants for relief, he will begin a career which, soon or later, will place him among the incurables or bring him to an untimely end. Alcohol and all sleep-producing drugs are dangerous in the highest degree; for they mask the malady, without curing it. No organ in the human body is so abused as the brain, and no organ is so well fitted for daily use. Still, the brain is not so susceptible to disease as some suppose. It was probable there was not a man present who had not during the day abused his brain by overwork, anger, tobacco, alcohol, fuss, hurry, too little sleep, too much sleep, by indolence, by not studying to bequiet, by not doing his own business, by attempting to do something beyond his reach, by attempting to do something for which he had not been sufficiently educated, by carrying an evil conscience, or by the unmanly strain of trying to outdo his neighbour. The remedy of the jaded head is the giving up of all habits which cannot be defended by the highest kind of reasoning; the careful determining of each man of his ability to stand work; the avoidance of doing anything for which a man has no adequate education; rest, recreation, and the keeping up of the tissue-building powers by wholesome food."

SYMPATHETIC REPROOF.

The reproof that is most likely to be effectual is that which has most of *sympathy* in it. Sympathy is more than kindness: it is kindness that is able to enter into another's feelings so as in some measure to feel with him. Reproof may be with kindness, in good temper, at the very nick of time, and yet not effectual, for want of sympathy. We do not understand, and perhaps cannot understand, the person we find fault with. It is for this reason that those who are naturally quick and clever do not make the best teachers of those who are ordinary or backward. They cannot understand, and so enter into their difficulties, and therefore they cannot correct them so effectually as others who, having plodded and halted themselves, can enter into their difficulties. Now the sympathy which in teaching makes correction more effectual, makes all other correction more effectual for a similar reason—because it understands and allows for infirmity. Sometimes it will condescend even to actual explanation, that is to explain the reasonableness of finding fault; for though it is by no means necessary always to give reasons for it, yet not unfrequently it may be well to do so. And when such explanation is withheld, and the reasonableness of correction must be taken upon trust, sympathy will prompt our doing the best we can to make this at least plain, that we have no wish to discourage, but that we know how hard it is to do right. None see so clearly to pull out the mote in their brother's eye as they who have first cast out the beam that is in their own eye. The pain and reluctance they themselves experienced will have taught them sympathy, and sympathy will make them tender and considerate, and so far more skilful in operating upon others. It was this sympathy that promoted Dr. Arnold to take such pains in studying character, so that he might best adapt correction to each particular case; whereas we too often administer reproof without regard to the material we have to work upon. We find fault, not unjustly perhaps, but as all were alike, and so our reproofs too frequently fit no better than would a uniform size of outer garments a mixed multitude of people. Thus, then, we sum the matter up: that he who wishes to find fault well will find the chief conditions of success in his *temper*, his *judgment*, and his *heart*.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THEIR SELF-DEPENDENCE.

The Times, in a leading article, has the following favourable comment on the attitude of the working classes in presence of the depression and difficulties of the past winter:—

The late winter has been a time of trial and of suffering in many parts of the country. This it could hardly have failed to be. Winter is always an unkind season to the poor man. His expenses are greater and his earnings less than at other times. This winter has been more than ordinarily long, and the general trade depression which has lasted on through it has increased its difficulties in a thousand ways. Now, we may be sure, the worst is over. The hard times have been endured, patiently and uncomplainingly for the most part, and with a vigorous determination among the working classes to do all they could to shift for themselves. The task has been a hard one, but it has been found not impossible. Some extra demand there has been on both public and private charity, but the working classes as a body have managed to get on without artificial help of either kind. There have been hardships borne, no doubt, of which the world will never know the history, and of which it can only guess at the extent. But, great as they must often have been, they have not been crushing. It has, in short, been a bad time that the nation has gone through, but the gloomy anticipations which were formed about it have not been justified by the event. The working classes have contrived somehow to do for themselves what their loud-voiced friends were asserting it was not in their power to do. *Solvitur ambulando.* There has been no such wide-spread indiscriminate almsgiving as was called for, and there has proved to have been no need for it. The working classes have not been demoralized, and they have not been starved. Those who were marked in advance as victims are alive still to tell their own tale and to contradict the well-meant, unwise predictions that were hazarded about them. The real danger they have escaped has been as great as that which was feared for them, and even more difficult to guard against. A flow of charity without stint and without careful direction, is what they were threatened with a few months since. The temptation this would have offered must in very many cases have been irresistible. The lesson of self-dependence is not easily learned, and it is unlearned only too easily and too soon. Many a man who has, somewhat in his own despite, been no unapt pupil at it would yield to the opposite teaching, and would make, we may be sure, very rapid progress under it. The notion of a fund, subscribed and ready at hand, to supplement a man's own short-comings is pleasant enough to poor human nature in every rank of life. The habits it encourages are the same everywhere, and they are not those of self-dependence, or self-help, or self-respect.

It is clear now how excessive and how imprudent was the cry of distress which was raised in the early part of the season—not by the working man, indeed, but in his name and by his professed friends. It could have been justified only by evidence which was never given for it, and which was scarcely even looked for. At the first signs of pressure, the defence, so to say, was given up, and the case surrendered as hopeless. Proof, from actual experience, or seeming proof, would have been forthcoming readily and abundantly enough if the cry had caught the ear of the country, and had drawn out the full supplies hoped for from it. There never yet was any lack of applicants for charitable help, and we may safely say, there never will be. Whatever sums of money had been got together would all have been spent, and all in the way their donors intended they should be spent. But when all had been done, the end would have been further off than before. The recipients would have been only so much the poorer for all that had been bestowed on them. Their numbers would have grown, and their wants individually would have grown. The whole scene of distress and of relief might have been pointed to in proof of the reality of the crisis and of the absolute necessity of adopting special measures for dealing with it. To a thinking mind it would have conveyed a very different lesson. It would have been one more exemplification of the old truism that a nation may have just as many paupers as it pleases to support. The ranks of these are filled readily enough, without call for any great zeal in recruiting. The world swarms with potential paupers. The hard thing is to keep them from actually entering the profession and eating the bread of dependence. When they have once tasted this they will never forget it. Return to work they may and must when their supporters have at last grown tired of them. But they will carry with them the memory of something better than work—of that heaven-sent manna which came to them of itself, and asked only that they should put out their hands and take it. Where this food is to be had there will be scant relish for any other, and where it has been had once the belief will scarcely be admitted that it is not to be had again. That there has been privation during the past winter is only too certain. We are not aware, indeed, that there have been any special cases of distress left unrelieved which ought to have been relieved. Privations must be of a very extreme kind indeed before they furnish a claim for charitable help. The great mass of the working classes have known no such privations as these. They have lived on through the winter with no very marked change in their habits. They have even felt themselves rich enough to strike work altogether if they could not obtain just the terms that suited them. A starving man cannot afford to be thus nice. He will take what he can get and be thankful for it. The wholesale strikes that have been entered upon, and by men earning between 30s. and 40s. a week, are sufficient refutation of the theory of a great and generally prevalent distress during the course of this winter.

After some remarks on the machinery which exists in the country for the relief of distress, and which is thought quite ample for any work likely to be thrown upon it, the article thus concludes:—

The late winter has been a trying one, but the trial has, on the whole, been not badly borne. The distress of the country has been greater than at ordinary times, but the ordinary methods of relief have, in general, been found sufficient to meet it. Bread has been cheap; coals, until lately, have been cheap, and they will be cheap again when the Durham strike is at an end. We are glad to think that the troubles of the winter have been got through so well, and that a passing discomfort is the worst effect that has come from them. Severe as this has been in some instances, it is a less evil and less permanent than the demoralization which must have resulted from excessive and broad-cast charitable help. The most real privation has, after all, been felt by classes which no distribution of charity would be likely to reach. The working men of the country would have been pauperized wholesale before the crumbs which fell from their table had reached the small clerks and shopkeepers and commercial travellers, who have been much more hard put to it than they have. The good done would have been at best problematical. The mischief would have been certain and abiding.

SELECTED ANECDOTES.

The Philosophy of Manuring.—"Sambo, what makes de corn grow so fast when you put de manure on it?"—"I don't know."—"Well, I just tell you; when de corn begins to smell de manure, it don't like de 'fumery, so it hurries out of de ground, and gets up as high as possible so it can't breathe bad air."

A Neat Suggestion.—A certain judge, celebrated as a suitor for all sorts of places and his neglect of personal cleanliness, was thus addressed by Mr. Jekyll: "As you have asked the Ministry for everything else, ask them for a piece of *soap* and a *nail-brush*."

A Significant Difference.—At an hotel at Brighton, Douglas Jerrold was dining with two friends, one of whom after dinner, ordered "a bottle of *old* port." "Waiter," added Jerrold, with a significant twinkle of his eye, "mind now, a bottle of your *old* port, not your *elder* port."

Only a Word.—Who can picture the possible power of a single work for good or evil? (remarks a Connecticut editor). There was a family of two young married people, handsome, loving, and happy. The whole current of these people's existence has been changed by a single word. One evening the wife addressed her husband a question, and he—she noticed he was dreamy and abstracted—replied absently, "What, Kate?" Her name is Susan. For this single word the husband sleeps on the sofa, and has a big slip of sticking plaster down the back of his head; the wife has had to buy a new broom, though she only had the last one a few days; her eyes are red with crying, and she threatens to arise and go unto her father, and whenever she speaks of a handsome widow who lives round the corner, and was christened Catherine, she speaks of her disdainfully as "that Thing."

An Inevitable Misfortune.—When Boswell was first introduced to Dr. Johnson, he apologised to him for being a Scotchman. "I find," said he "that I am come to London at a bad time, when great popular prejudice has gone forth against us North Britons; but when I am talking to you, I am talking to a large and liberal mind, and you know that I cannot *help coming from Scotland*." "Sir," replied the doctor, archly, "no more can the rest of your countrymen."

Multiplying One.—Sydney Smith once said "I remember entering a room with glass all round it at the French embassy, and saw myself reflected on every side. I took it for *a meeting of the clergy*, and was delighted, of course."

How He Got a Lift.—When Abraham Lincoln was a poor lawyer, he found himself one cold day at a village some distance from Springfield, and with no means of conveyance. Seeing a gentleman driving along the Springfield road in a carriage he ran up to him and politely said: "Sir, will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" "With pleasure," answered the gentleman; "but how will you get it again?" "O, very easily," said Mr. Lincoln, "as I intend to remain in it." "Jump in," said the gentleman, laughing, and the future President had a pleasant ride.

Borrowing Trouble.—A carpenter who was always prognosticating evil to himself was one day upon the roof of a five story building upon which rain had fallen. The roof being slippery he lost his footing, and, as he was descending towards the eaves, he exclaimed, "Just as I told you!"—Catching, however, on an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes and regained a place of safety, when he thus delivered himself: "I know'd it: there's a pair of shoes gone."

A Monstrous Dispute.—"I tell you wat, Julius, I had a menstrous 'spute wid massa dis morning, down in de cotton patch." "You don't see so, Cæsar; wat you 'spute wid massa?" "Yes, I tell you for one hour we 'spute togedder down in the cotton patch." "Wa, wa, wat you 'spute about?" "Why, you see, Julius, massa come down da whar I wos hoein', and massa he say squash grow best on sandy ground, an' I say so too; and dar we 'spute about it for more than 'n one hour!"

A Nice Man.—"Wal, stranger," said a backwoodsman to a man whom the landlord of the hotel where both stopped had prevailed to sleep with him—"Wal, stranger, I've no objection to you sleeping with me, none in the least; but it seems to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable, considering how I dream. You see, I'm an old trapper, and ginerally dream of shooting and scalping Injuns. Where I stopped night afore last they charged me five dollars extra 'cause I happened to whittle up the head-board in the night. But you can come, stranger, if you like; I feel kinder peaceable now."

The Grapes are Sour!—A nigger in Carolina one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate on his qualities. "Oh, how fat! —berry fat!—the fattest I eber did see! Let me see how I'll cook him: I broil him! No, he so fat he lose all de grease. I fry him! Ah, yes! he so berry fat he fry himself. Golly! how fat he be! No, I won't fry him—I stew him!" The thought of the savoury stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination his arms relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and, squatting at a goodly distance, he eyed his late owner with cool composure. The negro knew there was an end of the stew, and, summoning all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him: "You long-eared, white-whiskered rascal, you not so berry fat after all!"

Curiosity.—A man who was pushing an iron lawn-roller around a yard (of course the scene is laid in America) when an old lady came along, leaned up against the fence and watched him for awhile, and then called out:—"Say, mister, what are you pushing that around for?"—"To roll the lawn," he answered. "What do you want to roll the lawn for?" —"To make it level." "What do you want to make it level for?" she continued.—"That's what I was ordered to do," he answered, as he wiped away the perspiration. "But what did they order you to do it for?"—"Why, they think a smooth lawn looks the best I suppose." "Why do they think a smooth lawn looks the best?" she persisted.—"I haven't time to talk," he said, as he started up again. "Why haven't you time to talk?" she shouted.—"Go'n ask the boss!" he yelled. Why shall I go'n ask the boss?" she screamed. He disappeared behind the house to get rid of her, and after waiting five minutes for him to re-appear, she slowly sauntered off, muttering:—"Some folks are so smart and stuck up, that you can't get within a mile of 'em onless you blaze all over with diamonds."

Careful of his Diet.—A blacksmith who fancied himself sick would often tease a neighbouring physician to give him relief. The physician knew that he was perfectly well; but being unwilling to offend him, told him he must be careful of his diet, and not eat anything heavy or windy. The blacksmith went off satisfied; but on revolving in his own mind what kind of food was heavy or windy, returned to the doctor, who having lost temper with his patient, said, "Don't you know what things are heavy and windy?" "No," said the blacksmith. "Why, then, I'll tell you," says the doctor: "your anvil is heavy, and your bellows are windy; don't eat either of these, and you will do well."

A Sailor's Opinion of a Comet.—During the cruise of one of our men-of-war, the sailors saw a comet, and were somewhat surprised and alarmed at its appearance. The hands met and appointed a committee to wait on the commander to ask his opinion of it. They approached him and said, "We want to ask your opinion, your honour." "Well, my lads, what is it about?" "We want to inquire about that thing up there." "Now, before I answer you, first let me know what you all think it is." "Well, your honour, we have talked it over, and we think it is a star sprung a leak."

A Ten Thousand Dollar Daughter.—On a certain day some years ago, on a Pennsylvania railroad, a belle of a thriving Pennsylvania town, the daughter of a rich lumber merchant, was travelling in the same car with a shrewd old citizen of her native town and an agreeable young gentleman from the West, who tells the story. The latter had been talking to the belle, but as night drew on and the young lady grew drowsy, he gave up his seat to her, and placed himself beside the somewhat cynical Pennsylvanian. The latter began conversation by pointing to a high mountain, past which they were whirling, and said —"You see that mountain? Six or eight years ago it was covered by as fine a forest as ever grew, and worth 10,000 dols. and upwards. Now, without a tree, covered with stumps, the land is scarcely worth a continental. The net produce of that mountain lies over there in that seat," and he pointed to the recumbent belle; "that is my calculation. It has just absorbed all of that lumber which her father owned, to raise and educate the girl, pay for her clothes and jewellery, bring her out in society, and maintain her there. Some of you young men if you were given your choice between the mountain yonder as it now stands, and the net produce on that seat, would take the net produce; but as for me, give me the stumps.'

An Equitable Legatee.—In the year 1744 Dr. Crowe, the Rector of the parish of St. Botolph, in London, dying, by his will left the sum of £3,000 to the Bishop of London in acknowledgment of the many undeserved favours conferred on him by his lordship. The Bishop, understanding that the doctor had many poor relations living, sought them out, and generously gave up the whole of the money to be divided amongst them.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIAN MISSIONS.

Lord Northbrook, who presided at the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society in Exeter Hall, said he looked upon it as a duty to assist in the furtherance of missionary enterprise; and in the work conducted by the Baptist Societies he felt particularly a keen interest, believing it to be based upon the great principles of junction, unity, and concord with other similar organizations. As such it had his entire sympathy, and he did not hesitate to say that the traditions of its founders were being worthily maintained. It had often struck him that the difference of dogmas between this and other Christian sects in India seemed quite insignificant when they were brought face to face with the Hindoo and Mahommedan religions; and the principle upon which they were working was a sound one, and should command sympathy. He would venture to say a word even in favour of the Roman Catholic missionaries, for after all they were their fellow-Christians, and they must not forget that some of the most earnest and self-denying men who had carried the Word of God from our shores to the East were of that sect. Another feature of the operations of the society with which he entirely agreed was the desire to train up a body of native ministers of the Gospel, and, as far as possible, to encourage native churches to be self-supporting. With respect to the general position of missionary work in India it might be assumed that no jealousy of the missionaries was now felt by the natives. They were thoroughly satisfied, he believed, that the British Government had no desire to force upon them the Christian religion by any improper means, and all that the Government did was to give the missionaries a fair field. That was to his mind a right and just principle—that the Government should not interfere with religion. The people of India then understand the position of the Government. He could, indeed, say more than this. While in India he had been brought into contact with many of the missionaries, and had talked with them on the condition of the natives, and he was satisfied from the information so gained that many of them through not being connected with the Government had secured more of the confidence of the people than was gained by the officers of the Government. And he had himself on several occasions found an advantage in obtaining from successful missionaries their opinions of the feeling of the natives on the policy of the Government. The society was doing right in encouraging the sending of learned missionaries to India; for in that country the missionary had to deal with old religions and with educated men—men of high intellectual culture, subtle in reasoning, and accustomed to the philosophy of the ancients; and in dealing with Mahommedans he was confronted by those who possessed a strong faith in their creed. In order, therefore, to be able to argue with them, the missionary must be a master to a considerable extent of Arabic learning. They could not send too learned a man to India, and by sending the best men they could obtain the prospect of success attending their efforts would be correspondingly increased. He had often been asked what progress Christianity was making in India—was it extending over that great country; and if not, when were they to expect to see some great change pass over the face of the land in which they all took such a deep interest? He would not attempt to deceive that assembly. So far as he had seen, he could not say that there was any great sign of the extension of the Christian religion among the Hindoo and Mahommedan population. He spoke only of the Northern provinces; with Southern India he was not so well acquainted. The work, however, had made some progress in a few quarters, and since his return he had heard that the mission had been successfully prosecuted in the Presidency of Madras. In the fact that they had not gone back there was cause for thankfulness, and the gradual spread of English education among the native races would, in the future, enable them to show much better results. What precise form of Church Government the native Indian churches would assume, or even the dogmas and theology they might entertain, he believed no man could say, and he for one considered that it was by no means to be desired that they should adopt any particular form of Protestant Christianity. Although they saw far less progress in the development of Christianity in India than some had expected, the future was a hopeful one; and in considering the present position of the work they must recollect for how short a time missionaries had been placed in that country, and that it was scarcely eighty years since the Word of God was first translated into one of the languages of the East.

LORD CARNARVON AND THE CUTLERS' COMPANY.

In London the exhibition of beautiful and rare articles in connection with the display organised under the auspices of the Master of the Cutlers' Company, and Mr. Thorne, and Mr. Cheeswright, honorary secretaries, was opened on Thursday in last week, by the Earl of Carnarvon, who arrived soon after three o'clock, accompanied by the Countess of Carnarvon. Speaking at the luncheon which followed, Lord Carnarvon, in responding to the toast of success to the Exhibition, coupled with his name, as proposed by the Chairman, said:—

Mr. Master, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—You have done me indeed a very great honour in coupling my name with this toast. I can assure you I have thought it no light privilege to be allowed to attend here to-day, and to take that part in the ceremony which by your kindness has devolved upon me. In the few words you will expect me to say on this occasion I cannot do better than congratulate you, as I do most heartily, upon the result of this exhibition. We have seen, I think, a very interesting display. I do not allude now to those extremely interesting relics of antique cutlery which in themselves would furnish endless matter for investigation. I am speaking of that which indicates the work now done in England, and the consummate manner in which that work can be achieved. There have been, as I understand, no less than three classes into which the cutlery we have witnessed today can be divided—namely, that for ordinary and domestic purposes, that for surgical purposes, and that intended for the pursuit of the art of war. In the hasty view I had to-day I hardly know what to select for special comment, there being so much that is admirable. My own feelings are that England, at all events, has not degenerated from the prominence which she has claimed for so many centuries—I will not say generations. I saw here to-day two great representatives of Sheffield cutlery, and I well know how that ancient trade flourished in Sheffield centuries ago, and it brought into my mind the verse of the old poet—

> A Sheffield whittle in his hose he wore.

Whilst I congratulate Sheffield workmen and the London artisans upon their work, I also congratulate Sheffield that she has not fallen short of her ancient renown. Other trades in this changing generation come and go, but the art and mystery of cutlery as you said, for it is a mystery when handled scientifically, as we have seen it to-day, has never passed away. So long as all the ordinary requirements go on; so long as you value knives and forks and other implements of domestic use; so long as poor human nature is subject to an infinite variety of wants and and physical suffering, so long we shall place those who provide the instruments, cruel as they may see, but withal of infinite mercy, by which those illnesses may be removed and hope restored high in our estimation; so long as war remains the scourge of human nature, so long must we welcome those who give us the best implements with which to wage it. We all see a great many changes, not only in the manner and method of war, but in the instruments by which war is carried on. We are perplexed, we are almost alarmed at the novelties which are introduced. But of all weapons the sword, which is perhaps the oldest and noblest, remains unaltered, and he who can forge the best sword is still a man in my opinion who deserves great credit and honour. Our Teutonic race has always held this. Go back to early times, and you will find that all their poetry is full of men who wore the sword and used it, and also of the skilful smith who could forge it. In our own nation the sword of King Arthur and of Charlemagne lived in the renown of the middle ages, and it would not be difficult to go further and recal to your recollection those marvellous poems of the northern nations, in which Wayland, the smith, the prototype and representative of all smiths in future time, was said to have forged a blade which "no man could imitate, and scarce few could wield." Still, therefore, as war changes we shall value the skilful and beautiful work of our sword-blades we have witnessed to-day. I must not forget in the exhibition of costly and beautiful articles we have seen the company to which this exhibition is due. You, Mr. Master, have read to us a most interesting account of its early proceedings and its charter. It is now a very ancient company, and, if I gathered rightly what fell from you, it dates back its time to that fighting and popular English King, Henry V. It has an ancient charter, has passed through countless vicissitudes, and reflects in its own records the history of the nation of which it is a part. It has had, as you truly said, charters granted to it by one King, recalled by another, and finally restored to the company by her who lives in our memory, and whose portrait I noticed on your staircase, namely, good Queen Anne. Since then you have lived a peaceful and quiet life together with your fellow companies, and at least it may be said, if I may judge from to-day, that you have not lost that ancient, and I might say that Apostolic virtue of great hospitality. You, sir, in your remarks, touched also another chord. You alluded to that which must be uppermost in the mind of all to whom the old institutions of this country and town are dear, namely, those changes which a lapse of time inevitably brings, and which have effected more or less the fortunes of every institution and every great country. Allow me to say that I for one am not the man ever to regret the free flood and course of public and political change. I believe a nation that once stagnates is lost. There must be a free and constant movement of the political waters to secure that life, health, and free action, without which no great country can exist. Every institution, be it great or small, that descends to us from ancient times, is passed under a searching and sifting inquiry, and is compelled, as lawyers say, "to show cause;" and to show a reason why it exists. If I were a member of an honourable and ancient company like this, I should see no reason whatever for flinching from this ordeal, and I believe you are quite able to give a just cause for your existence. Institutions such as yours were once common to the whole of Europe, and formed part of the whole system of trade in this country. They have disappeared, as it were, on the Continent, leaving scarce a wreck or a relic behind them. As far as I know, nothing is left of them. They have, however, lived on here in great force and honour, and I do not believe that if they be but true to themselves they need ever suffer any great loss of power or influence. I should deeply regret to think that the necessary and onward march of events was fatal to their prosperity or their existence. On the contrary, I welcome in all the signs I see around me the evidence of an awakening on the part of these great City companies of a determination to assert themselves, to justify their existence, and to prove their usefulness to the nation, and to the great city of which they are members. I noticed, Sir, in what you said just now, that you alluded to one point at least in which the public demand, and not unreasonably that you should promote the spread of technical education. It may be sometimes thought that cry is pushed a little too far, but I think that those who consider how hard and close the race of foreign competition is now with us and how difficult it is for us, under the most favourable circumstances and conditions, to hold our own ground, will agree that if technical education increases the skill of our workmen you could hardly, within reasonable limits, push it too far. There are two things in which the supremacy of our artisans' skill has long been claimed by us in England as well as in other departments of work. First of all you have to look to the skill of the artisan. That is all the more important in these days when labour has become much more scarce than it used to be, much more costly than it was before you had those great improvements and beautiful machinery, some of which has now become almost automatic. If ever there was a time when the skill of the artisan has become thoroughly important in that great pressing urgent race of foreign competition it is now, and the only way by which we can keep our foremost place is by the promotion of technical education. There is another point, you, Sir, quoted in your remarks from one of your charters which calls attention to a quality of the wares made. It has been the glory of this country in former times that the wares sent forth were accounted to be genuine and honest, and that it was enough to see the English trade mark to be satisfied that the goods were as true and genuine as the English character itself. God forbid I should say that that is not the feeling now; but, on the other hand, when a country has a trade which goes to every part of the world, there are sure to be traders who are far less scrupulous than they should be, and it is therefore we hear complaints that many articles of English manufacture are not such as they were in former times. These seem to me the two very important matters on which the supremacy of our trade may be maintained. They were principles upon which all English law and all English trade were founded in former times. English law once set itself as one of its most important duties to regulate all the minutiæ of trade. That is passed by, but English trade is still founded on the idea of absolute genuineness. That we may be encouraged to hold, cling to, and do this, seems to me the great merit and advantage of the exhibition we have been to to-day; it will give us a powerful impulse in one particular department of work to the cultivation of consummate skill; and, looking at the articles exhibited, genuineness and truth of work. In the whole of either room the conclusion I came to was, there was nothing but what was thoroughly good; and I am convinced that such an exhibition as this must tend to impress on the eyes of those who saw it a very high standard indeed. On the other hand, it will be a great stimulus, both to the firms who have sent in the magnificent display of different cutlery, and to the individual workmen who have singled out themselves to their infinite honour and credit in the work they have here exhibited. I think your company has done wisely in the prizes they have given. Allow me to express a hope that they will not stop here, that they will still consider how far they can tread in the same path they have now entered, and what further exhibition they can give. So the company will, I trust, live on to show their great utility to the public service, to justify that existence which has come down to them through an honoured history, at the hands of men who in former days were their worthy predecessors, and to live such a public life as may be worthy of honour even in this great, ancient and memorial city. The noble lord then resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

Other toasts followed.

THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

On Friday afternoon in last week, the final meeting of the committee of the fund now being raised at the Mansion House, London, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods in Hungary was held in the Venetian Parlour.

The Lord Mayor presided, and there were present—his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Károlyi), Baron de Stern, Mr. J. F. Flemmich, and Mr. W. J. Soulsby. It was stated that the fund amounted to £11,248, of which £10,000 had already been remitted to Buda Pesth, for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation. After payment of all expenses, there was a balance of £725, available for transmission to Hungary for that object.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, addressing the Lord Mayor, reiterated, on the part of his fellow-countrymen, their grateful thanks for the very benevolent and charitable aid rendered to them in England in their recent disaster. The matter had been taken up promptly and in the most friendly spirit by the Lord Mayor, and the fund was met with great and powerful support from all classes of English people. He could not express adequately the sincere and warm feeling which the movement had created in his own country. His fellow-countrymen would never forget the aid rendered to them in England, and if it was possible to increase the feelings of amity and sympathy between the two countries, and which had existed for centuries, they would be augmented by the generous help recently accorded by England to Hungary. He should have the pleasure in a day or two to express in an official and formal way the thanks of his Government to the Lord Mayor for his friendly aid.

The Lord Mayor in reply assured the Ambassador of the pleasure it gave him to inaugurate the fund and to have received so very large a sum towards it. He felt convinced English people were delighted to have an opportunity of rendering a helping hand to their Austrian neighbours in distress, and he was sure the inevitable result would be to unite the two nations still more closely.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador said he had had many private letters from Hungary expressing admiration at the result of the collection in England.

Mr. Flemmich said one most gratifying features in connection with the fund was the fact that the sum of £236 odd had been deposited in coin of all kinds in the box outside the Mansion House by passers-by.

It was resolved to transmit the balance, £725, to Buda Pesth, and it was arranged. now that the Mansion House Fund was closed, that all donations which might come in should be forwarded through the Ambassador to Hungary.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

(From the *Illustrated London News*.)

The will (dated February 11, 1876), with a codicil (dated September 23, 1878), of Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B., late Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who died on the 8th ult., at his residence, No. 31, Bloomsbury-square, was proved on the 21st ult. by Charles Cannon and Herbert Appold Grueber, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3,000. There are bequests to several friends and servants; his books and papers relating to the British Museum the testator leaves to Louis Alexander Fagan, and the residue of his estate to Mr. Grueber and Mr. Fagan.

The will (dated November 6, 1876) of Mr. Charles Howard Whitehurst, Q.C., late of Burwood Lodge, West Brixton, who died on the 13th of March last, has been proved by John Shaw and James Wells Taylor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after giving some legacies, gives the residue of his property upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Anna Maria Cantrell, for life, and then for his three nieces, Mrs. Frances Storer, Mrs. Mary Jane Shaw, and Mrs. Maria Shaw.

The will (dated May 7, 1877), with a codicil (dated November 30 of the same year), of Mr. Mark Wolff, late of 64, St. John's-wood-road, who died on the 3rd of March last, was proved on the 26th of March last, by Abraham Wolff, the son, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolff, the daughter, Joseph Sebag, and Alfred Wolff, the grandson, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. There are considerable legacies to children and grandchildren, and a few other bequests; the residue of his property he leaves to his said son Abraham and his said daughter Elizabeth.

The will (dated November 14, 1872) of Mr. Weston Styleman Walford, late of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of 82, Seymour street, Connaught-square, who died on the 6th of February last, has been proved by the Rev. William Harrison Walford and Walter Gibson Walford, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves legacies to nephews and nieces; one half of the residue to his brother Walter, and the other half between the said W. H. Walford and his niece, Mrs. Rosa Jane Jenkyn.

The will (dated February 28) of Mr. Daniel Jex, late of No. 13, Buckingham-road, Brighton, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Peter Leckie, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Brunette Jex, his furniture and effects, £500, and considerable sums of various American stocks; and there are some other legacies; the remainder of his property is given to the children or remoter issue of his late brother, William Jex, as his brother, John Jex, shall select.

The will (dated April 8, 1876) with five codicils, of Mr. Robert Crosse, formerly of Stoke-house, Alverstoke, but late of Southsea, Hants, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Edward Wilson Crosse, the son, and Mrs. Frances Henrietta Willis, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths £500 Consols to the incumbent and chapelwardens of the chapelry of Brentwood, Essex, upon trust, to divide the dividends among six necessitous and deserving families or widows resident in Brentwood or its immediate vicinity; 19 guineas to the Masonic Institution for Girls, St. John's-hill, Battersea-rise; and 10 guineas each to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and the Royal Lifeboat Institution.

The will (dated September 8, 1858) of Mr. John Longman, late of Wadwick, St. Mary Bourne, Southampton, who died on December 27 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Ann Elizabeth Longman, the daughter, the surviving executrix. The testator bequeaths £200 upon trust for the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Bourne to distribute the dividends among aged sick and needy persons resident in the said parish on December 24 in every year, to enable them to provide food and clothing at that inclement season.

The will (dated November 1, 1870) of Mr. William Munro Ross, late of Stone Castle, near Dartford, Kent, who died on January 23 last, was proved, under a nominal sum, on the 9th ult. by Mrs. Annette Frances Ross, the widow, the acting executrix. The testator directs the payment out of his property at Berbice, in British Guiana, of £1,000 per annum to his wife, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her marrying again; £50 per annum to his daughter Constance Helen, and £500 per annum to his son, the remainder of the income therefrom to accumulate until a sum of £30,000 is raised, when the said property at Berbice is given to his son. The said sum of £30,000, after providing for the annuities, is given in certain proportions to his son and daughter.

Church and State Salaries in the Olden Time.—John Knox's stipend was 400 marks, which were equal (being before the depreciation of the coinage) to £44 8s. 10d. sterling. This appears a small sum, but, at that time, a sheep was sold in Scotland for 1s. 8d. sterling, Malmsley wine at 4d. per quart, and butter at 16d. the stone. In the days of Knox, the Judges of the Court of Session received less than £30 a year. In 1545 the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in England had a salary of £70. At the accession of Henry, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer £100; the Chancellor of the Exchequer's salary was £26 13s. 4d. Roger Ascham, as Latin Secretary to Queen Mary, had but £20 a year.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

The twenty-sixth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales has been presented to Parliament. It states that during the year 1878 2,495 orders were issued under the Charitable Trusts Acts, being in excess of the number in each of the two preceding years. The sums produced by sales of the real property of charities during the last five years have been as follows:—In 1874, £267,032; in 1875, £332,614; in 1876, £289,375; in 1877, £421,045; and in 1878, £334,019, making a total of £1,644,086. The total number of orders authorising these sales since 1853 has been 4,481, and the total amount of purchase money £4,382,608. The total sum of stocks and investments held by "the official trustees of Charitable Funds" on the 31st December, 1878, amounted to £8,322,943, divided into 9,345 separate accounts. The number of the returns of the annual accounts of charities which have been made to the Commissioners during the past year was 21,266, the like numbers for the years 1876 and 1877 being 18,917 and 20,419 respectively.

During the past year seven endowed schools' schemes were laid before Parliament, and of these two were made the subject of debate in the House of Commons, namely, that for the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth at Birmingham, and that for a charity described as the Poor's Estate at Leeds; both schemes, however, were eventually passed unaltered, and received the approval of her Majesty in Council. The powers of the Endowed Schools Acts being limited to expire at the end of the present year, a record is given of the progress which has been made in the work for which these Acts were established, with an approximate estimate of the number and value of the endowments which remain to be dealt with. The total number of schemes established is 515, dealing with endowments having an aggregate annual income of about £280,000. In addition to these there are in progress 170 schemes representing endowments of the annual value of £177,500, of which 104 are for grammar schools, and the rest for other educational endowments. It is calculated that there remain to be dealt with 690 endowed schools, having an aggregate annual income of £166,000. Of these 482 with an income of £70,000 are grammar schools. It is to be borne in mind that there are also many other educational endowments, not being schools, which are subject to the Endowed Schools Acts, but of which no complete returns are accessible. Some of these are of great value, as, for instance, Betton's Charity, in the hands of the Ironmongers' Company, with an income of nearly £7 000 a year. The schemes already established provide for 50 schools of the first grade, 114 of the second grade, and 114 of the third grade, besides 203 public elementary schools, at most of which some provision exists under the scheme for scholarships or exhibitions, or other aids to the advancement of the education of the children.

MONASTIC BELLS.

We can, perhaps, hardly realise the extent to which the monotonous life of the old monks was bound up with the ringing of various bells. At the sound of the *signum*, or tower-bell, the whole monastery was roused from slumber at an early hour; the *squilla* summoned them to their frugal meal in the refectory; but if any of the monks were pacing the cloisters at the time and heard not the *squilla*, then the *campanella* or cloister-bell was rung. The *cymbalum* was also used in the cloister. The abbot had his *cedon*, or small hand-bell, shaped like the orifice of a Greek trumpet; with this he summoned to his oratory or study the servile brother whose duty it was to attend to his call, whilst the *petasius*, or larger hand-bell, would be used occasionally to call the monks in from cultivating the fields. The *tiniolium* or dormitory-bell, called the monks to bed. In the night-time the *noctula* or *dupla*, or clock-bell, struck to remind the brethren when they should rise and pray; whilst the dreaded *corrigiuncula*, or scourging-bell, summoned the ascetic to their flagellatory devotions. But the bell of all others, which awoke, and ever awakes, in the breast of Catholics the profoundest emotion, is the silver-toned *nola* or choir-bell, rung at the consecration of the elements: when that shrill and irregular ring is heard through the church, the monks fall prostrate and cross themselves; the dread miracle is being at that moment consummated; and only the most bigoted or unimaginative Protestant can withstand the indescribable thrill caused by the ringing of the sacramental bell, whilst clouds of incense typify the floating heavenward of the prayers of the faithful, and the crowd without the chancel screen bow down simultaneously in mute adoration before the elevation of the Sacred Host.—*Good Words.*

THE WILD SILKS OF INDIA.

Mr. Thomas Wardle, F.C.S., F.G.S., delivered a lecture on Friday evening in last week, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, before a large number of members, taking for his subject the Wild Silks of India, principally Tusser. Sir P. Cunliffe Owen occupied the chair.

The lecturer stated that the silk-producing Lepidopterous insects were of many species, possessing very marked structural differences, whilst the variety and quiet beauty of their colours, and, with the exception of the mulberry-feeders, their large size, contributed greatly to the charm of studying this branch of natural history; and they made a collection, apart from their great usefulness, worthy of being placed in the first rank. Europe is said to have got hold of the silk industry by a fraud, two monks were said to have brought away the eggs from China concealed in their walking canes; it would be but a small return for the benefits we have obtained to ourselves by that fraud if we could teach those weaker people the benefits of the better making, and, above all, the more friendly interchanging of stuffs and commodities. It was with this hope that he put the wild silk question before the Society of Arts, that having India in our possession we might, by gentle means, teach the native to improve the culture and preliminary stages of its manufacture, so that it might be brought from them in a state fit to be used by us for all the purposes of which in its improved state it was really capable. The industry of the natives of India should be stimulated to the gathering in of all kinds of wild silk cocoons, whether windable or not, for there was no doubt that those kinds which could not be reeled could be most easily spun, and there was at the present time a request on the part of the silk spinners, for a much larger supply of Tusser silk cocoons, and Tusser silk waste for spinning purposes. Tusser silk was the product of the larvæ of the moth Antheræa Paphia of Linnæus. There was but little doubt that this silk has been utilised for many centuries both in India and China. The Tusser worm in spinning his cocoon, took short sweeps of his head from side to side, depositing the silk very closely in parallel fibres as it did so. Tusser raw silk came from China, and it was thought that the large shipments of two years ago were principally owing to the famine in the districts of production; but scarcely a bale, it was said, had come forward during the present season. The lecturer described the different silks and silkworms, having present a very large and beautiful collection of the different kinds of silks.

A NAVAL KRIEGS-SPIEL.

The advantages of starting a naval kriegs-spiel have more than once been pointed out in these columns. Naval tactics have undergone so many alterations in the last quarter of a century, and have not only altered but vary so much, that every effort to obtain some experience deserves encouragement. Up to the present time, however, though the matter has been talked of and written about, no serious attempt has been made to start a naval war-game similar in conditions to the military kriegs-spiel. Captain Colomb therefore deserves thanks for his practical remarks on the subject at the Royal United Service Institution. The subject of broadside and all-round fire gave him an opportunity for noticing prominently the necessity for practical experiments in naval tactics. He proposed with the assistance of other members of the institution, to fight the broadside principle, if some other members would adopt the "end on" method. His conditions and instruments were simple enough. A sheet of paper would represent the sea. Two models ships of similar size and construction would be opposed, having guns of the same size and power. But they would be disposed differently. While in the one they would be placed to represent a pure broadside, in the other they would have her guns disposed with two on each broadside, two at the stem and the remaining two at the stern. A minute of time should elapse between each discharge. Certain conditions as to speed and motion are then imposed; while each ship has a ram intended for use. If used successfully, the ram would decide the contest, otherwise the winner is to be decided by the value of the shot fired. All this is determined by a table of values framed so as to be capable of being easily understood and used. Shortly Captain Colomb hopes to be able to publish this game in a workable form and to be able to start the first war game. The result of the experiment will be watched with great interest.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INTELLECT IN ANIMALS.

Some extremely interesting anecdotes are given in *Nature* on the question of "Intellect in Animals," and those who are inclined to deny that brutes reason will have some difficulty in explaining away these instances. A story is told of a horse which ran to a stream into which a lady had fallen, and held her above water by its teeth. The superintendent of the Central Park Menagerie, in New York, says that the elephants under his charge frequently thatch their backs with hay or grass when out of doors during the hot weather, and this, it is claimed, proves "that they act intelligently and for the attainment of a definite end." From Perthshire comes the anecdote of a collie dog, named Bodach, that exhibited marvels of intelligence in his treatment of a herd of cows. "One of them, named 'Aggi,' required at certain seasons to be milked oftener than the others, and the dairymaid had only to say in Gaelic, 'Bodach, go and bring home Aggi,' when he would start for the pasture, single out Aggi, and bring her carefully home." That horses and dogs have wonderful memories is too well known to require new proofs, and the story of the mule that opened his stable door and paid visits to a corn bin is one of many similar ones, though the mule whose exploits are recorded in the periodical had the singular habit of shutting the door after him by backing against it. Some time ago a story was published of a dog who stole a chop from a dish on a table while its master was out of the room, and took the succulent morsel under a sofa with him, but repented, and, bringing back the chop, laid it before its master. Another equally strange story was lately published of a dog that wanted to find a place on a hearth-rug which was fully occupied by several other dogs, his companions. He went to the window and barked furiously; the dogs arose, and ran to see what was the matter, and the artful animal immediately took the warmest place, and curled himself up comfortably. The weak point of this seems to be that the dog may have imagined at first that he did see something at which it became him to bark, and that his taking a vacated place was an "after thought." The oddest story of all, however, is of a cat that had two friends, and liked them equally. To see which he preferred they both offered him a similar piece of food, assuming that he would go first to his principal friend, and this greatly puzzled him. "He at last seemed to decide upon an expedient, for, raising himself upon his hind legs, he simultaneously seized a piece of bread in each of his front paws, and conveyed the food thus obtained to his mouth. On repeating the experiment after the lapse of some time, no difficulty was experienced in dealing with the matter, as the expedient just mentioned was resorted to without a moment's hesitation." The publication of such stories cannot fail to increase one's respect for one's dumb friends.—*Evening Standard.*

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From the *Gardener's Magazine*.)

An excellent weekly journal, containing much valuable information for amateur and professional gardeners.)

KITCHEN GARDEN AND FRAME GROUND.

Cucumbers on Ridges, planted out shortly, protected with hand glasses, will produce better crops than if kept in pots till they spindle away their strength. Make the trenches two and a half feet wide and one foot deep. Fill them a foot above the surface with hot dung that has been twice turned, or a mixture of leaves, straw, and grass mowings. Three days afterwards put on six inches of soil, and leave it a couple of days; then put on three or four inches more soil, and plant.

Kidney Beans, both dwarf and runners, to be sown for main crops.

Seakale is pushing into flower, but unless seeds is wanted the flower heads should be nipped out and sent to the kitchen, for when properly cooked they make a most acceptable dish.

Spinach is usually sown thick, and a good way to thin it is to wait till the leaves are an inch long, and then draw the plants in little bunches. They make a very nice dish, if the cook will take the trouble to cut off the roots and remove the bottom leaves. But if not wanted, thin the crop and throw the thinnings on the rubbish heap.

Turnips are not much in demand till autumn and winter, but this is a good time to sow a small breadth for summer supply. Use manure abundantly, and after sowing sprinkle over the bed a little lime or soot. This usually prevents the destruction of the young plant by the fly, as it is only while in the seed leaf that turnips are in danger.

Weeds are springing up in abundance everywhere. Brisk hoeing will stop them and benefit the crops.

Winter Greens of all kinds to be picked out from seed beds as soon as large enough to handle. Choose showery weather, and put them on good ground.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Herbaceous Plants throwing up their flower spikes will in many cases require to be neatly staked to protect them from high winds and heavy rains. This is the more needful where herbaceous plants are mixed with shrubs in borders, as in such cases they always push their heads of flowers out in oblique manner, and this prepares them to fall over when heavy rains occur.

Ivy does not generally figure as an item in gardening calendars, but it may be well to remind our readers that now is the best time to propagate it. The plants struck from young shoots now will have tremendous vigour if well managed. Now is the time to strike cuttings for canopies and umbrellas, and take them up in clean rods to the required height at which they are to be stopped to form a head. These should be grown from the first in pots, and never be put into the open ground until discarded for the purpose for which they were originally grown.

Rockeries may be brightened up now by turning out in suitable places such plants as Saxifrages, Phlox subulata, Dianthus fragrans, Antirrhinums, Columbines, Festuca glauca, Elymus glauca, Crimson Thrift, Campanula garganica, C. rotundifolia, Potentillas, &c. At the nurseries were herbaceous and alpine plants are gone in variety, charming selections may be made at very low prices, and as many of the plants are now in bloom the future effect of the selection can be judged at once. Ornamental grasses contribute largely to the decoration of rockeries, if judiciously used.

FORCING AND FRUIT HOUSES.

Cherry House.—Cherries require to be thinned, and must have plenty of water. Temperature 65 deg. to 75 deg. day, 47 deg. to 55 deg. night.

Cucumber Pit.—Cucumbers must have water regularly, and especially before shutting up, to promote a humid atmosphere.

Fig House.—In early houses there is much fruit ripening now, and the syringe must be used with caution; but it must not be dispensed with altogether, because of the liability to red spider. Care must be taken therefore, especially as, though there may be much nearly ripe fruit in the house, there will also be much immature fruit needing assistance.

Melon House.—Melons in fruit to have less water as soon as the fruit begins to ripen. Let them have the full sun, no matter how it may roast them; shut up early with a good heat, and sprinkle the leaves at the same time.

Peach House.—Peaches and Nectarines to be liberally supplied with water, plenty of air, and the full sun. Strong shoots to be pinched in; useful shoots to be tied in. Keep a watchful eye as to the furnishing of the lower parts of the trees; if they are allowed to make grass shoots high up, they will become bare at bottom, and it is always a sign of unskilful management when the trees are irregularly furnished.

Pinery.—Many fruiting plants are now advancing, and require good treatment. Where there is no fruiting house, the fruiting plants should be placed where they can have plenty of air, as that is indispensable. Succession plants must be encouraged to grow, and should have as much light and air as can be reasonably allowed them. To keep them close and overmuch shaded at this time of year will be seriously injurious.

Vinery.—Vines to be stopped and the bunches thinned in good time. Set by hand Muscats, West's St. Peter's, Golden Hamburg, and others that are shy of setting. The Muscats will require a brisk dry heat while in bloom. See that all vines are sufficiently moist at the root, and those swelling fruits to be regularly syringed. Look to the stock of young vines for fruiting in pots; give them liberal culture. When crops are ripening, raise the temperature to a maximum of 90 deg., with a minimum of 65 deg. Muscats are worth nothing in a low temperature. Stop laterals, remove superfluous shoots, and on all the wood left, whether young wood or bearing shoots, let every leaf remain.

CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE.

Azaleas and Camellias making their new growth to have abundance of water, and to be kept in a close pit shaded, and water to be frequently sprinkled about, to cause a moist atmosphere. Camellias growing freely will be seriously injured if exposed to the full blaze of the sun. Shade them in some way, and keep the atmosphere of the house moist by sprinkling water on the paths, stages, &c.

Cinerarias are going out of bloom, and if the collection consists of named kinds, cut them down and remove to a cold frame, and take care of them, and wait for suckers. The sooner these are obtained the better, as they do not flower so early as seedlings, and of course it is a help towards early flowering to have them early potted.

Ericas and Epacris that have flowered will do better now in cool airy pits than in the greenhouse. They must have an abundance of light and air, for if they are kept close, and mixed up with soft-wooded plants, they will soon become unhealthy. Shift on young stock, and shade after the shift.

Fuchsias may be stopped again to promote a dense compact habit. Plants lately struck will now want a shift on. This is a good time to pot on the stock raised from spring cuttings, as the houses are being emptied of the bedders, and there will be room for them.

Pelargoniums.—The general stock of young plants will be greatly benefitted by a shift on now. Specimens coming into bloom must not lack water. Give them as much sunlight as possible, but shade as soon as the flowers open. Pelargoniums that are knotting for bloom freely may be aided by weak liquid manure, but if there is a rank growth and little show of bloom liquid manure will do no more harm than good. Give air abundantly on fine days, and syringe all the hard-leaved kinds overhead until the blooms begin to expand; then discontinue it. Varieties with soft leaves are less likely to benefit by syringing.

Rhododendrons that have been forced must not be consigned to odd corners out of doors, as is usual with plants that have done their duty well. Keep them rather close in a cool house, and sprinkle frequently, giving abundance of water also at the root, to ensure a free growth. By this method they will form their flower buds early, and may be put out to harden preparatory to forcing again.

STOVE AND ORCHID HOUSE.

Achimines, Gloxinias, and Gesneras will rejoice in a moist atmosphere with a generous temperature. They must have some shade, but Gesneras will stand the full sun the best. Train out betimes, and give air to keep the growth robust.

Begonias of all kinds need repotting, if not already attended to. This is a good time to propagate those belonging to the Rex section by pieces of the rhizome or by leaves. The soil should consist in great part of leaf-mould, with a little good loam and turfy peat.

Gardenias done blooming require a thorough good moist heat; if over fermenting material, all the better. To be dry or cold will cause them to be eaten up by vermin.

Stove.—Sprinkle water frequently upon the pavement, to keep up a moist atmosphere, especially where soft-leaved plants are growing. Give orchids plenty of water, and wherever sunshine can be admited without positive harm give it a welcome as a positive good. Propagate Clerodendrons, Erythrinas, Poinsettias, Euphorbias, &c.

THE MILITARY ASPECT OF CANADA.

In London, on Friday in last week, Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Strange, R.A. (Dominion Inspector of Artillery) read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on the "Military Aspect of Canada." The chair was occupied by General Sir Daniel Lysons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strange said the defence of Canada had been amply ventilated, and the best possible advice given from the date of the first Militia Bill, originated by the gallant officer now in the chair, the principal provisions of which were adopted by the succeeding Government. From the North Pole we need fear no aggression, as the brave Canadians would find only allies in the resistless cohorts of Field-Marshal Frost, as they would sweep across the desolate plains to meet the southern invader. Unfortunately their flanks were not so secure, resting on Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, for though Britannia might be said, in music hall parlance, to rule the waves, we had not entirely a monopoly of the waterways of the world. We must, therefore consider the high seas as a base of operations common to ourselves and our possible enemies, who had moreover a second base on the Continent, which we roughly called British North America. Our inadequately-protected coaling station at Vancouver was much nearer such secondary bases on the Pacific shore of Asiatic Russia, as well as the harbours of Oregon and California, to say nothing of the others along the 600 or 700 miles of coast, where we had no foothold, and could be utilised by a so-disant neutral Power. Until the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed the Canadian Government would have to send from its store department at Ottawa and Montreal round by Cape Horn, every musket, pound of powder, and uniform required in British Columbia. The second common base of operations against Canada would be the Atlantic seabord, round which the struggles of old wars had surged, and of which time did not alter the strategic-conditions. The strategic points on the railway system on our Atlantic seaboard he believed to be St. Andrew's at the mouth of the James, our boundary river, St. John's, N.B., and Fredericton, Halifax, Sydney, Picton, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, Moncton, Chatham, and Dalhousie. Quebec he regarded as the most important of all the gateways of the St. Lawrence, the strategic value of which could scarcely be exaggerated. Its fall lost a continent to France, and its fall now would lose us the key of the gate of Canada, and close the only door by which British succour could come to Canada, or a fleet of gunboats enter its inland waters. It was also the only one possible stronghold upon which our militia, if rolled up by an overwhelming force from the West, could retreat and wait for help, which would never be denied by the old country. Referring to the general characteristics of Canadians, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange said he believed, whether English or French Canadians, there was not finer stuff for soldiers among any population in the world. One of the chief defects in the military condition of Canada was in the organisation for the transport and supply of ammunition in the field, which was a question of vital importance.

Captain Colomb, R.N., called attention to the immense imperial importance of the coal fields on the Pacific coast, and remarked that if we lost that coast neither Great Britain nor Canada, but Australia, would be the greatest sufferer, as our communication with the antipodes would be seriously injured.

General Fletcher desired to bear testimony to the great service rendered by Colonel Strange and Colonel French in the formation of a school of gunnery in the Dominions.

General Sir H. Lefroy thought the best security for the peace of Canada would be found in a multiplication of commercial ties. Lord Palmerston had greatly developed our defences on the coast, and any designs of a hostile nature againt Canada he regarded as very remote. The progress which Canada had made was almost beyond belief, and its loyalty was unquestioned. (Hear, hear.)

Several other gentlemen having spoken,

Lieutenant-Colonel Strange replied, and in an answer to a question, said there were not more than 80,000 rifles in Canada, all of which were of the Snider pattern.

JOTTINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Pope's Last Epigram.—During Pope's last illness, it is said, a squabble happened in his chamber between his two physicians, Dr. Burton and Dr. Thomson, who mutually charged each other with hastening the death of the patient by improper treatment. Pope at length silenced them by saying, "Gentlemen, I only learn by your discourse that I am in a dangerous way; therefore, all I now ask is, that the following epigram may be added after my death to the next edition of the *Dunciad*, by way of postcript:—

> "Dunces rejoice, forgive all censures past,
> The greatest dunce has killed your foe at last."

A Grateful M.P.—When the tax on newspapers, proposed by Mr. Pitt, in 1789, was under discussion in the House of Commons, Mr. Drake said that he disliked the tax, and would oppose it from a motive of gratitude. "The gentlemen concerned in writing for them had been particularly kind to him. They had made him deliver many well shapen speeches, though he was convinced that he had never spoke so well in his whole life."

Hereditary Representatives.—It has been remarked by an historical writer that although the long period of two hundred and thirty years have passed since the election of the Long Parliament, yet that many names may be seen re-appearing in the present Parliament of Queen Victoria, as representatives of towns in the districts, and, in some cases, of precisely the same places, and the writer proceeds to give particulars, and also a list of fifty members in 1869, who were, so far as could be ascertained, the direct lineal descendants of those who sat in the Long Parliament in 1640.

A Skilful Fraud.—It is related of Cross, an English painter, who was remarkable for his talent in copying correctly, that being employed by Charles I. to copy some of the works of the best masters in Italy, and being permitted by the State of Venice to copy a famous Madonna of Raphael, in the church of St. Mark, he executed his commission so happily that he brought away the original and left the copy in its stead! The deception was not immediately discovered, and the detection was made too late to regain it; for although several messengers pursued him expeditiously, they were all disappointed,

Origin of Hair Powder.—The absurd practice of powdering the hair originated with two dull and miserable mountebanks at a public fair in France, who, having racked their stupid imaginations in vain to excite the laughter of their gaping auditors, at last frizzled up their hair in a fantastic manner, and plastered it over with flour and grease. The conceit pleased, and fashion, ever fond of absurdities, carried the fooleries of two low buffoons to the court of a great monarch. The English, who long copied the fashions of the French, soon decorated the outside of their heads in the same ridiculous manner, and in the year 1725, when the tax on the use of hair-powder passed, the following calculation was made of the quantity of flour consumed (or rather wasted) by the army only:—"The military force of Great Britain, including foot, horse, militia, fencibles, &c., in England, Ireland, Scotland, and elsewhere, amounts to about 250,000 men, each of whom is supposed to waste a pound of flour per week. 250,000lbs. a week are no less than 6,500 tons weight a year, a quantity sufficient to make 8,059,353 quartern loaves, and to supply 50,000 people with bread for twelve months!"

Watches of Antiquity.—Watches are of a very old origin. It is not definitely known when they were first invented. Many persons assign the date to a period after the invention of the spiral spring in the sixteenth century; yet it is known that Henry VIII., who died in 1547, and the Emperor Charles V., who was a contemporary of Henry, both possessed watches.

"Blind as a Bat."—The phrase "Blind as a bat" is not justified by facts. It is true the bat's eyes are none of the largest, but they answer all necessary purposes. Besides, the animal can find his way about without them, if need be. Lazaro Spallanzani (an Italian anatomist) proved by a series of cruel experiments with blinded bats, that they would fly round a room and out of the door without coming in contact with anything, and pass between threads without touching them, though the width between was barely sufficient to admit their expanded wings.

Ancient Writing.—In the convent of Dominican monks at Bologna are two books of Esdras, written on asses' skins, said to have been written by Esdras himself.—The ancient Persians wrote on hides, from which the hair was scraped. The shepherds wrote their songs with thorns upon straps of leather, which they wound round their crooks.

The Mark.—In a trial for a murder in Hertfordshire, in the reign of Charles I., among other evidence that the person had not committed suicide, but was murdered, a witness stated that there was the print of a thumb and four fingers of a left hand, in blood upon the body. Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice, asked the witness "How can you know the print of a left hand from the print of a right hand, in such a case?" To which the witness replied, "My lord, it is hard to describe; but if it please that honourable judge sitting by you to put his left hand upon your left hand, you cannot possibly place your right hand in the same posture. The judges did so accordingly, and the fact was found to be as stated by the witness. Three of the persons indicted for the murder were found guilty and executed.

Sound as a Roach!—It is said that St. Roche, being afflicted with a dire disease, crawled into a forest, where he bore such pains, and manifested so much patience under his afflictions, that an angel visited him, healed his wounds, and made him perfectly sound. He was esteemed the patron saint from that period of all afflicted with the plague, for it was believed that the miraculous intermission of St. Roche could make them as sound as himself; and from hence came the saying, "Sound as a roach."

A Loyal and Fatal Prayer.—It is related by Thoresby, that Mr. John Jackson, a good old Puritan, and a member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, was so zealously affected for King Charles I., when he heard of his being brought before a pretended high court of justice, that he prayed earnestly that God would please to prevent that horrid act, which would be a perpetual shame to the nation, and a reproach to the Protestant religion; or, at least, would be pleased to remove him, that he might not see the woful day. His prayer was heard and answered as to himself, for he was buried the week before the execution of Charles took place.

Origin of Engraved Copper-plates.—"It seems odd," says a writer, "and yet it is a known fact, that the most useful discoveries have been owing to chance. A goldsmith, of Florence, cutting figures on his works, without any thoughts of moulding them with milled sulphur, perceived that what came out of the mould had on it all the impression of the engravings, by means of the black which the sulphur extracted from the cuttings; and trying to do the like on silver plates, with moistened paper, going over it with a smooth roller, it succeeded to his wish. A goldsmith of the same city took in hand the like experiment, and his success was such that he set about engraving several curious pieces. Thus, France and Germany soon learned from Italy the art of working copper-plates. England was very late in following the ingenious examples of those nations, engraving having been scarcely known, or at least, very little cultivated there, till the end of the last century.

Remarkably Minute Writing.—Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," records the following, among other instances of wonderfully minute writing:—Peter Bales, a celebrated caligrapher in the reign of Elizabeth, exhibited the whole Bible in an English walnut-shell no bigger than a hen's egg. The Harleian MSS., 530, gives the following account of it: "The nut holdeth the book; there are as many leaves in his little book as the great Bible, and he hath written as much in one of his little leaves as a great leaf of the Bible." This "unreadable volume was seen by many thousands."

Peculiarities Perpetuated.—There are families with six fingers and toes, in successive generations. A female with six, had ten children with six, and the eleventh had six on one hand, and five on the other; nine generations of one family had a thumb and the fingers united without nails. The imperial family of Austria has had a thickness of the upper lip for twelve generations.

A Hint to Almanack-makers.—In 1717 the following singular commitment to the Bastile was made out by order of the Duke of Orleans, Regent during the minority of Louis XV. of France. "Laurence d'Henry, for disrespect to King George I. in not mentioning him in his almanack as King of Great Britain." How long this unlucky almanack-maker remained in prison is unknown. The Register of the Bastile, when examined at the Revolution, afforded no information on the subject.

Honour Paid to Useful Inventions.—Among the Greeks, the inventor of the saw has been enrolled in their mythology with a place among the gods, and honoured as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. The invention is attributed to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who is said to have taken the first hint from the spine, or back-bone, of a flat-fish. The saws of the Grecian carpenters had the same form, and were made in the like ingenious manner as ours are at present. This is fully shown by a painting still preserved among the antiquities of Herculaneum.

JADED HEADS.

(From the *Scientific American*.)

The school of popular morality which ruled a generation ago is responsible for no little mischief; and its teachings have not yet quite gone out of fashion. It knew but one virtue—unceasing application to work or study; but one sin—the neglect of business for recreation. For a man to stop work to rest himself or to play was a symptom of inherent laziness, or worse, an inclination towards moral, mental, or physical dissipation. Untiring industry, even when unnecessary, was raised to the topmost pinnacle of social virtue; and to say that a man "died in the harness" was to pronounce the highest eulogium.

A reaction has taken place; yet the fashion of overdoing still compels many a man to toil on unnecessarily after the physical and mental strain has become almost unbearable; and too often, by the time a man has trained a young family to life conditions which only a large income can sustain, he breaks down and leaves his children to bear the brunt of a poverty made tenfold more severe than it otherwise would be by the daintiness of their previous living. And even when the broken-down merchant or professional man leaves his family a competence, they are very apt to inherit an ill-balanced and ill-nourished nervous system, which makes a positive and sustained enjoyment of life an impossibility.

In a recent lecture in this city, Dr. C. R. Agnew said that if there is more nervous disease in this country than elsewhere, it is because the average American youth is supposed to be able to do anything. Men should know on what points they are ignorant, and so escape many damaging strains. Mental application does not weaken the brain. It strengthens it, if not carried to the length at which wholesome food and plenty of sleep fail to refresh it. Never in any age, said Dr. Agnew in another connection, have man's faculties been so taxed as now; and the great problem is for each man to do his share of the world's work and keep well. The civilisation of to-day does not call for any faculties that a man does not possess; but it calls upon him to use in the best manner the faculties he has and learn how to bear the strain of living.

One of the first and most imperative symptoms that the strain of living is becoming too great is the jaded head, which Dr. Agnew described as one that cannot be depended upon for a long stretch of work, that grows weary prematurely, that has to be coaxed from the pillow in the morning, and that does not face the work of the day cheerfully. "There are more of such heads than might be supposed. They are found in every rank of life; but chiefly among persons of sedentary pursuits and among both sexes and almost all ages above fourteen. Generally the early symptoms of the malady is discomfort during head work in the back of the head and in the upper part of the spinal region. He is a happy man who meets this symptom with rest, and seeks in sunlight and fresh air some fresh investments for his nervous system, and drops every habit that does not do him positive good. If he takes to artificial stimulants for relief, he will begin a career which, soon or later, will place him among the incurables or bring him to an untimely end. Alcohol and all sleep-producing drugs are dangerous in the highest degree; for they mask the malady, without curing it. No organ in the human body is so abused as the brain, and no organ is so well fitted for daily use. Still, the brain is not so susceptible to disease as some suppose. It was probable there was not a man present who had not during the day abused his brain by overwork, anger, tobacco, alcohol, fuss, hurry, too little sleep, too much sleep, by indolence, by not studying to bequiet, by not doing his own business, by attempting to do something beyond his reach, by attempting to do something for which he had not been sufficiently educated, by carrying an evil conscience, or by the unmanly strain of trying to outdo his neighbour. The remedy of the jaded head is the giving up of all habits which cannot be defended by the highest kind of reasoning; the careful determining of each man of his ability to stand work; the avoidance of doing anything for which a man has no adequate education; rest, recreation, and the keeping up of the tissue-building powers by wholesome food."

SYMPATHETIC REPROOF.

The reproof that is most likely to be effectual is that which has most of *sympathy* in it. Sympathy is more than kindness: it is kindness that is able to enter into another's feelings so as in some measure to feel with him. Reproof may be with kindness, in good temper, at the very nick of time, and yet not effectual, for want of sympathy. We do not understand, and perhaps cannot understand, the person we find fault with. It is for this reason that those who are naturally quick and clever do not make the best teachers of those who are ordinary or backward. They cannot understand, and so enter into their difficulties, and therefore they cannot correct them so effectually as others who, having plodded and halted themselves, can enter into their difficulties. Now the sympathy which in teaching makes correction more effectual, makes all other correction more effectual for a similar reason—because it understands and allows for infirmity. Sometimes it will condescend even to actual explanation, that is to explain the reasonableness of finding fault; for though it is by no means necessary always to give reasons for it, yet not unfrequently it may be well to do so. And when such explanation is withheld, and the reasonableness of correction must be taken upon trust, sympathy will prompt our doing the best we can to make this at least plain, that we have no wish to discourage, but that we know how hard it is to do right. None see so clearly to pull out the mote in their brother's eye as they who have first cast out the beam that is in their own eye. The pain and reluctance they themselves experienced will have taught them sympathy, and sympathy will make them tender and considerate, and so far more skilful in operating upon others. It was this sympathy that promoted Dr. Arnold to take such pains in studying character, so that he might best adapt correction to each particular case; whereas we too often administer reproof without regard to the material we have to work upon. We find fault, not unjustly perhaps, but as all were alike, and so our reproofs too frequently fit no better than would a uniform size of outer garments a mixed multitude of people. Thus, then, we sum the matter up: that he who wishes to find fault well will find the chief conditions of success in his *temper*, his *judgment*, and his *heart*.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

THE WORKING CLASSES AND THEIR SELF-DEPENDENCE.

The Times, in a leading article, has the following favourable comment on the attitude of the working classes in presence of the depression and difficulties of the past winter:—

The late winter has been a time of trial and of suffering in many parts of the country. This it could hardly have failed to be. Winter is always an unkind season to the poor man. His expenses are greater and his earnings less than at other times. This winter has been more than ordinarily long, and the general trade depression which has lasted on through it has increased its difficulties in a thousand ways. Now, we may be sure, the worst is over. The hard times have been endured, patiently and uncomplainingly for the most part, and with a vigorous determination among the working classes to do all they could to shift for themselves. The task has been a hard one, but it has been found not impossible. Some extra demand there has been on both public and private charity, but the working classes as a body have managed to get on without artificial help of either kind. There have been hardships borne, no doubt, of which the world will never know the history, and of which it can only guess at the extent. But, great as they must often have been, they have not been crushing. It has, in short, been a bad time that the nation has gone through, but the gloomy anticipations which were formed about it have not been justified by the event. The working classes have contrived somehow to do for themselves what their loud-voiced friends were asserting it was not in their power to do. *Solvitur ambulando.* There has been no such wide-spread indiscriminate almsgiving as was called for, and there has proved to have been no need for it. The working classes have not been demoralized, and they have not been starved. Those who were marked in advance as victims are alive still to tell their own tale and to contradict the well-meant, unwise predictions that were hazarded about them. The real danger they have escaped has been as great as that which was feared for them, and even more difficult to guard against. A flow of charity without stint and without careful direction, is what they were threatened with a few months since. The temptation this would have offered must in very many cases have been irresistible. The lesson of self-dependence is not easily learned, and it is unlearned only too easily and too soon. Many a man who has, somewhat in his own despite, been no unapt pupil at it would yield to the opposite teaching, and would make, we may be sure, very rapid progress under it. The notion of a fund, subscribed and ready at hand, to supplement a man's own short-comings is pleasant enough to poor human nature in every rank of life. The habits it encourages are the same everywhere, and they are not those of self-dependence, or self-help, or self-respect.

It is clear now how excessive and how imprudent was the cry of distress which was raised in the early part of the season—not by the working man, indeed, but in his name and by his professed friends. It could have been justified only by evidence which was never given for it, and which was scarcely even looked for. At the first signs of pressure, the defence, so to say, was given up, and the case surrendered as hopeless. Proof, from actual experience, or seeming proof, would have been forthcoming readily and abundantly enough if the cry had caught the ear of the country, and had drawn out the full supplies hoped for from it. There never yet was any lack of applicants for charitable help, and we may safely say, there never will be. Whatever sums of money had been got together would all have been spent, and all in the way their donors intended they should be spent. But when all had been done, the end would have been further off than before. The recipients would have been only so much the poorer for all that had been bestowed on them. Their numbers would have grown, and their wants individually would have grown. The whole scene of distress and of relief might have been pointed to in proof of the reality of the crisis and of the absolute necessity of adopting special measures for dealing with it. To a thinking mind it would have conveyed a very different lesson. It would have been one more exemplification of the old truism that a nation may have just as many paupers as it pleases to support. The ranks of these are filled readily enough, without call for any great zeal in recruiting. The world swarms with potential paupers. The hard thing is to keep them from actually entering the profession and eating the bread of dependence. When they have once tasted this they will never forget it. Return to work they may and must when their supporters have at last grown tired of them. But they will carry with them the memory of something better than work—of that heaven-sent manna which came to them of itself, and asked only that they should put out their hands and take it. Where this food is to be had there will be scant relish for any other, and where it has been had once the belief will scarcely be admitted that it is not to be had again. That there has been privation during the past winter is only too certain. We are not aware, indeed, that there have been any special cases of distress left unrelieved which ought to have been relieved. Privations must be of a very extreme kind indeed before they furnish a claim for charitable help. The great mass of the working classes have known no such privations as these. They have lived on through the winter with no very marked change in their habits. They have even felt themselves rich enough to strike work altogether if they could not obtain just the terms that suited them. A starving man cannot afford to be thus nice. He will take what he can get and be thankful for it. The wholesale strikes that have been entered upon, and by men earning between 30s. and 40s. a week, are sufficient refutation of the theory of a great and generally prevalent distress during the course of this winter.

After some remarks on the machinery which exists in the country for the relief of distress, and which is thought quite ample for any work likely to be thrown upon it, the article thus concludes:—

The late winter has been a trying one, but the trial has, on the whole, been not badly borne. The distress of the country has been greater than at ordinary times, but the ordinary methods of relief have, in general, been found sufficient to meet it. Bread has been cheap; coals, until lately, have been cheap, and they will be cheap again when the Durham strike is at an end. We are glad to think that the troubles of the winter have been got through so well, and that a passing discomfort is the worst effect that has come from them. Severe as this has been in some instances, it is a less evil and less permanent than the demoralization which must have resulted from excessive and broad-cast charitable help. The most real privation has, after all, been felt by classes which no distribution of charity would be likely to reach. The working men of the country would have been pauperized wholesale before the crumbs which fell from their table had reached the small clerks and shopkeepers and commercial travellers, who have been much more hard put to it than they have. The good done would have been at best problematical. The mischief would have been certain and abiding.

SELECTED ANECDOTES.

The Philosophy of Manuring.—"Sambo, what makes de corn grow so fast when you put de manure on it?"—"I don't know."—"Well, I just tell you; when de corn begins to smell de manure, it don't like de 'fumery, so it hurries out of de ground, and gets up as high as possible so it can't breathe bad air."

A Neat Suggestion.—A certain judge, celebrated as a suitor for all sorts of places and his neglect of personal cleanliness, was thus addressed by Mr. Jekyll: "As you have asked the Ministry for everything else, ask them for a piece of *soap* and a *nail-brush*."

A Significant Difference.—At an hotel at Brighton, Douglas Jerrold was dining with two friends, one of whom after dinner, ordered "a bottle of *old* port." "Waiter," added Jerrold, with a significant twinkle of his eye, "mind now, a bottle of your *old* port, not your *elder* port."

Only a Word.—Who can picture the possible power of a single work for good or evil? (remarks a Connecticut editor). There was a family of two young married people, handsome, loving, and happy. The whole current of these people's existence has been changed by a single word. One evening the wife addressed her husband a question, and he—she noticed he was dreamy and abstracted—replied absently, "What, Kate?" Her name is Susan. For this single word the husband sleeps on the sofa, and has a big slip of sticking plaster down the back of his head; the wife has had to buy a new broom, though she only had the last one a few days; her eyes are red with crying, and she threatens to arise and go unto her father, and whenever she speaks of a handsome widow who lives round the corner, and was christened Catherine, she speaks of her disdainfully as "that Thing."

An Inevitable Misfortune.—When Boswell was first introduced to Dr. Johnson, he apologised to him for being a Scotchman. "I find," said he "that I am come to London at a bad time, when great popular prejudice has gone forth against us North Britons; but when I am talking to you, I am talking to a large and liberal mind, and you know that I cannot *help coming from Scotland*." "Sir," replied the doctor, archly, "no more can the rest of your countrymen."

Multiplying One.—Sydney Smith once said "I remember entering a room with glass all round it at the French embassy, and saw myself reflected on every side. I took it for *a meeting of the clergy*, and was delighted, of course."

How He Got a Lift.—When Abraham Lincoln was a poor lawyer, he found himself one cold day at a village some distance from Springfield, and with no means of conveyance. Seeing a gentleman driving along the Springfield road in a carriage he ran up to him and politely said: "Sir, will you have the goodness to take my overcoat to town for me?" "With pleasure," answered the gentleman; "but how will you get it again?" "O, very easily," said Mr. Lincoln, "as I intend to remain in it." "Jump in," said the gentleman, laughing, and the future President had a pleasant ride.

Borrowing Trouble.—A carpenter who was always prognosticating evil to himself was one day upon the roof of a five-story building upon which rain had fallen. The roof being slippery he lost his footing, and, as he was descending towards the eaves, he exclaimed, "Just as I told you!"—Catching, however, on an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes and regained a place of safety, when he thus delivered himself: "I know'd it: there's a pair of shoes gone."

A Monstrous Dispute.—"I tell you wat, Julius, I had a menstrous 'spute wid massa dis morning, down in de cotton patch." "You don't see so, Cæsar; wat you 'spute wid massa?" "Yes, I tell you for one hour we 'spute togedder down in the cotton patch." "Wa, wa, wat you 'spute about?" "Why, you see, Julius, massa come down da whar I wos hoein', and massa he say squash grow best on sandy ground, an' I say so too; and dar we 'spute about it for more than 'n one hour!"

A Nice Man.—"Wal, stranger," said a backwoodsman to a man whom the landlord of the hotel where both stopped had prevailed to sleep with him—"Wal, stranger, I've no objection to you sleeping with me, none in the least; but it seems to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable, considering how I dream. You see, I'm an old trapper, and ginerally dream of shooting and scalping Injuns. Where I stopped night afore last they charged me five dollars extra 'cause I happened to whittle up the head-board in the night. But you can come, stranger, if you like; I feel kinder peaceable now."

The Grapes are Sour!—A nigger in Carolina one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate on his qualities. "Oh, how fat!—berry fat!—the fattest I eber did see! Let me see how I'll cook him: I broil him! No, he so fat he lose all de grease. I fry him! Ah, yes! he so berry fat he fry himself. Golly! how fat he be! No, I won't fry him—I stew him!" The thought of the savoury stew made the negro forget himself, and in spreading out the feast in his imagination his arms relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and, squatting at a goodly distance, he eyed his late owner with cool composure. The negro knew there was an end of the stew, and, summoning all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him: "You long-eared, white-whiskered rascal, you not so berry fat after all!"

Curiosity.—A man who was pushing an iron lawn-roller around a yard (of course the scene is laid in America) when an old lady came along, leaned up against the fence and watched him for awhile, and then called out:—"Say, mister, what are you pushing that around for?"—"To roll the lawn," he answered. "What do you want to roll the lawn for?"—"To make it level." "What do you want to make it level for?" she continued.—"That's what I was ordered to do," he answered, as he wiped away the perspiration. "But what did they order you to do it for?"—"Why, they think a smooth lawn looks the best I suppose." "Why do they think a smooth lawn looks the best?" she persisted.—"I haven't time to talk," he said, as he started up again. "Why haven't you time to talk?" she shouted.—"Go'n ask the boss!" he yelled. Why shall I go'n ask the boss?" she screamed. He disappeared behind the house to get rid of her, and after waiting five minutes for him to reappear, she slowly sauntered off, muttering:—"Some folks are so smart and stuck up, that you can't get within a mile of 'em onless you blaze all over with diamonds."

Careful of his Diet.—A blacksmith who fancied himself sick would often tease a neighbouring physician to give him relief. The physician knew that he was perfectly well; but being unwilling to offend him, told him he must be careful of his diet, and not eat anything heavy or windy. The blacksmith went off satisfied; but on revolving in his own mind what kind of food was heavy or windy, returned to the doctor, who having lost temper with his patient, said, "Don't you know what things are heavy and windy?" "No," said the blacksmith. "Why, then, I'll tell you," says the doctor: "your anvil is heavy, and your bellows are windy; don't eat either of these, and you will do well."

A Sailor's Opinion of a Comet.—During the cruise of one of our men-of-war, the sailors saw a comet, and were somewhat surprised and alarmed at its appearance. The hands met and appointed a committee to wait on the commander to ask his opinion of it. They approached him and said, "We want to ask your opinion, your honour." Well, my lads, what is it about?" "We want to inquire about that thing up there." "Now, before I answer you, first let me know what you all think it is." "Well, your honour, we have talked it over, and we think it is a star sprung a leak."

A Ten Thousand Dollar Daughter.—On a certain day some years ago, on a Pennsylvania railroad, a belle of a thriving Pennsylvania town, the daughter of a rich lumber merchant, was travelling in the same car with a shrewd old citizen of her native town and an agreeable young gentleman from the West, who tells the story. The latter had been talking to the belle, but as night drew on and the young lady grew drowsy, he gave up his seat to her, and placed himself beside the somewhat cynical Pennsylvanian. The latter began conversation by pointing to a high mountain, past which they were whirling, and said —"You see that mountain? Six or eight years ago it was covered by as fine a forest as ever grew, and worth 10,000 dols. and upwards. Now, without a tree, covered with stumps, the land is scarcely worth a continental. The net produce of that mountain lies over the, in that seat," and he pointed to the recumbent belle; "that is my calculation. It has just absorbed all of that lumber which her father owned, to raise and educate the girl, pay for her clothes and jewellery, bring her out in society, and maintain her there. Some of you young men if you were given your choice between the mountain yonder as it now stands, and the net produce on that seat, would take the net produce; but as for me, give me the stumps.'

An Equitable Legatee.—In the year 1744 Dr. Crowe, the Rector of the parish of St. Botolph, in London, dying, by his will left the sum of £3,000 to the Bishop of London in acknowledgment of the many undeserved favours conferred on him by his lordship. The Bishop, understanding that the doctor had many poor relations living, sought them out, and generously gave up the whole of the money to be divided amongst them.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIAN MISSIONS.

Lord Northbrook, who presided at the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society in Exeter Hall, said he looked upon it as a duty to assist in the furtherance of missionary enterprise; and in the work conducted by the Baptist Societies he felt particularly a keen interest, believing it to be based upon the great principles of junction, unity, and concord with other similar organizations. As such it had his entire sympathy, and he did not hesitate to say that the traditions of its founders were being worthily maintained. It had often struck him that the difference of dogmas between this and other Christian sects in India seemed quite insignificant when they were brought face to face with the Hindoo and Mahommedan religions; and the principle upon which they were working was a sound one, and should command sympathy. He would venture to say a word even in favour of the Roman Catholic missionaries, for after all they were their fellow-Christians, and they must not forget that some of the most earnest and self-denying men who had carried the Word of God from our shores to the East were of that sect. Another feature of the operations of the society with which he entirely agreed was the desire to train up a body of native ministers of the Gospel, and, as far as possible, to encourage native churches to be self-supporting. With respect to the general position of missionary work in India it might be assumed that no jealousy of the missionaries was now felt by the natives. They were thoroughly satisfied, he believed, that the British Government had no desire to force upon them the Christian religion by any improper means, and all that the Government did was to give the missionaries a fair field. That was to his mind a right and just principle—that the Government should not interfere with religion. The people of India then understand the position of the Government. He could, indeed, say more than this. While in India he had been brought into contact with many of the missionaries, and had talked with them on the condition of the natives, and he was satisfied from the information so gained that many of them through not being connected with the Government had secured more of the confidence of the people than was gained by the officers of the Government. And he had himself on several occasions found an advantage in obtaining from successful missionaries their opinions of the feeling of the natives on the policy of the Government. The society was doing right in encouraging the sending of learned missionaries to India; for in that country the missionary had to deal with old religions and with educated men—men of high intellectual culture, subtle in reasoning, and accustomed to the philosophy of the ancients; and in dealing with Mahommedans he was confronted by those who possessed a strong faith in their creed. In order, therefore, to be able to argue with them, the missionary must be a master to a considerable extent of Arabic learning. They could not send too learned a man to India, and by sending the best men they could obtain the prospect of success attending their efforts would be correspondingly increased. He had often been asked what progress Christianity was making in India—was it extending over that great country; and if not, when were they to expect to see some great change pass over the face of the land in which they all took such a deep interest? He would not attempt to deceive that assembly. So far as he had seen, he could not say that there was any great sign of the extension of the Christian religion among the Hindoo and Mahommedan population. He spoke only of the Northern provinces; with Southern India he was not so well acquainted. The work, however, had made some progress in a few quarters, and since his return he had heard that the mission had been successfully prosecuted in the Presidency of Madras. In the fact that they had not gone back there was cause for thankfulness, and the gradual spread of English education among the native races would, in the future, enable them to show much better results. What precise form of Church Government the native Indian churches would assume, or even the dogmas and theology they might entertain, he believed no man could say, and he for one considered that it was by no means to be desired that they should adopt any particular form of Protestant Christianity. Although they saw far less progress in the development of Christianity in India than some had expected, the future was a hopeful one; and in considering the present position of the work they must recollect for how short a time missionaries had been placed in that country, and that it was scarcely eighty years since the Word of God was first translated into one of the languages of the East.

LORD CARNARVON AND THE CUTLERS' COMPANY.

In London the exhibition of beautiful and rare articles in connection with the display organised under the auspices of the Master of the Cutlers' Company, and Mr. Thorne, and Mr. Cheeswright, honorary secretaries, was opened on Thursday in last week, by the Earl of Carnarvon, who arrived soon after three o'clock, accompanied by the Countess of Carnarvon. Speaking at the luncheon which followed, Lord Carnarvon, in responding to the toast of success to the Exhibition, coupled with his name, as proposed by the Chairman, said:—

Mr. Master, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—You have done me indeed a very great honour in coupling my name with this toast. I can assure you I have thought it no light privilege to be allowed to attend here to-day, and to take that part in the ceremony which by your kindness has devolved upon me. In the few words you will expect me to say on this occasion I cannot do better than congratulate you, as I do most heartily, upon the result of this exhibition. We have seen, I think, a very interesting display. I do not allude now to those extremely interesting relics of antique cutlery which in themselves would furnish endless matter for investigation. I am speaking of that which indicates the work now done in England, and the consummate manner in which that work can be achieved. There have been, as I understand, no less than three classes into which the cutlery we have witnessed to-day can be divided—namely, that for ordinary and domestic purposes, that for surgical purposes, and that intended for the pursuit of the art of war. In the hasty view I had to-day I hardly know what to select for special comment, there being so much that is admirable. My own feelings are that England, at all events, has not degenerated from the prominence which she has claimed for so many centuries—I will not say generations. I saw here to-day two great representatives of Sheffield cutlery, and I well know how that ancient trade flourished in Sheffield centuries ago, and it brought into my mind the verse of the old poet—

A Sheffield whittle in his hose he wore.

Whilst I congratulate Sheffield workmen and the London artisans upon their work, I also congratulate Sheffield that she has not fallen short of her ancient renown. Other trades in this changing generation come and go, but the art and mystery of cutlery as you said, for it is a mystery when handled scientifically, as we have seen it to-day, has never passed away. So long as all the ordinary requirements go on; so long as you value knives and forks and other implements of domestic use; so long as poor human nature is subject to an infinite variety of wants and and physical suffering, so long we shall place those who provide the instruments, cruel as they may see, but withal of infinite mercy, by which those illnesses may be removed and hope restored high in our estimation; so long as war remains the scourge of human nature, so long must we welcome those who give us the best implements with which to wage it. We all see a great many changes, not only in the manner and method of war, but in the instruments by which war is carried on. We are perplexed, we are almost alarmed at the novelties which are introduced. But of all weapons the sword, which is perhaps the eldest and noblest, remains unaltered, and he who can forge the best sword is still a man in my opinion who deserves great credit and honour. Our Teutonic race has always held this. Go back to early times, and you will find that all their poetry is full of men who wore the sword and used it, and also of the skilful smith who could forge it. In our own nation the sword of King Arthur and of Charlemagne lived in the renown of the middle ages, and it would not be difficult to go further and recal to your recollection those marvellous poems of the northern nations, in which Wayland, the smith, the prototype and representative of all smiths in future time, was said to have forged a blade which "no man could imitate, and scarce few could wield." Still, therefore, as war changes we shall value the skilful and beautiful work of our sword-blades we have witnessed to-day. I must not forget in the exhibition of costly and beautiful articles we have seen the company to which this exhibition is due. You, Mr. Master, have read to us a most interesting account of its early proceedings and its charter. It is now a very ancient company, and, if I gathered rightly what fell from you, it dates back its time to that fighting and popular English King, Henry V. It has an ancient charter, has passed through countless vicissitudes, and reflects in its own records the history of the nation of which it is a part. It has had, as you truly said, charters granted to it by one King, recalled by another, and finally restored to the company by her who lives in our memory, and whose portrait I noticed on your staircase, namely, good Queen Anne. Since then you have lived a peaceful and quiet life together with your fellow companies, and at least it may be said, if I may judge from to-day, that you have not lost that ancient, and I might say that Apostolic virtue of great hospitality. You, sir, in your remarks, touched also another chord. You alluded to that which must be uppermost in the mind of all to whom the old institutions of this country and town are dear, namely, those changes which a lapse of time inevitably brings, and which have effected more or less the fortunes of every institution and every great country. Allow me to say that I for one am not the man ever to regret the free flood and course of public and political change. I believe a nation that once stagnates is lost. There must be a free and constant movement of the political waters to secure that life, health, and free action, without which no great country can exist. Every institution, be it great or small, that descends to us from ancient times, is passed under a searching and sifting inquiry, and is compelled, as lawyers say, "to show cause;" and to show a reason why it exists. If I were a member of an honourable and ancient company like this, I should see no reason whatever for flinching from this ordeal, and I believe you are quite able to give a just cause for your existence. Institutions such as yours were once common to the whole of Europe, and formed part of the whole system of trade in this country. They have disappeared, as it were, on the Continent, leaving scarce a wreck or a relic behind them. As far as I know, nothing is left of them. They have, however, lived on here in great force and honour, and I do not believe that if they be but true to themselves they need ever suffer any great loss of power or influence. I should deeply regret to think that the necessary and onward march of events was fatal to their prosperity or their existence. On the contrary, I welcome in all the signs I see around me the evidence of an awakening on the part of these great City companies of a determination to assert themselves, to justify their existence, and to prove their usefulness to the nation, and to the great city of which they are members. I noticed, Sir, in what you said just now, that you alluded to one point at least in which the public demand, and not unreasonably that you should promote the spread of technical education. It may be sometimes thought that cry is pushed a little too far, but I think that those who consider how hard and close the race of foreign competition is now with us and how difficult it is for us, under the most favourable circumstances and conditions, to hold our own ground, will agree that if technical education increases the skill of our workmen you could hardly, within reasonable limits, push it too far. There are two things in which the supremacy of our artisans' skill has long been claimed by us in England as well as in other departments of work. First of all you have to look to the skill of the artisan. That is all the more important in these days when labour has become much more scarce than it used to be, much more costly than it was before you had those great improvements and beautiful machinery, some of which has now become almost automatic. If ever there was a time when the skill of the artisan has become thoroughly important in that great pressing urgent race of foreign competition it is now, and the only way by which we can keep our foremost place is by the promotion of technical education. There is another point, you, Sir, quoted in your remarks from one of your charters which calls attention to a quality of the wares made. It has been the glory of this country in former times that the wares sent forth were accounted to be genuine and honest, and that it was enough to see the English trade mark to be satisfied that the goods were as true and genuine as the English character itself. God forbid I should say that that is not the feeling now; but, on the other hand, when a country has a trade which goes to every part of the world, there are sure to be traders who are far less scrupulous than they should be, and it is therefore we hear complaints that many articles of English manufacture are not such as they were in former times. These seem to me the two very important matters on which the supremacy of our trade may be maintained. They were principles upon which all English law and all English trade were founded in former times. English law once set itself as one of its most important duties to regulate all the minutiæ of trade. That is passed by, but English trade is still founded on the idea of absolute genuineness. That we may be encouraged to hold, cling to, and do this, seems to me the great merit and advantage of the exhibition we have been to to-day; it will give us a powerful impulse in one particular department of work to the cultivation of consummate skill; and, looking at the articles exhibited, genuineness and truth of work. In the whole of either room the conclusion I came to was, there was nothing but what was thoroughly good; and I am convinced that such an exhibition as this must tend to impress on the eyes of those who saw it a very high standard indeed. On the other hand, it will be a great stimulus, both to the firms who have sent in the magnificent display of different cutlery, and to the individual workmen who have singled out themselves to their infinite honour and credit in the work they have here exhibited. I think your company has done wisely in the prizes they have given. Allow me to express a hope that they will not stop here, that they will still consider how far they can tread in the same path they have now entered, and what further exhibition they can give. So the company will, I trust, live on to show their great utility to the public service, to justify that existence which has come down to them through an honoured history, at the hands of men who in former days were their worthy predecessors, and to live such a public life as may be worthy of honour even in this great, ancient and memorial city. The noble lord then resumed his seat amid loud and continued applause.

Other toasts followed.

THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

On Friday afternoon in last week, the final meeting of the committee of the fund now being raised at the Mansion House, London, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods in Hungary was held in the Venetian Parlour.

The Lord Mayor presided, and there were present—his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Károlyi), Baron de Stern, Mr. J. F. Flemmich, and Mr. W. J. Soulsby. It was stated that the fund amounted to £11,248, of which £10,000 had already been remitted to Buda Pesth, for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation. After payment of all expenses, there was a balance of £725, available for transmission to Hungary for that object.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, addressing the Lord Mayor, reiterated, on the part of his fellow-countrymen, their grateful thanks for the very benevolent and charitable aid rendered to them in England in their recent disaster. The matter had been taken up promptly and in the most friendly spirit by the Lord Mayor, and the fund was met with great and powerful support from all classes of English people. He could not express adequately the sincere and warm feeling which the movement had created in his own country. His fellow-countrymen would never forget the aid rendered to them in England, and if it was possible to increase the feelings of amity and sympathy between the two countries, and which had existed for centuries, they would be augmented by the generous help recently accorded by England to Hungary. He should have the pleasure in a day or two to express in an official and formal way the thanks of his Government to the Lord Mayor for his friendly aid.

The Lord Mayor in reply assured the Ambassador of the pleasure it gave him to inaugurate the fund and to have received so very large a sum towards it. He felt convinced English people were delighted to have an opportunity of rendering a helping hand to their Austrian neighbours in distress, and he was sure the inevitable result would be to unite the two nations still more closely.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador said he had had many private letters from Hungary expressing admiration at the result of the collection in England.

Mr. Flemmich said one most gratifying features in connection with the fund was the fact that the sum of £236 odd had been deposited in coin of all kinds in the box outside the Mansion House by passers-by.

It was resolved to transmit the balance, £725, to Buda Pesth, and it was arranged, now that the Mansion House Fund was closed, that all donations which might come in should be forwarded through the Ambassador to Hungary.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

(From the *Illustrated London News*.)

The will (dated February 11, 1876), with a codicil (dated September 23, 1878), of Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B., late Principal Librarian of the British Museum, who died on the 8th ult., at his residence, No. 31, Bloomsbury-square, was proved on the 21st ult. by Charles Cannon and Herbert Appold Grueber, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3,000. There are bequests to several friends and servants; his books and papers relating to the British Museum the testator leaves to Louis Alexander Fagan, and the residue of his estate to Mr. Grueber and Mr. Fagan.

The will (dated November 6, 1876) of Mr. Charles Howard Whitehurst, Q.C., late of Burwood Lodge, West Brixton, who died on the 13th of March last, has been proved by John Shaw and James Wells Taylor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator, after giving some legacies, gives the residue of his property upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Anna Maria Cantrell, for life, and then for his three nieces, Mrs. Frances Storer, Mrs. Mary Jane Shaw, and Mrs. Maria Shaw.

The will (dated May 7, 1877), with a codicil (dated November 30 of the same year), of Mr. Mark Wolff, late of 64, St. John's-wood-road, who died on the 3rd of March last, was proved on the 26th of March last, by Abraham Wolff, the son, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolff, the daughter, Joseph Sebag, and Alfred Wolff, the grandson, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. There are considerable legacies to children and grandchildren, and a few other bequests; the residue of his property he leaves to his said son Abraham and his said daughter Elizabeth.

The will (dated November 14, 1872) of Mr. Weston Styleman Walford, late of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of 82, Seymour street, Connaught-square, who died on the 6th of February last, has been proved by the Rev. William Harrison Walford and Walter Gibson Walford, the nephews, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves legacies to nephews and nieces; one half of the residue to his brother Walter, and the other half between the said W. H. Walford and his niece, Mrs. Rosa Jane Jenkyn.

The will (dated February 28) of Mr. Daniel Jex, late of No. 13, Buckingham-road, Brighton, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Peter Leckie, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Brunette Jex, his furniture and effects, £500, and considerable sums of various American stocks; and there are some other legacies; the remainder of his property is given to the children or remoter issue of his late brother, William Jex, as his brother, John Jex, shall select.

The will (dated April 8, 1876) with five codicils, of Mr. Robert Crosse, formerly of Stoke-house, Alverstoke, but late of Southsea, Hants, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Edward Wilson Crosse, the son, and Mrs. Frances Henrietta Willis, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator bequeaths £500 Consols to the incumbent and chapelwardens of the chapelry of Brentwood, Essex, upon trust, to divide the dividends among six necessitous and deserving families or widows resident in Brentwood or its immediate vicinity; 19 guineas to the Masonic Institution for Girls, St. John's-hill, Battersea-rise; and 10 guineas each to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and the Royal Lifeboat Institution.

The will (dated September 8, 1858) of Mr. John Longman, late of Wadwick, St. Mary Bourne, Southampton, who died on December 27 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Ann Elizabeth Longman, the daughter, the surviving executrix. The testator bequeaths £200 upon trust for the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Bourne to distribute the dividends among aged sick and needy persons resident in the said parish on December 24 in every year, to enable them to provide food and clothing at that inclement season.

The will (dated November 1, 1870) of Mr. William Munro Ross, late of Stone Castle, near Dartford, Kent, who died on January 28 last, was proved, under a nominal sum, on the 9th ult. by Mrs. Annette Frances Ross, the widow, the acting executrix. The testator directs the payment out of his property at Berbice, in British Guiana, of £1,000 per annum to his wife, to be reduced to £500 per annum in the event of her marrying again; £50 per annum to his daughter Constance Helen, and £500 per annum to his son, the remainder of the income therefrom to accumulate until a sum of £30,000 is raised, when the said property at Berbice is given to his son. The said sum of £30,000, after providing for the annuities, is given in certain proportions to his son and daughter.

Church and State Salaries in the Olden Time.—John Knox's stipend was 400 marks, which were equal (being before the depreciation of the coinage) to £44 8s. 10d. sterling. This appears a small sum, but, at that time, a sheep was sold in Scotland for 1s. 8d. sterling, Malmsey wine at 4d. per quart, and butter at 16d. the stone. In the days of Knox, the Judges of the Court of Session received less than £30 a year. In 1545 the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in England had a salary of £70. At the accession of Henry, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer £100; the Chancellor of the Exchequer's salary was £26 13s. 4d. Roger Ascham, as Latin Secretary to Queen Mary, had but £20 a year.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

The twenty-sixth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales has been presented to Parliament. It states that during the year 1878 2,495 orders were issued under the Charitable Trusts Acts, being in excess of the number in each of the two preceding years. The sums produced by sales of the real property of charities during the last five years have been as follows:—In 1874, £267,032; in 1875, £332,614; in 1876, £289,375; in 1877, £421,045; and in 1878, £334,019, making a total of £1,644,086. The total number of orders authorising these sales since 1853 has been 4,481, and the total amount of purchase money £4,382,608. The total sum of stocks and investments held by "the official trustees of Charitable Funds" on the 31st December, 1878, amounted to £8,322,943, divided into 9,345 separate accounts. The number of the returns of the annual accounts of charities which have been made to the Commissioners during the past year was 21,266, the like numbers for the years 1876 and 1877 being 18,917 and 20,419 respectively.

During the past year seven endowed schools' schemes were laid before Parliament, and of these two were made the subject of debate in the House of Commons, namely, that for the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth at Birmingham, and that for a charity described as the Poor's Estate at Leeds; both schemes, however, were eventually passed unaltered, and received the approval of her Majesty in Council. The powers of the Endowed Schools Acts being limited to expire at the end of the present year, a record is given of the progress which has been made in the work for which these Acts were established, with an approximate estimate of the number and value of the endowments which remain to be dealt with. The total number of schemes established is 515, dealing with endowments having an aggregate annual income of about £280,000. In addition to these there are in progress 170 schemes representing endowments of the annual value of £177,500, of which 104 are for grammar schools, and the rest for other educational endowments. It is calculated that there remain to be dealt with 690 endowed schools, having an aggregate annual income of £166,000. Of these 482 with an income of £70,000 are grammar schools. It is to be borne in mind that there are also many other educational endowments, not being schools, which are subject to the Endowed Schools Acts, but of which no complete returns are accessible. Some of these are of great value, as, for instance, Betton's Charity, in the hands of the Ironmongers' Company, with an income of nearly £7,000 a year. The schemes already established provide for 50 schools of the first grade, 114 of the second grade, and 114 of the third grade, besides 203 public elementary schools, at most of which some provision exists under the scheme for scholarships or exhibitions, or other aids to the advancement of the education of the children.

MONASTIC BELLS.

We can, perhaps, hardly realise the extent to which the monotonous life of the old monks was bound up with the ringing of various bells. At the sound of the *signum*, or tower-bell, the whole monastery was roused from slumber at an early hour; the *squilla* summoned them to their frugal meal in the refectory; but if any of the monks were pacing the cloisters at the time and heard not the *squilla*, then the *campunella* or cloister-bell was rung. The *cymbalum* was also used in the cloister. The abbot had his *codon*, or small hand-bell, shaped like the orifice of a Greek trumpet; with this he summoned to his oratory or study the servile brother whose duty it was to attend to his call, whilst the *petasius*, or larger hand-bell, would be used occasionally to call the monks in from cultivating the fields. The *tintinium* or dormitory-bell, called the monks to bed. In the night-time the *noctula* or *dupla*, or clock-bell, struck to remind the brethren when they should rise and pray; whilst the dreaded *corrigiuncula*, or scourging-bell, summoned the ascetic to their flagellatory devotions. But the bell of all others, which awoke, and ever awakes, in the breast of Catholics the profoundest emotion, is the silver-toned *nola* or choir-bell, rung at the consecration of the elements: when that shrill and irregular ring is heard through the church, the monks fall prostrate and cross themselves; the dread miracle is being at that moment consummated; and only the most bigoted or unimaginative Protestant can withstand the indescribable thrill caused by the ringing of the sacramental bell, whilst clouds of incense typify the floating heavenward of the prayers of the faithful, and the crowd without the chancel screen bow down simultaneously in mute adoration before the elevation of the Sacred Host.—*Good Words.*

THE WILD SILKS OF INDIA.

Mr. Thomas Wardle, F.C.S., F.G.S., delivered a lecture on Friday evening in last week, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, before a large number of members, taking for his subject the Wild Silks of India, principally Tusser. Sir P. Cunliffe Owen occupied the chair.

The lecturer stated that the silk-producing Lepidopterous insects were of many species, possessing very marked structural differences, whilst the variety and quiet beauty of their colours, and, with the exception of the mulberry-feeders, their large size, contributed greatly to the charm of studying this branch of natural history; and they made a collection, apart from their great usefulness, worthy of being placed in the first rank. Europe is said to have got hold of the silk industry by a fraud, two monks were said to have brought away the eggs from China concealed in their walking canes; it would be but a small return for the benefits we have obtained to ourselves by that fraud if we could teach those weaker people the benefits of the better making, and, above all, the more friendly interchanging of stuffs and commodities. It was with this hope that he put the wild silk question before the Society of Arts, that having India in our possession we might, by gentle means, teach the native to improve the culture and preliminary stages of its manufacture, so that it might be brought from them in a state fit to be used by us for all the purposes of which in its improved state it was really capable. The industry of the natives of India should be stimulated to the gathering in of all kinds of wild silk cocoons, whether windable or not, for there was no doubt that those kinds which could not be reeled could be most easily spun, and there was at the present time a request on the part of the silk spinners, for a much larger supply of Tusser silk cocoons, and Tusser silk waste for spinning purposes. Tusser silk was the product of the larvæ of the moth Antheræa Paphia of Linnæus. There was but little doubt that this silk has been utilised for many centuries both in India and China. The Tusser worm in spinning his cocoon, took short sweeps of his head from side to side, depositing the silk very closely in parallel fibres as it did so. Tusser raw silk came from China, and it was thought that the large shipments of two years ago were principally owing to the famine in the districts of production; but scarcely a bale, it was said, had come forward during the present season. The lecturer described the different silks and silkworms, having present a very large and beautiful collection of the different kinds of silks.

A NAVAL KRIEGS-SPIEL.

The advantages of starting a naval kriegs-spiel have more than once been pointed out in these columns. Naval tactics have undergone so many alterations in the last quarter of a century, and have not only altered but vary so much, that every effort to obtain some experience deserves encouragement. Up to the present time, however, though the matter has been talked of and written about, no serious attempt has been made to start a naval war-game similar in conditions to the military kriegs-spiel. Captain Colomb therefore deserves thanks for his practical remarks on the subject at the Royal United Service Institution. The subject of broadside and all-round fire gave him an opportunity for noticing prominently the necessity for practical experiments in naval tactics. He proposed with the assistance of other members of the institution, to fight the broadside principle, if some other members would adopt the "end on" method. His conditions and instruments were simple enough. A sheet of paper would represent the sea. Two models ships of similar size and construction would be opposed, having guns of the same size and power. But they would be disposed differently. While in the one they would be placed to represent a pure broadside, in the other they would have her guns disposed with two on each broadside, two at the stem and the remaining two at the stern. A minute of time should elapse between each discharge. Certain conditions as to speed and motion are then imposed; while each ship has a ram intended for use. If used successfully, the ram would decide the contest, otherwise the winner is to be decided by the value of the shot fired. All this is determined by a table of values framed so as to be capable of being easily understood and used. Shortly Captain Colomb hopes to be able to publish this game in a workable form and to be able to start the first war game. The result of the experiment will be watched with great interest.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INTELLECT IN ANIMALS.

Some extremely interesting anecdotes are given in *Nature* on the question of "Intellect in Animals," and those who are inclined to deny that brutes reason will have some difficulty in explaining away these instances. A story is told of a horse which ran to a stream into which a lady had fallen, and held her above water by its teeth. The superintendent of the Central Park Menagerie, in New York, says that the elephants under his charge frequently thatch their backs with hay or grass when out of doors during the hot weather, and this, it is claimed, proves "that they act intelligently and for the attainment of a definite end." From Perthshire comes the anecdote of a collie dog, named Bodach, that exhibited marvels of intelligence in his treatment of a herd of cows. "One of them, named 'Aggi,' required at certain seasons to be milked oftener than the others, and the dairymaid had only to say in Gaelic, 'Bodach, go and bring home Aggi,' when he would start for the pasture, single out Aggi, and bring her carefully home." That horses and dogs have wonderful memories is too well known to require new proofs, and the story of the mule that opened his stable door and paid visits to a corn bin is one of many similar ones, though the mule whose exploits are recorded in the periodical had the singular habit of shutting the door after him by backing against it. Some time ago a story was published of a dog who stole a chop from a dish on a table while its master was out of the room, and took the succulent morsel under a sofa with him, but repented, and, bringing back the chop, laid it before its master. Another equally strange story was lately published of a dog that wanted to find a place on a hearth-rug which was fully occupied by several other dogs, his companions. He went to the window and barked furiously; the dogs arose, and ran to see what was the matter, and the artful animal immediately took the warmest place, and curled himself up comfortably. The weak point of this seems to be that the dog may have imagined at first that he did see something at which it became him to bark, and that his taking a vacated place was an "after thought." The oddest story of all, however, is of a cat that had two friends, and liked them equally. To see which he preferred they both offered him a similar piece of food, assuming that he would go first to his principal friend, and this greatly puzzled him. "He at last seemed to decide upon an expedient, for, raising himself upon his hind legs, he simultaneously seized a piece of bread in each of his front paws, and conveyed the food thus obtained to his mouth. On repeating the experiment after the lapse of some time, no difficulty was experienced in dealing with the matter, as the expedient just mentioned was resorted to without a moment's hesitation." The publication of such stories cannot fail to increase one's respect for one's dumb friends.—*Evening Standard.*

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From the *Gardener's Magazine*.)

An excellent weekly journal, containing much valuable information for amateur and professional gardeners.)

KITCHEN GARDEN AND FRAME GROUND.

Cucumbers on Ridges, planted out shortly, protected with hand glasses, will produce better crops than if kept in pots till they spindle away their strength. Make the trenches two and a half feet wide and one foot deep. Fill them a foot above the surface with hot dung that has been twice turned, or a mixture of leaves, straw, and grass mowings. Three days afterwards put on six inches of soil, and leave it a couple of days; then put on three or four inches more soil, and plant.

Kidney Beans, both dwarf and runners, to be sown for main crops.

Seakale is pushing into flower, but unless seeds is wanted the flower heads should be nipped out and sent to the kitchen, for when properly cooked they make a most acceptable dish.

Spinach is usually sown thick, and a good way to thin it is to wait till the leaves are an inch long, and then draw the plants in little bunches. They make a very nice dish, if the cook will take the trouble to cut off the roots and remove the bottom leaves. But if not wanted, thin the crop and throw the thinnings on the rubbish heap.

Turnips are not much in demand till autumn and winter, but this is a good time to sow a small breadth for summer supply. Use manure abundantly, and after sowing sprinkle over the bed a little lime or soot. This usually prevents the destruction of the young plant by the fly, as it is only while in the seed leaf that turnips are in danger.

Weeds are springing up in abundance everywhere. Brisk hoeing will stop them and benefit the crops.

Winter Greens of all kinds to be picked out from seed beds as soon as large enough to handle. Choose showery weather, and put them on good ground.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Herbaceous Plants throwing up their flower spikes will in many cases require to be neatly staked to protect them from high winds and heavy rains. This is the more needful where herbaceous plants are mixed with shrubs in borders, as in such cases they always push their heads of flowers out in oblique manner, and this prepares them to fall over when heavy rains occur.

Ivy does not generally figure as an item in gardening calendars, but it may be well to remind our readers that now is the best time to propagate it. The plants struck from young shoots now will have tremendous vigour if well managed. Now is the time to strike cuttings for canopies and umbrellas, and take them up in clean rods to the required height at which they are to be stopped to form a head. These should be grown from the first in pots, and never be put into the open ground until discarded for the purpose for which they were originally grown.

Rockeries may be brightened up now by turning out in suitable places such plants as Saxifrages, Phlox subulata, Dianthus fragrans, Antirrhinums, Columbines, Festuca glauca, Elymus glauca, Crimson Thrift, Campanula garganica, C. rotundifolia, Potentillas, &c. At the nurseries were herbaceous and alpine plants are gone in variety, charming selections may be made at very low prices, and as many of the plants are now in bloom the future effect of the selection can be judged at once. Ornamental grasses contribute largely to the decoration of rockeries, if judiciously used.

FORCING AND FRUIT HOUSES.

Cherry House.—Cherries require to be thinned, and must have plenty of water. Temperature 65 deg. to 75 deg. day, 47 deg. to 55 deg. night.

Cucumber Pit.—Cucumbers must have water regularly, and especially before shutting up, to promote a humid atmosphere.

Fig House.—In early houses there is much fruit ripening now, and the syringe must be used with caution; but it must not be dispensed with altogether, because of the liability to red spider. Care must be taken therefore, especially as, though there may be much nearly ripe fruit in the house, there will also be much immature fruit needing assistance.

Melon House.—Melons in fruit to have less water as soon as the fruit begins to ripen. Let them have the full sun, no matter how it may roast them; shut up early with a good heat, and sprinkle the leaves at the same time.

Peach House.—Peaches and Nectarines to be liberally supplied with water, plenty of air, and the full sun. Strong shoots to be pinched in; useful shoots to be tied in. Keep a watchful eye as to the furnishing of the lower parts of the trees; if they are allowed to make grass shoots high up, they will become bare at bottom, and it is always a sign of unskilful management when the trees are irregularly furnished.

Pinery.—Many fruiting plants are now advancing, and require good treatment. Where there is no fruiting house, the fruiting plants should be placed where they can have plenty of air, as that is indispensable. Succession plants must be encouraged to grow, and should have as much light and air as can be reasonably allowed them. To keep them close and overmuch shaded at this time of year will be seriously injurious.

Vinery.—Vines to be stopped and the bunches thinned in good time. Set by hand Muscats, West's St. Peter's, Golden Hamburg, and others that are shy of setting. The Muscats will require a brisk dry heat while in bloom. See that all vines are sufficiently moist at the root, and those swelling fruits to be regularly syringed. Look to the stock of young vines for fruiting in pots; give them liberal culture. When crops are ripening, raise the temperature to a maximum of 90 deg., with a minimum of 65 deg. Muscats are worth nothing in a low temperature. Stop laterals, remove superfluous shoots, and on all the wood left, whether young wood or bearing shoots, let every leaf remain.

CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE.

Azaleas and Camellias making their new growth to have abundance of water, and to be kept in a close pit shaded, and water to be frequently sprinkled about, to cause a moist atmosphere. Camellias growing freely will be seriously injured if exposed to the full blaze of the sun. Shade them in some way, and keep the atmosphere of the house moist by sprinkling water on the paths, stages, &c.

Cinerarias are going out of bloom, and if the collection consists of named kinds, cut them down and remove to a cold frame, and take care of them, and wait for suckers. The sooner these are obtained the better, as they do not flower so early as seedlings, and of course it is a help towards early flowering to have them early potted.

Ericas and Epacris that have flowered will do better now in cool airy pits than in the greenhouse. They must have an abundance of light and air, for if they are kept close, and mixed up with soft-wooded plants, they will soon become unhealthy. Shift on young stock, and shade after the shift.

Fuchsias may be stopped again to promote a dense compact habit. Plants lately struck will now want a shift on. This is a good time to pot on the stock raised from spring cuttings, as the houses are being emptied of the bedders, and there will be room for them.

Pelargoniums.—The general stock of young plants will be greatly benefitted by a shift on now. Specimens coming into bloom must not lack water. Give them as much sunlight as possible, but shade as soon as the flowers open. Pelargoniums that are knotting for bloom freely may be aided by weak liquid manure, but if there is a rank growth and little show of bloom liquid manure will do no more harm than good. Give air abundantly on fine days, and syringe all the hard-leaved kinds overhead until the blooms begin to expand; then discontinue it. Varieties with soft leaves are less likely to benefit by syringing.

Rhododendrons that have been forced must not be consigned to odd corners out of doors, as is usual with plants that have done their duty well. Keep them rather close in a cool house, and sprinkle frequently, giving abundance of water also at the root, to ensure a free growth. By this method they will form their flower buds early, and may be put out to harden preparatory to forcing again.

STOVE AND ORCHID HOUSE.

Achimines, Gloxinias, and Gesneras will rejoice in a moist atmosphere with a generous temperature. They must have some shade, but Gesneras will stand the full sun the best. Train out betimes, and give air to keep the growth robust.

Begonias of all kinds need repotting, if not already attended to. This is a good time to propagate those belonging to the Rex section by pieces of the rhizome or by leaves. The soil should consist in great part of leaf-mould, with a little good loam and turfy peat.

Gardenias done blooming require a thorough good moist heat; if over fermenting material, all the better. To be dry or cold will cause them to be eaten up by vermin.

Stove.—Sprinkle water frequently upon the pavement, to keep up a moist atmosphere, especially where soft-leaved plants are growing. Give orchids plenty of water, and wherever sunshine can be admited without positive harm give it a welcome as a positive good. Propagate Clerodendrons, Erythrinas, Poinsettias, Euphorbias, &c.

THE MILITARY ASPECT OF CANADA.

In London, on Friday in last week, Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Strange, R.A. (Dominion Inspector of Artillery) read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution on the "Military Aspect of Canada." The chair was occupied by General Sir Daniel Lysons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Strange said the defence of Canada had been amply ventilated, and the best possible advice given from the date of the first Militia Bill, originated by the gallant officer now in the chair, the principal provisions of which were adopted by the succeeding Government. From the North Pole we need fear no aggression, as the brave Canadians would find only allies in the resistless cohorts of Field-Marshal Frost, as they would sweep across the desolate plains to meet the southern invader. Unfortunately their flanks were not so secure, resting on Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, for though Britannia might be said, in music hall parlance, to rule the waves, we had not entirely a monopoly of the waterways of the world. We must, therefore consider the high seas as a base of operations common to ourselves and our possible enemies, who had moreover a second base on the Continent, which we roughly called British North America. Our inadequately-protected coaling station at Vancouver was much nearer such secondary bases on the Pacific shore of Asiatic Russia, as well as the harbours of Oregon and California, to say nothing of the others along the 600 or 700 miles of coast, where we had no foothold, and could be utilised by a soi-disant neutral Power. Until the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed the Canadian Government would have to send from its store department at Ottawa and Montreal round by Cape Horn, every musket, pound of powder, and uniform required in British Columbia. The second common base of operations against Canada would be the Atlantic seabord, round which the struggles of old wars had surged, and of which time did not alter the strategic conditions. The strategic points on the railway system on our Atlantic seaboard he believed to be St. Andrew's at the mouth of the James, our boundary river, St. John's, N.B., and Fredericton, Halifax, Sydney, Picton, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, Moncton, Chatham, and Dalhousie. Quebec he regarded as the most important of all the gateways of the St. Lawrence, the strategic value of which could scarcely be exaggerated. Its fall lost a continent to France, and its fall now would lose us the key of the gate of Canada, and close the only door by which British succour could come to Canada, or a fleet of gunboats enter its inland waters. It was also the only one possible stronghold upon which our militia, if rolled up by an overwhelming force from the West, could retreat and wait for help, which would never be denied by the old country. Referring to the general characteristics of Canadians, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange said he believed, whether English or French Canadians, there was not finer stuff for soldiers among any population in the world. One of the chief defects in the military condition of Canada was in the organisation for the transport and supply of ammunition in the field, which was a question of vital importance.

Captain Colomb, R.N., called attention to the immense imperial importance of the coal fields on the Pacific coast, and remarked that if we lost that coast neither Great Britain nor Canada, but Australia, would be the greatest sufferer, as our communication with the antipodes would be seriously injured.

General Fletcher desired to bear testimony to the great service rendered by Colonel Strange and Colonel French in the formation of a school of gunnery in the Dominions.

General Sir H. Lefroy thought the best security for the peace of Canada would be found in a multiplication of commercial ties. Lord Palmerston had greatly developed our defences on the coast, and any designs of a hostile nature against Canada he regarded as very remote. The progress which Canada had made was almost beyond belief, and its loyalty was unquestioned. (Hear, hear.)

Several other gentlemen having spoken,

Lieutenant-Colonel Strange replied, and in an answer to a question, said there were not more than 80,000 rifles in Canada, all of which were of the Snider pattern.

JOTTINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Pope's Last Epigram.—During Pope's last illness, it is said, a squabble happened in his chamber between his two physicians, Dr. Burton and Dr. Thomson, who mutually charged each other with hastening the death of the patient by improper treatment. Pope at length silenced them by saying, "Gentlemen, I only learn by your discourse that I am in a dangerous way; therefore, all I now ask is, that the following epigram may be added after my death to the next edition of *Dunciad*, by way of postcript:—

"Dunces rejoice, forgive all censures past,
The greatest dunce has killed your foe at last."

A Grateful M.P.—When the tax on newspapers, proposed by Mr. Pitt, in 1789, was under discussion in the House of Commons, Mr. Drake said that he disliked the tax, and would oppose it from a motive of gratitude. "The gentlemen concerned in writing for them had been particularly kind to him. They had made him deliver many well shapen speeches, though he was convinced that he had never spoke so well in his whole life."

Hereditary Representatives.—It has been remarked by an historical writer that although the long period of two hundred and thirty years have passed since the election of the Long Parliament, yet that many names may be seen re-appearing in the present Parliament of Queen Victoria, as representatives of towns in the districts, and, in some cases, of precisely the same places, and the writer proceeds to give particulars, and also a list of fifty members in 1869, who were, so far as could be ascertained, the direct lineal descendants of those who sat in the Long Parliament in 1640.

A Skilful Fraud.—It is related of Cross, an English painter, who was remarkable for his talent in copying correctly, that being employed by Charles I. to copy some of the works of the best masters in Italy, and being permitted by the State of Venice to copy a famous Madonna of Raphael, in the church of St. Mark, he executed his commission so happily that he brought away the original and left the copy in its stead! The deception was not immediately discovered, and the detection was made too late to regain it; for although several messengers pursued him expeditiously, they were all disappointed.

Origin of Hair Powder.—The absurd practice of powdering the hair originated with two dull and miserable mountebanks at a public fair in France, who, having racked their stupid imaginations in vain to excite the laughter of their gaping auditors, at last frizzled up their hair in a fantastic manner, and plastered it over with flour and grease. The conceit pleased, and fashion, ever fond of absurdities, carried the foolery of two low buffoons to the court of a great monarch. The English, who long copied the fashions of the French, soon decorated the outside of their heads in the same ridiculous manner, and in the year 1725, when the tax on the use of hair-powder passed, the following calculation was made of the quantity of flour consumed (or rather wasted) by the army only:—"The military force of Great Britain, including foot, horse, militia, fencibles, &c., in England, Ireland, Scotland, and elsewhere, amounts to about 250,000 men, each of whom is supposed to waste a pound of flour per week. 250,000lbs. a week are no less than 6,500 tons weight a year, a quantity sufficient to make 3,059,353 quartern loaves, and to supply 50,000 people with bread for twelve months!"

Watches of Antiquity.—Watches are of a very old origin. It is not definitely known when they were first invented. Many persons assign the date to a period after the invention of the spiral spring in the sixteenth century; yet it is known that Henry VIII., who died in 1547, and the Emperor Charles V., who was a contemporary of Henry, both possessed watches.

"Blind as a Bat."—The phrase "Blind as a bat" is not justified by facts. It is true the bat's eyes are none of the largest, but they answer all necessary purposes. Besides, the animal can find his way about without them, if need be. Lazaro Spallanzani (an Italian anatomist) proved by a series of cruel experiments with blinded bats, that they would fly round a room and out of the door without coming in contact with anything, and pass between threads without touching them, though the width between was barely sufficient to admit their expanded wings.

Ancient Writing.—In the convent of Dominican monks at Bologna are two books of Esdras, written on asses' skins, said to have been written by Esdras himself.—The ancient Persians wrote on hides, from which the hair was scraped. The shepherds wrote their songs with thorns upon straps of leather, which they wound round their crooks.

The Mark.—In a trial for a murder in Hertfordshire, in the reign of Charles I., among other evidence that the person had not committed suicide, but was murdered, a witness stated that there was the print of a thumb and four fingers of a left hand, in blood upon the body. Sir Nicholas Hyde, Chief Justice, asked the witness "How can you know the print of a left hand from the print of a right hand, in such a case?" To which the witness replied, "My lord, it is hard to describe; but if it please that honourable judge sitting by you to put his left hand upon your left hand, you cannot possibly place your right hand in the same posture. The judges did so accordingly, and the fact was found to be as stated by the witness. Three of the persons indicted for the murder were found guilty and executed.

Sound as a Roach!—It is said that St. Roche, being afflicted with a dire disease, crawled into a forest, where he bore such pains, and manifested so much patience under his afflictions, that an angel visited him, healed his wounds, and made him perfectly sound. He was esteemed the patron saint from that period of all afflicted with the plague, for it was believed that the miraculous intermission of St. Roche could make them as sound as himself; and from hence came the saying, "Sound as a roach."

A Loyal and Fatal Prayer.—It is related by Thoresby, that Mr. John Jackson, a good old Puritan, and a member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, was so zealously affected for King Charles I., when he heard of his being brought before a pretended high court of justice, that he prayed earnestly that God would please to prevent that horrid act, which would be a perpetual shame to the nation, and a reproach to the Protestant religion; or, at least, would be pleased to remove him, that he might not see the woful day. His prayer was heard and answered as to himself, for he was buried the week before the execution of Charles took place.

Origin of Engraved Copper-plates.—"It seems odd," says a writer, "and yet it is a known fact, that the most useful discoveries have been owing to chance. A goldsmith, of Florence, cutting figures on his works, without any thoughts of moulding them with milled sulphur, perceived that what came out of the mould had on it all the impression of the engravings, by means of the black which the sulphur extracted from the cuttings; and trying to do the like on silver plates, with moistened paper, going over it with a smooth roller, it succeeded to his wish. A goldsmith of the same city took in hand the like experiment, and his success was such that he set about engraving several curious pieces. Thus, France and Germany soon learned from Italy the art of working copper-plates. England was very late in following the ingenious examples of those nations, engraving having been scarcely known, or at least, very little cultivated there, till the end of the last century.

Remarkably Minute Writing.—Disraeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," records the following, among other instances of wonderfully minute writing:—Peter Bales, a celebrated caligrapher in the reign of Elizabeth, exhibited the whole Bible in an English walnut-shell no bigger than a hen's egg. The Harleian MSS., 530, gives the following account of it: "The nut holdeth the book; there are as many leaves in his little book as the great Bible, and he hath written as much in one of his little leaves as a great leaf of the Bible." This "unreadable volume was seen by many thousands."

Peculiarities Perpetuated.—There are families with six fingers and toes, in successive generations. A female with six, had ten children with six, and the eleventh had six on one hand, and five on the other; nine generations of one family had a thumb and the fingers united without nails. The imperial family of Austria has had a thickness of the upper lip for twelve generations.

A Hint to Almanack-makers.—In 1717 the following singular commitment to the Bastile was made out by order of the Duke of Orleans, Regent during the minority of Louis XV. of France. "Laurence Henry, for disrespect to King George I. in not mentioning him in his almanack as King of Great Britain." How long this unlucky almanack-maker remained in prison is unknown. The Register of the Bastile, when examined at the Revolution, afforded no information on the subject.

Honour Paid to Useful Inventions.—Among the Greeks, the inventor of the saw has been enrolled in their mythology with a place among the gods, and honoured as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. The invention is attributed to Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who is said to have taken the first hint from the spine, or back-bone, of a flat-fish. The saws of the Grecian carpenters had the same form, and were made in the like ingenious manner as ours are at present. This is fully shown by a painting still preserved among the antiquities of Herculaneum.

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W. & A. GILBEY'S
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The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle L Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

		Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne	-	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne	-	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity		3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

H. P. NEWSOME,
GROCER,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest, throat and lungs.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
SITUATIONS WANTED, HOUSES TO LET,
SITUATIONS VACANT, HOUSES WANTED,
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD, ARTICLES REQUIRED,
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

JAMES CLARKE,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
Present term commenced on Monday, April 28th. For terms apply at Mr Parker's, Oulton Lane, Rothwell.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY,
GENERAL DEALER,
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Rothwell and District for the kind patronage he has received during the last 21 years, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, having always on hand a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

ROTHWELL.—To be LET, two Terrace HOUSES, situate near the Church, each containing room with bay window, kitchen, washhouse, three bedrooms, cellars, and other outbuildings; enclosed yard, and small garden in front; gas and town's water. For further particulars apply to Mr. William Andrews, White Swan Inn, Rothwell.

MR. WM LUNN will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday next at Four o'clock, on the spot,
ALL such OLD WINDOWS, PEWS, and other Old Material as may be left after the private Sales now going on.
S. SEANOR, Secretary.
A large quantity of GREY SLATES will also be offered.

GAS SHARES.
OFFERS WANTED, for 13 fully paid up £5 shares, in the Rothwell Gas Company; also for 4 shares in the same Company, upon which £4. 10s each has been paid.
Offers to be sent to me the undersigned, not later than the 17th day of May, 1879.
JAMES HARGREAVES,
Rothwell Haigh.

THE ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD are desirous of receiving Tenders for the Herbage and Fruit, in the field belonging to them, situate near to Gillett Bridge.
For particulars apply to the Surveyor.
By order
SAMUEL HARGREAVES,
Rothwell, May 8th, 1879. Clerk to the Board.

Rothwell Mechanics Institute.
SERVICE OF SACRED SONG
entitled
"SPRING MORNING"
On Monday next, May 12th, 1879.

Rothwell Times.
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1879.

YORKSHIRE SPRING ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT, YORK CASTLE.
(Before Mr. Justice Manisty.)

THE OULTON MURDER.

JOHN DARCY, *alias* JOHN D'ARCY, was placed at the bar indicted for the wilful murder of William Metcalfe, at Oulton-cum-Woodlesford, near Leeds, on the 4th of March. Under instructions from the Treasury, MR. WHEELHOUSE, Q.C., MR. LOCKWOOD, and MR. GREENHOW prosecuted; whilst MR. VERNON BLACKBURN and MR. LAWRENCE GANE defended.

MR. WHEELHOUSE, in opening the case for the prosecution, detailed the particulars of the case, with which our readers are well acquainted, the evidence against the prisoner he thought, being so clear, so full, so manifest and unanswerable as to point to only one conclusion (however unfortunate that might be for the prisoner) viz., that it was his hand that committed this outrage, and that it was by his hand the old man met his death. The following witnesses were then called—

Sarah Metcalf, niece of the deceased, repeated her evidence as to the old man's habits, her leaving him in the afternoon, and her returning to witness the sad sight, the loss of the poker, the watch and the purse and sampler, all of which she had identified on being found.

John Whiteley, surgeon, gave a report of his *post mortem* examination, which has already appeared.

The long chain of witnesses who had seen the prisoner during the fatal Tuesday then followed each other.

Edward Ellis remembered about twenty-five minutes past one walking a short distance up Leathley lane with the prisoner.

Wm. Lancaster stated that D'Arcy overtook him about three o'clock as he was coming from Thwaite Gate to Rothwell.

Ada Stainthorpe served him with two pints of beer at John-o'-Gaunt's Inn between four and half-past.

Emma Wright, widow, gave him a watch to clean about five o'clock, he having about a fortnight previous made particular enquiries about the old man in the lodge across the way.

Carrie Ingham (13) left the milk at the lodge about a quarter past five, when it was taken in by the prisoner, Metcalfe telling her to "put the milk down, joy."

Ada Jowitt (12) who came with Carrie Ingham, corroborated her evidence, and said the man had a watch in his hand.

William Chadwick, landlord of the Old Mason's Arms, Oulton, said prisoner had some whisky at six o'clock.

Ann Metcalfe (whose deposition was read, she being ill, on the certificate of Dr. Nowell) declared that prisoner called at her house about twenty-five minutes past six.

William Ferguson, porter at Woodlesford station, remembered seeing him at the station about half-past six.

James Chapman, Hunslet-lane, met the prisoner about half-past six o'clock near the lodge, (as he had not seen a clock since half-past one, he admitted it might be later).

Samuel Cook Wright (9) Oulton, was near the Lodge, about a quarter to seven, and saw the prisoner standing near the gates.

James Sharp (11) gave similar evidence.

All the foregoing witnesses identified D'Arcy as the man they had seen, agreeing that he had on a brown overcoat, felt hat, and carrying an umbrella or stick in one hand and a case or bag in the other.

Thomas Bradley (11) who lives near, was going out for some coals about a quarter to seven, and saw prisoner go into the lodge gates, and thought he had on a silk hat and had grey whiskers.

Sarah Jeffrey, Oulton, gave evidence simular to her previous account, hearing Metcalfe cry out "Oh, dont murder me," she got assistance.

Wm. Butler, miner, *Alfred Morley*, gardener, and *John Walker*, tailor, gave their report of the occurrence, and how they saw a man kneeling on Metcalfe, and trying to unlock a drawer, how he afterwards pointed at them what was taken to be a pistol, and losing their presence of mind, allowed the man to escape. Morley identified prisoner as the man when he had his back turned.

Richard Walker, head gardener, deposed how he entered the house and found the poor old man just dying and the murderer escaped.

This concluded Tuesday's hearing.

On Wednesday the evidence for the prosecution was continued.

William Stones, farm servant, saw a man near Mason's field about ten minutes past seven, and passed the prisoner shortly after, going towards Methley.

William Henry Waite, coal miner, Leeds, about a quarter past seven saw a man whom he believed was the prisoner going towards Methley.

Henry Hollingworth, brewer, also met a man whom he identified as the prisoner a little further on the same road.

Ralph Cooke, labourer, got into the same carriage with the prisoner at Methley station about ten minutes to eight, whom he left in the train when he (Cooke) got out at Woodlesford.

John Gunson stated that the prisoner came into the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Leeds, about twenty minutes past eight, to a meeting there. They walked home together, and prisoner seemed quite cool and collected.

P.C. John Ross saw prisoner in Oulton about six o'clock, and after the murder caught the 7.56 train from Woodlesford; he got out at Hunslet, and with Sergeant Lumb went to D'Arcy's lodgings, but he was out. They went again at ten minutes to ten and apprehended the man, taking out of his pocket 7s.3d. in silver and 1s 2½d. in copper. He would only have on a silk hat, stating that the felt one would not fit him.

Sergeant Lumb corroborated the previous evidence, detailing more minutely the circumstances and conversation.

Margaret Smith, prisoner's landlady detailed what occured on prisoner coming in at ten o'clock, stating that on the Saturday previous, D'Arcy had sold the felt hat to Hemp, his fellow lodger.

John Houlton spoke to finding the poker.

Jeremiah Coope to finding the sampler.

Joseph Moore to finding the chisel, which Joseph Hirst had given to the prisoner some time ago.

Robert Ball deposed to finding the watch.

Supt. Hall and *P. C. Houlton*, gave evidence respecting the footprints which correspond with prisoner's boots.

Inspector Fauquar and *Sergeant Tarton* deposed to D'Arcy's conduct when being identified, and agreed in declaring that he said when they attempted to put the hat on his head "You had better bring the poker and put it in my hand, and get them all to look at me."

MR. BLACKBURN, in addressing the jury, cautioned them on the danger of depending upon circumstantial evidence, pointing out several discrepancies or improbabilities holding that his appearance and actions were not such as one would expect to find in a murderer of such an outrageous nature,—the discrepancy in the time, the somewhat conflicting evidence as to the man and his clothing, especially about the hat. Witnesses would be called to prove that the prisoner was at Thwaite Gate, where he did not get to by any train, and where he could not get to in the time by walking. If he was the man he could not have walked to Thwaite Gate, because as he (Mr. Blackburn) would show them, a travelling car took him to Boar-lane, from whence he went to South-parade. The prosecution had fixed the prisoner at Methley station. The jury must recollect that every one of those who had seen him on the road had never seen him before. They must also recollect that going from Woodlesford station back again he would pass through a populous place where there were numbers of houses, and yet there was nobody had been found who had addressed him going back from Woodlesford station to Oulton, a district where he was well known. Although from John-o'-Gaunt's on towards the station they had traced him, because his occupation was known yet not a soul was brought forward to identify him who knew him before. Now it was part of his (Mr. Blackburn's) case that the prisoner was at the John-o'-Gaunt's, that he did go to the Woodlesford station, that he did not go by that train, and that he walked to Thwaite Gate. If he had gone on by that train there would be an end to this because he was the only man about that neighbourhood who could be identified by those he had alluded to. He was a travelling clockmaker, who, once known as a clockmaker with a billycock hat, or a case, or an umbrella, or watch, would be well recollected in the places he travelled in. One witness said he left by the train for Leeds. Did the jury think that a man like the prisoner could be so cold-blooded as to rush into a prayer meeting, and put up an appeal "Oh, see how innocent I am," and join in prayer in the way his friend had put it. He was a delegate from a Sunday school, and he went there to do his duty. Was he covered with blood? It was stated that around the poor old man was a pool of blood. On the poker there [illegible] washbasin, and on the [illegible] table there were splashes of blood? The man who had done this must also have been splashed with blood. Yet here was the prisoner walking into a place calm and collected, with not a speck of anything on him, and apologising to Mr. Gunson for being late. All the things that had been found, and all the details given respecting the prisoner's movements that night, marked a deliberation which he (Mr. Blackburn) could not suppose him to be capable of. Every one whom he should call who could speak to him positively, and every one that the prosecution had called who could state to him positively, spoke of him as being calm, cool, and collected. The learned counsel also remarked upon the fact that the woman Smith had stated that the felt hat produced in court was purchased from the prisoner by Hemp, who did not leave her house until Monday, the 7th of March, and that the same hat was taken by the detective out of Hemp's box on the day following the murder. The statement of the prisoner when he was apprehended, that he had been at Bramley all day, was true, if the word "all" had been omitted. He did not deny being at Oulton, for he knew that he had spoken to Chapman to Wright, and to Chadwick, and that he had been at the Woodlesford station, but a witness would be called who would tell the jury that he was at Bramley in the morning; and after this witness had been called and after the tramway car conductor and driver had given their evidence, it would be for the jury to say whether they could rely on the evidence for the prosecution. The prisoner's conduct at Wakefield, when he refused to have the felt hat on, and when he said, "You might as well give me the poker," was accountable, for he knew he had had the silk hat on, and indignant and excited he threw the felt hat off when they put it on. Then with reference to the footprints. There was only one that was fully visible. But the prisoner's boots were not at all remarkable. They were ordinary ready-made boots and had no distinguishing nails or plates. The jury would however, deal with the case on the facts. Though they had nothing to do with the consequences of their verdict, yet he had no doubt they would feel a great deal happier if they came to the conclusion which he had pointed out, namely, that the prisoner at the bar had not had this crime brought home to him. That such might be their verdict would be the prayer of all who had the interests of justice and mercy at heart.

Yesterday morning the witnesses for the defence were called.

Sarah Lambert said she saw D'Arcy at Bramley about 12 o'clock, wearing a silk hat.

Annie Frost saw him near his lodgings in Hunslet between half past twelve and one, having on a silk hat.

Michael Armstead, tram car conductor, and *Walter Sutcliffe*, driver, gave evidence that prisoner got into their car at Thwaite Gate at 8.15 on Tuesday evening. (His Lordship afterwards pointed out that this could not be, as D'Arcy was at South Parade at 8.20).

John Lowes saw prisoner enter his lodgings at ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, wearing a tall silk hat.

These were all the witnesses brought forward for the defence.

Mr. Blackburn then ably addressed the jury and laid great stress on the improbability of a murderer going direct from the scene of the murder to a public religious meeting, and on his not having any marks of blood on his clothes.

Mr. Wheelhouse followed criticising strongly the feeble nature of the defence which scarcely touched the strong evidence against prisoner.

HIS LORDSHIP, in summing up the case to the jury, said they were now called upon to perform the most solemn duty which could devolve upon any human being, and notwithstanding that they had attended now for the greater part of three days most carefully to the body of the evidence which had adduced, he thought they would agree with him that it was his duty, now that the whole of the evidence was before them to call attention—thought it might be necessary—to the case as a whole. The evidence on both sides was then closely recapitulated, concluding his remarks by pointing out, if the prisoner went to the meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association from from Thwaite Gate, he could not be there till about a quater to nine, while the witness Gunson said he was there at about twenty minetes past eight. The case against the prisoner was, no doubt one of circumstantial evidence. If the evidence led them, beyond all reasonable doubt, to the conclusion that the prisoner was the man who committed the murder, no matter what the consequences might be, they would say so. If, on the other hand, their minds were left in such a state of reasonable doubt, they would have the right to say that the evidence did not satisfy them beyond that substantial and reasonable doubt, and would acquit the prisoner. His Lordship spoke fully three hours and a half.

The jury retired at 5.20, and returned at 6.10.

In reply to the CLERK OF ARRAIGNS (Mr. Bromley), the FOREMAN, with tears in his eyes, announced that the jury found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The CLERK OF ARRAIGNS,—John D'Arcy you have been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder. Have you any thing to say why judgement of death should not be passed upon you, according to law.

The Prisoner.—My Lord and gentlemen of the jury,—I am innocent! Praise the Lord! At the same time, I cannot but return thanks to my Lord and to the jury for their carefulness in the examination of this case. No doubt it has been fearfully and wonderfully got up. It has been put against me without a cause, but God, who is righteousness, is very high. He has surrounded me once before in trial and in affliction. He has been my friend. He will not depart from me now. The guilty one may be found out; he will, surely; but it will be when it is too late. Into the hands of the Lord I commend my spirit." He charged Sergeants Tarton, Fargular and Lumb with false statements about his words in gaol and the hat, and continued." My Lord, I commit myself to my God. Gentlemen of the jury, you have sat very patiently, no doubt. You have heard some awful language—some fearful expressions in the evidence, which expressions I am not able at the present time—I am so horrified at the scene that was laid before you—to express myself with propriety. I am astonished—I may as well say I am cast down, but God will raise me up. My Lord, pass my sentence.

His Lordship having assumed the black cap, admonished the prisoner to make the best use of his time in preparing for eternity, assured him his counsel had made out the best case possible, and that he need hope for nothing less than death. He urged him to confess his guilt, and passed sentence in the usual form, concluding by saying he earnestly prayed that the Lord might have mercy on his soul.

The prisoner, who throughout the trial, has maintained a cool and collected state of mind, during his Lordship's concluding remarks clasped his hands and bowed, and was quietly removed from the dock.

PROLIFIC EWES.—An ewe belonging to Mr. Abraham Judson, Farmer Rothwell, has four fine lambs, another having three. They are now several weeks old and doing well.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

On Monday last [illegible] summoned the parents of [illegible] Walter Vollin, of Rothwell, and Fred Ross, of Rothwell Haigh, for irregular attendance at school. The cases were proved by W. Denton, attendance officer. The two former were fined 5s each, and in the latter case an order was made for the child to attend school in the future. The Magistrates warned them against any future neglect.

ROTHWELL.

On Wednesday evening the property of Mr. Joseph Ward, Church Field, Rothwell, consisting of three dwelling-houses was offered for sale by public auction at the White Swan Inn, in Rothwell, by Mr. William Lunn. The bidding commenced at £500 and rose to £575, when the auctioneer declared the reserve price was £700. Failing to obtain an advance the lot was declared unsold. Property in this village seems to be at a discount; numbers of houses are tenantless, and rents in many instances are being reduced; houses that formerly let for 4s 3d are now offered at 3s per week.

A LOST CHILD.

When Rothwell Band left the village on Saturday last for the demonstration at Leeds, a number of little ones from four to six years of age followed them, and proceeded on the highaway to Thwaite Gate. One little fellow, returning after the others, named Henry Daker, son of Wm. Daker, Rothwell, instead of turning off the Highway at Jaw Bones Lane, went straight on to Wakefield. In the evening an outcry was made for him but in vain, and again on Sunday the search was continued but without success. The little fellow was eventually found at the Police station, Wakefield, by his parents, who speedily brought the little fellow to his home. Some poor old woman had taken pity on the boy and given him some meat and bread and since his return he says she was his grandmother, but he will not go see her any more for he was so tired when he went.

CRICKET.

ROTHWELL 1st ELEVEN v. WOODHOUSE TEMPERANCE 1st ELEVEN

ROTHWELL.	
T. Dobson, b Firth	21
Z. Ellis b Ainsley	1
E. Whiteley, c Ainsley b G[illegible]	9
W. Newfield b Midgley	5
C. Tiffany c Jacques b Firth	3
A. Fowler, c and b Firth	5
H. Chapman, b Midgley	0
J. Bedford, c Moss b Midgley	0
J. Kay, not out	6
J. Gibson, run out	0
J. Ambler, b Midgley	1
Extras	4
Total	[illegible]

WOODHOUSE TEMPERANCE.	
F. M. Midgley, b Tiffany	0
J. Jacques b Whiteley	2
J. Firth b Tiffany	0
W. Ainsley, c Whiteley b Dobson	0
H. Taylor, b Whiteley	10
J. Dover, c Fowler b Whiteley	2
R. Gelding, run out	1
J. C[illegible] b Tiffany	0
J. Dufton, b Whiteley	0
E. Barker, c and b Tiffany	1
R. Moss, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	46

LOFTHOUSE v. UPPER ARMLEY

This match was played at Armley on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for Lofthouse. The following are the scores:—

UPPER ARMLEY.	
J. Wilson,	2
J. Ramsey,	2
J. C. Verity,	0
H. Ackroyd,	17
J. Scott,	9
A. Marshall,	0
F. Duce	5
C. Tetley,	17
J. Cooper,	1
S. Ramsey, not out	12
W. L. Barker,	2
Extras	4
Total	77

LOFTHOUSE.	
T. Hammond, not out	23
S. Ward,	0
M. Lunn,	10
W. Idle,	1
A. France,	1
J. Parker,	5
J. Sharp,	2
H. Moorhouse,	1
H. Noble,	1[illegible]
Mr. J. Charlesworth, not out	20
W. Atkinson, to bat	
Extras	10
Total for 8 wickets	8[illegible]

ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN v. WOODHOUSE TEMPERANCE 2nd ELEVEN

ROTHWELL.	
W. Richardson b Horsey	3
G. Wilson, run out	6
A. Batty, c Wa[illegible] b Hare	1
W. Wright b Horsey	21
T. T. Rawling, b Horsey	6
T. Richardson b Horsey	2
F. Green, b Horsey	14
H. Hobson, c Horsey b Halstead	0
H. Bennett, not out	0
W. Cockey, b Horsey	0
J. Verity, b Halstead	1
Extras	5
Total	62

WOODHOUSE TEMPERANCE.	
Kendall run out	7
Backhouse, c [illegible] b Batty	0
Horsey, b Green	1[illegible]
Wood run out	1
Townsley, c Verity b Batty	[illegible]
Emmott, b Batty	3
Rayner, b Green	2
W[illegible] b Green	0
Halstead, c [illegible] b Green	2
Waite, not out	0
Hayes, stumped out	3
Extras	5
Total	[illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which if neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralized, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and [illegible] all diseased action, whether internal or external.

FOR Mourning Cards or Circulars, and every description of Printing go to
The "Times" Office, Rothwell.

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Our London Correspondent.

[We deem it right to state that we do not at all times identify ourselves with our Correspondent's opinions.]

Members of Parliament breathe more freely since the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the filling up of six seats which have remained vacant for the past nine years. The Leader of the House of Commons has assured that assembly that before Parliament is dissolved the Government will introduce a bill assigning those vacant seats, but he sees no probability of such a measure being introduced during the present session. No wonder that members cheered this announcement, for it told them in effect that there would be no dissolution this year, and that another session of Parliamentary life was before them. At least such is the construction which has generally been put upon Sir Stafford Northcote's statement. Another session will make this Parliament the longest of the century. There have been two which have each run six years and two months, namely from April, 1820, to June, 1826, in the Premiership of Lord Liverpool; and from May, 1859, to July, 1865, in the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. Now, the present Parliament will be six years old on the 5th March next; and as, if summoned at all for next session, it would certainly sit longer than May, and would most probably run into July or August, it would then have had an existence of nearly six years and a half, supposing it to be dissolved at the end of that session. But the spirit of the Septennial Act would be adhered to if the dissolution took place before the 5th March, 1881. There is thus yet nearly one year and ten months of virtual life in the existing House of Commons, should necessity arise for displaying it.

In discussing this question there is one consideration which ought not to be lost sight of. The ranks of the House of Commons are continually being recruited by new members; so that, although the entire body was elected more than five years ago, the latest additions, in filling up vacancies which are continually arising, represent the passing thoughts and the moving life of the nation as they are witnessed to-day. It is not many who know that since this Parliament first assembled at Westminster, as many new men have been returned as are sometimes the result of a general election. For instance, the dissolution of 1859 gave the country 131 new members of Parliament; while up to this time 135 new M.P.'s have been elected while this House has been sitting. Of course the fresh and vigorous life of a Legislature is more perceptible immediately after a general election than when it is filtered over half a decade; still there stands the fact that some new men are always to be found amongst the 650 members at St. Stephen's. Last year alone 38 vacancies arose from various causes, or on an average one in about every ten days. Fifty-five members of the present House have been removed by death, a large number have resigned their seats, many have become peers, others have withdrawn from legislative life through appointments to naval, military, and civil offices.

Whenever the promised Appropriation of Seats Bill is introduced, it is certain to lead to lively debates and repeated divisions. In the year 1861 a similar measure was brought forward, assigning four seats which had long remained empty, and which after many contentions were allotted—one to Birkenhead, one to South Lancashire, and two to the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Reform Act of 1867 redressed many inequalities in the distribution of seats, but it is evident from the hosts of claimants now, that many large and populous places claim the privilege of enfranchisement. There are at least a score of great towns scrambling for the four English seats, for of course the two Irish seats now vacant will be assigned to Irish constituencies. When this bill comes on, the struggle over it will be one of the most animated witnessed in the closing years of this Parliament.

The fluctuations in the marriage rate are declared by competent authorities adequately and faithfully to reflect the prosperity or adversity of a country. We must now learn that last year the marriage-rate was equal to 17 per thousand of the estimated population during the December quarter. This showed a further decline from the rates prevailing in the three preceding quarters, and was lower than in any corresponding period of any year since civil registration was established, with only one exception, and that was as far back as 1843. The returns show a marked and general depression in the marriage-rate throughout the kingdom, but it was exceptionally observable amongst the mining population of Durham and Northumberland. In the December quarter the rate ranged in England from 11 per thousand in Hereford and Salop to 20 and 21 in Suffolk and Norfolk. In London the marriage-rate was equal to 21 per thousand; but taking the whole of England and Wales it did not exceed 15, showing a further decrease from the rates which had declined steadily from 17 in 1873, and 16 in 1877.

It appears from returns issued from the Board of Trade that 23,864 emigrants embarked during the first quarter of this year from the various ports of the United Kingdom at which emigration offices are stationed, showing an increase of 4,983, or 26 per cent. upon the number returned in the corresponding period of 1878. The proportion of emigration which was unusually small in the beginning of 1877, has since steadily increased. Distributing proportionally 518 whose nationality was undistinguished, and excluding foreigners, the emigrants of British origin during the last quarter were 19,835, including 13,691 English, 1,794 Scotch, and 4,350 Irish. The proportion of emigrants to a million of the population were 544 from England, 495 from Scotland, and 811 from Ireland. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase was equal to 25 per cent. among the English, 33 per cent. among the Scotch, and 28 per cent. among the Irish emigrants. Of the total number, 38 per cent. left for the United States, 37 for the Australian colonies, 9 for British North America, and 16 for all other places; the largest proportional increase occurred among the emigrants to the Australian colonies. This is not surprising. Australia is a splendid country yet in its infancy; and when we are told by witnesses before the Wine Duties' Committee that so luxuriant is the vine in that island that it is almost treated as a weed, no one can wonder that it is a favourite field for those who seek a new home amid the distant seas.

Sir Joseph Bazalgette, the engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and architect of the Thames Embankment, has been giving to a Committee of the House of Commons some very interesting information. Two or three times in recent years the river has burst its banks along miles of populated country, committing enormous damage to property. This result has generally followed the concurrence of a high tide with an immense rainfall, so that a vast body of land-water coming down the stream has been met by a far more powerful body sweeping up from the German Ocean, driven back, and then out over the banks upon the streets and squares nearest the water's edge. It has been a tradition that by the construction of the granite embankments, thus narrowing the width of the channel, sufficient room is not left for the flood water which comes down in the winter; hence the overflow. This idea is based upon the presumption that the same quantity of tide comes up the river now as before the reclamation of 52 acres of land now covered by the embankments. Sir Joseph Bazalgette, however, says that this is not so. The water which formerly flowed over these 52 acres comes no longer, now that there is no room for it in the river. That is to say, it does not come to beat itself against the hard and inexorable walls of the embankments, but prefers to enjoy its bath of free liberty in the open sea.

Sir William Walworth, who was Lord Mayor of London in the days of Wat Tyler's insurrection, and who struck down that insolent rebel in the presence of the King, has given his name to a densely-populated district of the metropolis, on the south side of the river. Walworth is a part of the parliamentary borough of Lambeth, and in its farthest boundaries, is about three miles from the Royal Exchange. Within living memory, and in the pre-railway times, a hackney coach from Walworth to London cost 4s. 6d., or eighteenpence a mile. You can now book at the Walworth-road Station for Ludgate-hill by the Chatham and Dover line for a couple of pence. When we look at the higher value of money half a century ago, and its diminished worth now, the difference between 4s. 6d. then and 2d. now is incalculably greater than is represented by these figures. Wealth is more abundant, and travelling is cheaper, and not only travelling, but textile manufactures of all descriptions. And notwithstanding all that has been said about the increased cost of living, it is certain that the charges for food are on the decline. The average price of wheat during the three months ending in March was 39s. per quarter, a reduction by 1s. 2d. from the steadily decreasing prices in the five preceding quarters. Wheat was, at the same time cheaper than in any quarter since 1865. The mean wholesale prices of beef and mutton also showed a further decline from those which had previously prevailed. The average price of the best sea-borne coal in the London market, put in barge from the collier in the Thames, was likewise less than in the preceding three months. Facts such as these show that, although the country is not so prosperous as it was four or five years ago, it does not cost the people so much to live as it then did.

The events in Afghanistan have been dwarfed in interest lately by the more exciting news from the Cape, but there is little doubt that the arrival of Yakoob Khan in the English camp at Gandamak marks a new departure one way or the other in our relations with his country. The position of the new Ameer is unquestionably one of great difficulty; and that peace will be welcome even to people so accustomed to distractions as the conflicting tribes of Afghanistan. There seems however, to be one indispensable condition to the conclusion of a permanent understanding with Oriental countries. The inhabitants thereof are accustomed to use grand and figurative language, often sacrificing hard and practical facts to the perfection of an allegory or the turning of a period. It is on record that at Umballa, some years ago, when every effort was made to avoid the slightest misunderstanding, Lord Mayo regretted that Shere Ali had been allowed to go away with a false impression on a most important point. Circumstances are now far more complicated than they were even then; and we may fairly hope that there will be no ambiguity in the terms of the treaty, if one should fortunately be concluded, or in the verbal communications which are made to Yakoob Khan.

Astronomers have speculated upon the quantity of heat experienced in the planets further removed from the sun than we are; and certainly in some of them, Neptune for instance, the number of sunless days must be very considerable. Mr. Richard A. Proctor has told us how the heat of the sun, instead of being concentrated upon the created worlds, and so utilised in them, is scattered, and thus wasted amid the vast infinities of space lying between them, and that this waste of light and heat will in far distant ages tell a tale upon the value of the great luminary as the centre of the life of the planetary system. Do we already see the dawn of that terrible time? This question is asked not altogether because of the forests of leafless trees in the middle of May, but in the face of a startling fact which has just been communicated to the public by the Registrar-General. He says of the month of January last that it was unusually sunless, only fourteen hours of bright sunshine being recorded at Greenwich during the whole time. Imagine fourteen hours of bright sunshine in thirty-one days! Still, in that gloomy dreary time there was one consolation—Spring was coming. That was four months ago; but is it here even yet? An American, whom one would fain hope to be a wag, has predicted that there will be skating on the Serpentine in July. Correct as many of the New York weather forecasts have aforetime proved, it is sincerely to be trusted that the premises upon which this is based will prove to be without foundation.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE RECEPTION OF YAKOOB KHAN.

Under date Peshawur, May 11, the Correspondent of *The Times* gives the following description of the reception of the Ameer Yakoob Khan by the British:—

The arrangements made for the reception of Ameer Yakoob Khan on Thursday were as follows:—Major Cavagnari left the camp at 6 a.m., with a guard of honour under Major Wood, consisting of 50 Hussars and 50 of the Guides Cavalry. All the troops in the camp were drawn up soon after on the Cabul road; the Infantry, in extended files, at open order, forming up with the Cavalry and Artillery, which were in ordinary line of formation. The street was fully two miles long. The guard of honour met the Ameer about six miles from the camp—one mile beyond the famous hill which witnessed such a different sight 37 years ago. The guard of honour was formed up by the roadside to await the Ameer. He was soon seen approaching, with Mustaufi Habibullah, his Finance Minister, and General Daoud Shah riding immediately behind him, and six of his near relatives in a line at a few paces distance. Major Cavagnari and his secretary, Jenkyns, awaited the Ameer in the road, and received him with a formal shake of hands, the escort saluting. The Ameer is a man of good appearance, looking his age, which is 34. His features are of the usual Afghan aquiline type, somewhat careworn, but marked with character and resolution. He wore the usual Afghan cloak of light brown native material, but made to sit gracefully over his erect form. His trousers and boots were of European cut, and his head-dress was a close-fitting cap of Astrakhan wool, with a tassel. He rode a handsome chestnut Turcoman charger, caparisoned with a European military saddle and bridle, and on which he sat gracefully. Dahoud Shah is a heavy, uninteresting-looking man, of great stature, dressed in an illfitting Afghan cloak, with loose trousers and English soldier's boots, innocent of blacking. Mustaufi Habibullah has no pretension to a military air, but looks like an ordinary Indian official. The suite of relatives were all young men, some of them showing marks of good birth and breeding, but otherwise not remarkable. Hashum Khan, sometimes, but mistakenly, called Ahmed Ali Khan, was regarded with some interest as being the Ameer's mother's nominee for the throne in opposition to Yakoob. Physically, however, he is very inferior to Ameer Yakoob, who looks every inch the important personage he his. After the reception the cavalcade soon re-formed, the Guides leading, followed by the Ameer and his two principal officers. Major Cavagnari rode on the Ameer's left, Wood on his right, both a little behind him. The line of relatives followed them, a few mounted attendants and grooms and some Hussars bringing up the rear. In this order the procession arrived within two miles of the Camp and entered the street formed by the troops, where Sir Samuel Browne joined it. The troops were in the best uniform which the exigencies of the transport service have permitted them to retain. Each regiment in turn presented arms, the bands playing the National Anthem, followed by the regimental quick step. All looked well. The British troops, bronzed and healthy, were nearest the camp. The native troops including two regiments of Goorkhas, were all in excellent form. As the Ameer's tents were approached, a Royal salute was fired from a heavy battery, the last gun being fired just as the Ameer alighted at the tent. Here Major Cavagnari took leave of the Ameer and left him to repose in quiet. Everything went off well, and the Ameer could hardly fail to be pleased with the cordiality and marked respect with which he was received. The guard of honour formed by the 17th Foot was in attendance at the tent, but with excellent taste was withdrawn after saluting.

GANDAMAK, May 11.

On Thursday afternoon Major Cavagnari paid his first visit of ceremony to Ameer Yakoob Khan. To save the Ameer unnecessary fatigue, it was arranged that Sir Samuel Browne should pay his visit at the same time. Sir Samuel Browne was accompanied by Colonel Macgregor and his Divisional Staff; Major Cavagnari by his secretary and interpreter, Mr. Jenkyns. The British officers were received outside the Ameer's tent by Mustaufi Habibullah and General Daoud Shah, and on entering were welcomed in due form by the Ameer. Sir Samuel Browne was accorded the place of honour on the Ameer's right, Major Cavagnari being seated next to him. The remaining British officers, four in number, sat on Major Cavagnari's right. General Daoud Shah and Mustaufi Habibullah sat on the Ameer's left. After the usual inquiries as to health, &c., the names of the British officers present were mentioned to the Ameer by Major Cavagnari, who then handed him a kharetta, or letter, from the Viceroy, which the Ameer passed to Mustaufi Habibullah, who forthwith opened the important and imposing document and, advancing close to the Ameer, proceeded to read the contents of the khareeta, which I need hardly say is the first personal communication made by the Viceroy to the Ameer. It was addressed to him under the style and title of "Ameer Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Wali of Cabul," thereby acknowledging him as *de facto* ruler of the country. This formal recognition of his position will doubtless be very valuable to the Ameer at present. The purport of the khareeta was to offer the Viceroy's condolences on his father's decease and to introduce Major Cavagnari as the Viceroy's plenipotentiary during the approaching negotiations. The contents of the khareeta could hardly fail to gratify the Ameer, but he has his features under perfect control, and is studiously careful never to allow them to betray his feelings. Indeed, his self-possession and dignified bearing are remarkable for one who has but so lately assumed the kingly office. After some further formal conversation tea was handed round in small china cups which would not have done discredit in a London drawing-room, the attendant being careful never to turn his back on the Ameer. The British officers then withdrew, the Ameer shaking hands separately with each of them. Mustaufi Habibullah and General Daoud Shah attended them to the outside of the tent, and after shaking hands waited while they mounted their horses. On Friday afternoon the Ameer returned the visit of Sir Samuel Browne and Major Cavagnari, the whole Divisional Staff, and the General officers commanding brigades being present. The Ameer, who was dressed in the same plain but becoming costume described at the first meeting with Major Cavagnari, was, of course, received with a Royal salute, the guard of honour being furnished by the 51st Light Infantry. The interview was held in Major Cavagnari's double-poled tent, which did duty as a durbar tent. The chairs were arranged in horse-shoe fashion, so as to avoid, in accordance with the required etiquette, assigning the Ameer a marked central position. On the Ameer's left sat Sir Samuel Browne and Major Cavagnari; on his right, General Daoud Shah, Mustaufi Habibullah, Sirdar Hashum Khan, and five others, the Ameer's near relations. The British Staff, about 20 in number, occupied places indiscriminately to the right and left and below those already mentioned. After some formal inquiries and conversation, the officers present were separately presented and shook hands with the Ameer, the representatives of the Press being also introduced to the Ameer, who is familiar with London news. I may record one observation made by the Ameer in the course of conversation, because it may be thought to convey a slight touch of irony or humour. He expressed a fear that the English officers had experienced much discomfort in advancing so far into a country like Afghanistan. This remark was judiciously answered by Major Cavagnari, and, tea having been handed round, the Ameer took leave under the same formalities with which he had been received. The Ameer is fast winning the good will of the camp by his very dignified and correct demeanour, free alike from either cringing or swagger. At the next interview business will be commenced.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.

The returns of emigration from the Mersey during the month of April, which were issued on Saturday, show an enormous increase.

It appears that 65 vessels left the Mersey last month with 10,917 passengers, of whom 5,348 were English, 58 Scotch, 1,546 Irish, 3,809 foreigners, and 156 whose nationalities were not known. Their destinations were—8,931 to the United States, 1,723 to British North America, 48 to Australia, 110 to South America, 39 to the East Indies, 12 to the West Indies, 9 to China, and 44 to the West Coast of Africa. A comparison shows that the figures of last month were 6,015 over those of the previous month—March—and 4,090 over April, 1878.

Emigration during the present month has also been carried on very briskly, and if continued the numbers will be several thousands in excess of the figure of corresponding months for many years past.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY ON THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

In London last Saturday evening, the annual dinner in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund was held at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Rosebery presided, being supported on his right by Cardinal Manning and on his left by Lord Houghton, the President of the Fund. Amongst those present were M. Gennadius, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires; Colonel Ellis, Consul-General for Persia; the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Leitrim, Lord Crewe, Lord Sandhurst, the Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett, M.P., the Hon. Charles French, M.P., Lord Ellenborough, Colonel Burne, C.S.I., Colonel Montgomery, of Virginia, Major O'Beirne, M.P., Captain Stacpoole, M.P., Sir George Bowyer, M.P., Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Sir Basil Hall, Sir Patrick O'Brien, M.P., &c.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the Earl of Rosebery, who rose amidst loud cheers, in the course of a humorous speech, said:—

My lords and gentlemen—I have now to propose the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund." The position in which I find myself on the present occasion reminds me of a story which I once read in a French memoir, and which is more amusing than anything I can say of my own. A few French journalists agreed to get up a procession, and wanted a Diana to preside at it. A comely English matron entering the room, they hailed her as a deliverer, and persuaded her that they were conferring a great honour upon her by selecting a foreign lady for the character of Diana. Accordingly she passed through the streets as a heathen goddess, unconscious of the ridiculous character of the part she was performing. I am afraid that I shall act a similar part on this occasion, and that my presence here may be taken as a joke. ("No, no.") But I have not come unprepared, for I have devoted my afternoon to the statistics bearing upon the case. I was astonished to find that there are 1,924 newspapers in the United Kingdom. That is a stupendous fact. Every well-educated man in our advanced civilisation is of opinion that he takes in every decent newspaper. (Laughter.) And now I come to another singular fact. I myself belong to a particular party, and I said to myself, "The influence of the Press is enormous. We hear every day that the Press is omnipotent, and that our party is driven, like Hagar, into the wilderness." Well, I looked into the record, and I found that the newspapers were divided into Liberal and Conservative. Then I said to myself, "We are constantly reminded that the country is not governed by the metropolis, and that the metropolitan press does not represent the opinion of the country." In the interests of my own party I trust that the metropolitan press does not represent the opinions of the country. But let us go to the country, as the nation may shortly be inclined to do. In England, according to my statistics, there are 335 Liberal and 228 Conservative papers. In Wales there are twenty-nine Liberal and only nine Conservative newspapers. In Scotland I feel safe. There are eighty-nine Liberal and only twenty-one Conservative newspapers. But, passing from the doubtful region of politics, I find that twenty-eight newspapers are devoted to ladies' fashions. Again, there are thirty-two humorous papers; and this is a most melancholy thing. (Laughter.) I say that no such tribute has ever been paid, and no sarcasm has ever been passed so severe on the climate and the amusements of this country, as the fact that we have to seek consolation in the pages of thirty-two humorous papers. I find that the Jews have two newspapers of their own, and only two, but that no less than five newspapers are devoted to the conversion of the Jews. (Laughter.) I ventured, in a spirit of audacity which is only to be excused after dinner, to taunt the press here present with their want of influence over the politics of this country, and I say that while the Jews require only two papers for their defence against the attack of five papers for their conversion, I have renewed grounds for saying that the press of this country has not the influence which it professes to exercise. But I have only treated you to these statistics because they are a dry and necessary portion of a speech of this kind. I should prefer to take the papers of this country and divide them in their relations to us under three heads. I take it that we view the papers from three different points of view. There is the point of view to which we all belong, viz., the readers of the papers. (Hear, hear.) I believe there is only one person in the world who is said not to read the papers, and that is Mr. Carlyle. (A laugh.) The second heading to which I would call attention are the people who are written and read about, and who are the subjects of the newspapers; and the third heading under which we naturally classify our points of view are the writers in the newspapers. Taking the readers first, they seem to me to be a universal class, and a class which has great claims upon the consideration of the newspaper press. We take in, as we fondly believe, every respectable paper. We are under the impression that our conversation is not uninfluenced by what we read in the morning. There are many of our friends whom we would regret to sit next to at dinner if they had not read the leading articles in the papers. Well, now, I often wonder what the people who are written about in the newspapers feel like—(hear, hear)—because those distinguished men, when they wake up in the morning, must come to the perusal of the daily papers with very different sensations to those which are felt by private individuals like ourselves. They must expect to see their policy expounded for them, their secrets exposed, and very likely their villainy brought to light. I suppose that Lord Beaconsfield never opens a newspaper without seeing the objects of his policy set forth, and that Mr. Gladstone never opens one without seeing the blackness of his conduct brought home. (Cheers and laughter.) I used to wonder once why they did not take the trouble to keep a secretary to contradict what was said about them in the papers which was not consonant with the facts, and I heard the reason in America. There is a story of a vacillating American statesman, who was in conversation with a few friends as to what course ought to be adopted with regard to misrepresentation in the press, and a man said to him "The obvious course is not to contradict, not to take notice of what is said of you in the papers. People will find you out in time if you do not contradict these things." "Well," said my American statesman, heaving a deep sigh, "that was the course I once pursued. I entered on public life with a resolution that whatever the press—which is acrimonious, as you know in America—might say of me, I would take no notice of it. For years and years I persevered, till at last my friends came to me and said, 'There is an accusation in one paper of such an unutterably villainous kind that you owe it to yourself, and to your supporters to contradict it.' 'Well,' said that American statesman, 'what did they (the papers) do? Why, they went and proved it, the villians!'"—(laughter)—and I have always thought that that American statesman must have regretted his unwise divergence from the moral principle of his life. Coming to the most important class of the three—I divide them also into three classes—the reporters, the leader writers who forge the thunderbolts at home, and "our own correspondents"—I have often thought that the modern representative of the lion's mouth at Venice, into which everbody used to fling questions and pass away, is the editor's box in London. In 1832 Sir Robert Peel mentioned as his first tribute to English journalism that the articles of that time were far superior to the letters of Junius, and added that it was no inconsiderable matter for the writers of those articles to allow their names to remain unknown. (Cheers.) I will pass on to our unknown correspondent—or rather "our own correspondent." The great invention of the modern days of journalism, our own correspondent, is the omniscience of the country. I have always had a lingering suspicion that the slave who accompanied the Roman victor in his chariot, and whispered to him that he was mortal, was "our own correspondent." (Laughter and cheers.) I have sometimes suspected that the elder Pliny, who perished at the eruption of Vesuvius, ventured there as a newspaper correspondent to describe the volcano, and lost his life in the desperate attempt. (Laughter and cheers.) I firmly believe that Orpheus, who went down into regions we never speak of, went there as the special correspondent of some early paper. (Laughter.) Indeed, it must have struck all of you that there is an element of omniscience in our own correspondent. . . . Nothing is unknown to the correspondent of the press in this country, and I am not joking when I refer to the extraordinary energy they manifest. I believe there is no tribute warm enough to honour them for the energy with which they undergo peril and danger, and length of journey in order to describe to us at home what is remarkable in the world. (Cheers.) There is not a campaign that is fought where you do not find a correspondent, or many correspondents, ready to face the dangers and privations of war in order to bring intelligence of it home to his countrymen. There is not an event that happens—and it is wonderful when you think of it—there is not a remarkable event which happens throughout the whole civilised or inhabited world that is not made known to us by the special correspondent. I ask you then, gentlemen, to pay due honour to this great profession—a profession which has struggled out of the great difficulties of the censorship of former times to a position of unequalled power in the present and unequalled possibilities in the future. All I ask in regard to the future of the press of this country is that their sacred trust may never deteriorate in their hands. And it is a sacred trust. Freedom may degenerate into licence, as we all very well know, and use may easily become abuse. I honestly say that I see no prospect of that at the present time; but I firmly believe that there is nothing on which the future liberty and prosperity of the country depends so entirely as the hope we entertain that the writers in the press are determined to maintain the sacred traditions which have been handed down to them, to use their enormous power as wisely as it is gigantic, to determine to wield the lash with judgment and award the crown with discrimination. And, therefore, I find myself asking you, with all the ardour and earnestness of which I am capable, to show your enthusiasm in the cause of the press this evening by a liberal contribution to its funds, as well as in the reception you give the president. I beg to couple with the toast the name of Lord Houghton, the president of the fund. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Lord Houghton, the president of the society, responded. He proposed "The Health of the Visitors," coupling the name of Cardinal Manning with the toast.

Cardinal Manning, in reply, alluded to the trying circumstances under which much newspaper work was done, especially Parliamentary reporting. He had known many instances in which the health of journalists had given way under the strain put upon them, and, as a consequence, distress had followed. The value and importance, therefore, of such an institution as the Newspaper Press Fund could not be over estimated, and it would always have his warmest sympathy and support.

Several other toasts were given, after which Mr. Hyde Clarke, the treasurer, announced that donations and subscriptions had already reached over £1,200.

Java Volcanoes.—The latest accounts from Singapore state that the volcanoes in both the eastern and the western districts of Java were in full activity. A broad river of fiery lava was flowing from the crater of Smeru down to the southern coast, illuminating all the neighbourhood at night with its ruddy light. The Gedeh mountain was ejecting an enormous amount of cinders, which were completely covering all the surrounding district.

THE "TWO-WHEELED HORSE."

When the bicycle was first introduced into England it was pretty generally thought that it would be a short-lived hobby. Those, however, who saw the fifth annual meet at Hampton Court on Saturday last must have had the admission forced on them that the "two-wheeled horse" has taken firm root in this country both as a pastime and for its general utility. Successful as the previous meets have proved, that of Saturday outdid them all. There were representatives from no less than 79 metropolitan clubs and 25 provincial. These, with about 500 unattached, numbered close on 2,000 riders. The weather was fine and bracing, and thanks to the presence of an adequate contingent of the police, excellent order was kept. Shortly after 5 p.m. the procession was formed, and the eight miles from the Lion-gates by the "Clarence Arms" and Pantile-bridge, through Bushey Park and back through Hampton, were ridden without any serious mishap.

A PASSENGER STEAMER WRECKED.

Advices received from Astoria announce the total wreck of the passenger steamer Great Republic, and the loss of ten lives. The Great Republic was one of a line of steamers running between San Francisco and Oregon. On the 19th ult. she was on a voyage from San Francisco to Astoria, having on board a large number of passengers, and also a large crew. She was in charge of a pilot at the time, and was endeavouring to enter port. The night was dark, and the steamer struck on the Columbia Bar, and very rapidly filled with water. The coolness displayed by the captain prevented a panic amongst the persons on board, and pretty good order, considering the circumstances, was maintained. All of the passengers left the vessel and reached the shore, though they lost nearly all they had on board. The last boat to leave the unfortunate steamer was one containing the first and second officers, the boatswain, two sailors, and eight stewards, but before it could reach the shore it was swamped, and the occupants were left struggling for their lives in the water. Three of them managed to swim ashore, but the remaining ten, including the two officers, perished. The inhabitants of the village made every provision for the comfort of the shipwrecked people, and schoolrooms, churches, and other places were thrown open for their accommodation. On the following morning the beach was covered for a considerable distance with the furniture and cargo of the vessel and a great deal of the passengers' effects. Several of the bodies of the unfortunate men who were drowned were also washed up on the beach. According to the latest accounts the Great Republic had broken in two, and was a complete wreck.

The LORD CHANCELLOR on the SOCIAL NEEDS of WORKMEN.

In London, on Saturday afternoon, a new coffee-bar, promoted by the Rev. Canon Fleming and clergy of Pimlico, was opened in the Buckingham Palace-road, in the presence of a large company, including the Home Secretary, Lord Cairns, Lord Hampton, Lord and Lady Harlech, Sir George Sartorius, Sir Charles Russell, V.C., M.P., Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., Captain Phipps, R.N., Sir John Heron-Maxwell and Lady Maxwell, Lady Brooke, and Lady Macnaghten.

The Lord Chancellor said the working man required what he seldom got in his own home—a warm and comfortable room, where he could, perhaps, smoke a pipe and read the newspaper. There was one place where he could always get these comforts, and that was the publichouse. But then he could only have them on these terms—that he would assist in the consumption of the liquors which the publichouse afforded. The object of these coffee-bars was to give to the working men all the comforts, and, to them, luxuries which they would obtain in the publichouse, without the penalty of having to consume that which the public-house sold. He believed it to be a fact that there were many working men led into habits of intemperance not because they originally had any desire, wish, or fancy for drink, but because they found in public-houses they could not have a comfortable seat unless they drank some of the products of the establishment. He was happy to think that the experiences of the last two years had established beyond all doubt that there was no difficulty whatever in a coffee palace or a coffee-bar being made a success financially. He concluded by declaring the bar open.

Mr. Cross said he heartily agreed with Lord Cairns in all he said concerning the successful management of these institutions, particularly that they should be made a commercial success. If they were going to make these places a matter of charity instead of a matter of business, instead of doing good they would do harm to those whom they wished to benefit. But if they made these coffee-bars a success commercially, they would succeed in two things—they would achieve the object of their wishes, and, what was more important, they would get other people to follow their example and open similar businesses all over the country. He was one of those who believed that they could not get rid of the great mass of intemperance in England by means of an Act of Parliament unless they did something else. So far as the law went they could secure public order and impose certain regulations, but if they began to make restrictions of too severe a nature they would probably meet with the fate they had in times past. The experiment had been tried over and over again in the history of England, and it had always failed. In the north of England, among the working classes themselves, there was growing up—not gradually, but rapidly—a very strong feeling that they would themselves do all in their power to put down this vice of intemperance, and a great many of the better working men would have no intercourse with those who were in the habit of getting intoxicated. He had heard very hard language sometimes used about drunken men, but those persons who made it ought to bear in mind the condition of many of those who gave way to strong drink; they ought to think of their wretched homes and want of conveniences and comforts. He could only hope in the next generation, when much that was now being done for the working men should have exerted its influence—when education would be more universal and the homes of artisans improved—that then might be apparent a very great diminution in this vice of intemperance, which, he was sorry to say, had been called abroad a national vice. Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson also spoke.

The company were then shown over the building by Canon Fleming, and much satisfaction was expressed at the general arrangements.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., opened the "Three Cups" coffee tavern at Walham-green, Fulham, the 16th house of the kind opened by the Coffee Taverns Company. He said they had come there that day to perform a small and unpretending piece of work in a quiet suburb of London, but it was part of the great and important work which had been going on in the British nation since the days of the Plantagenets. It was Edward III., he believed, who came to the conclusion that the number of taverns in London must be limited to three; intemperance had got to such a pass even 400 years ago, and from that time to this the collective wisdom of the nation had been struggling with the question. The Houses of Parliament and the Crown were still puzzled to know what to do with it, but he was happy to say that the English people had resolved to do for themselves that which the Legislature could not do for them. If they wished to do away with the drinking habits of the people, they must provide attractions equal to, if not surpassing, those of the publichouse, but without intoxicating liquors. This the Coffee Taverns Company endeavoured to do, and if his hearers would look around they would see that the tavern they were then in complied with every requirement.

Mr. W. Gordon, M.P., and Mr. Napier Higgins, Q.C., also spoke.

Mr. EDISON and the ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The American papers received by the last mail state that Mr. Edison is still engaged in his experiments with reference to the electric light, and hopes yet to overcome all difficulties and to make the light available for general use. In a recent interview with an American reporter, Mr. Edison, pointing to a number of carbon or voltaic arc lamps of Wallace's pattern which hung near the ceiling, said—

"In a short time I am going to light those lamps by the Wallace Machine, by the Gramme machine, and by my machine, and anybody can come here, watch the process, and draw conclusions as to the relative economy of each generator." "Why do you intend to employ the carbon lamps for purposes of illumination instead of your incandescent lamps?" asked the reporter. "Because everybody knows what the carbon lamp is, and, besides, because it is not my lamp." "How many carbon lamps can you light with one machine?" "I do not know. That is to be one of the tests. I am going to put as many lights in a circuit as each machine will stand, and then we will see how my machine will come out." Being questioned as to the subdivision of the electric light, the inventor said, "The question is very simple. If you take a lamp in which the voltaic arc is produced from two carbon pencils, the more current you put on the faster the pencils are consumed and the resistance offered is lessened. There necessarily results a great waste of power. If the lamp is limited to 250-candle light, it costs too much. By my plan the resistance is almost entirely at the lamp. The resistance of the conductor is to the resistance of the lamp as 1 to 100. The resistance of my lamp is as 192 against 1 to the resistance of the carbon lamp. You may consider the question most intelligently by taking a gas-burner as an example. If you have a half-inch gas-pipe and light the escaping gas without putting on a burner, how much gas-light can you get from an adjoining burner? Very little. But if you put in the half-inch pipe a burner, with a pin hole in it, you get a light without interfering with other burners. The same condition obtains in electric lighting. The carbon lamp represents the half-inch gas-pipe; the pin hole burner represents my lamp." "But is not the electric current exhausted, not with regard to the resisting agent, but according to the square of the distance travelled?" "No. If you are supplying a mile of wire and then add another mile, the current will be weakened equally throughout the whole line, but not to that extent. If you keep on extending your line, you will have to make your conductor thick and add more power." "How do you propose to carry this theory into effect?" "I shall have, proceeding from the central station, where a steam engine and a series of dynamo-machines are placed, a cable, say about an inch in diameter, composed of copper wires, each about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The cable will be laid in a trench immediately under the flagging of the side walk, and near the curb; every 25ft. a wire will be dropped to carry the current into a house, and when the terminus of the cable is reached there will be one wire left. Of course it will be necessary to construct the cable according to the number of houses in each district. As a district increases in population, the flagging can be taken up, and a section of cable can be placed alongside the original cable, and joined to it at each end. Thus the new houses can be supplied." "Will there not be a loss of electricity by induction or the influence of the earth?" "None whatever. And now I will tell you another thing. It is perfectly easy for me to get a light equal to 66 candles from each of my lamps; but I limit them to six." "Will not the construction of your station and your cables be very costly?" "No; and if it were, the profits would warrant the outlay."

According to the American papers, Mr. Edison has perfected his dynamo-electric machine, and with that, he says, he has solved the problem of the economical generation of electricity and the subdivision of the light. The machine was tested on the evening of May 2. Wires were connected with five of Wallace's voltaic lamps, and the moment steam power was applied the lamps were lit. The machine did not become hot, but it gave off a few sparks. The lamps gave a steady light, although currents of air were not excluded, and the five lamps were lit with one machine with one-half of 1-horse power for each lamp. The experiment, although imperfectly made, was entirely satisfactory and showed that Edison's generator would allow of nine lamps in a circuit, or would develope more dynamo-electric power per horse power than any machine yet constructed. The advantages of Edison's machine, so far as they have been demonstrated, consist in obtaining a great amount of electricity with the development of little heat. The transmitted power is, therefore, almost entirely converted into electricity. These results are obtained by getting a larger magnetic field and employing a superior method of winding the bobbin with the insulated wires. Edison will now have thirty of these machines constructed for the formation of his model station, which will probably be at Menlo-park. It is estimated that he can get at least 400 lights by mean of his 80-horse power steam engine and thirty of his dynamo-electric machines. He will now devote his time to producing a lamp which will be without flaw.

A NEW CHILDREN'S MALADY.

Professor Winckel, the Director of the Royal Lying-in Institution at Dresden, has reported to the Congress of Children's Doctors, lately held in Berlin, observations upon a mysterious children's disease which he had an opportunity of clinically studying in his own institution. An epidemic broke out towards the end of March. Of 23 children attacked, 19, or 82 per cent., died, and the average duration of illness in the fatal cases was 32 hours. The illness began with a sort of sudden stupefaction of the children. The respiration became hoarse, accompanied with groaning and occasional foaming at the mouth. The change in the blood was very remarkable. Dr. Winckel made incisions in some cases, but it was only by using pressure that he was able to squeeze out any blood. It was a thick brown-black fluid, of the consistency of a syrup. The body became flaccid, the liver much swollen; presently convulsions supervened, during one of which the child expired. The President of the Congress, Privy Councillor Dr. Gerhardt, of Würzburg, suggested that this new disorder should be designated "Winckel's disease."—*The Times*.

GRAND ASSAULT AT ARMS AT THE ALBERT HALL.

There was a great gathering on Monday afternoon in the Royal Albert Hall to witness a grand military assault-at-arms by the Gymnastic Staff of the Aldershot Gymnasium, assisted by non-commissioned officers and men of the army and navy, the proceeds to be devoted in aid of the widows and orphans of soldiers who fell in the Zulu war. The presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Prince and Princess Christian of Holstein-Augustenburg, with several of the junior members of the Royal family, lent brilliancy to the large gathering that had assembled. Five military bands were in attendance—viz., those of the 1st Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Guards.

It would be difficult to fancy a scene more imposing than that which the hall presented when, on the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the whole company—numbering certainly not less than eight thousand—rose and stood uncovered whilst the united bands filled the great space with the strains of the Nationa Anthem. A ringing cheer followed the last bars of the Anthem, and then the company resumed their seats, evidently intent upon enjoying the performance. The programme was diversified and interesting, not only from a pleasurable but also from a practical point of view, for it was a genuine test of the training of our soldiers in various branches, and of their general efficiency. There were exhibitions of the cunning of fence, the cut and thrust of the cavalry broad sword, the lance exercise—a very admirable exhibition of skill—bayonet exercise, and extraordinary sword feats by Chief Instructor Adams.

The second portion of the programme was, perhaps, the most interesting, for in this there were cutlass and bayonet combats between men of the Royal Navy, some admirable fencing with the small sword, in which keen thrusts were rapidly exchanged; an interesting duel between sword and bayonet, which proved that the former arm has but small chance in a contest with what a renowned commander christened the queen of weapons; and an "ancient combat," in which each combatant was doubly armed, having a sword in his left hand as well as his right. There were exhibitions, too, of wonderful muscular development in the wielding of the dumb bells, Indian clubs, and various gymnastic achievements of much merit. But amongst those features, which seemed chiefly to amuse as well as to interest the audience were the boxing matches and the single-stick and quarter-staff exchanges of compliments—more vigorous, it must be admitted, than courteous. The quarter-staff engagement was particularly earnest, since after both men had received great blows on the head, they dropped their staves and had a very lively encounter with the gloves. Altogether, the performance was decidedly a success, and was thoroughly appreciated by all present, the Prince of Wales especially seeming to enjoy the ludicrous episodes. At the close of the performance the united bands again played the National Anthem, and the Royal party retired amidst hearty cheering. Before his departure the Prince of Wales sent for Major Gildea, under whose superintendence the entertainment had been carried out, and warmly complimented him on the perfection of the arrangements.

In addition to the general receipts, which were upwards of £700, the Princess Mary of Cambridge intimated that she had received towards the fund from the Duchess of Bedford £25, from Mrs. Freake £50, from Lady Edwards £5, from the Marchioness of Londonderry £10, and from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts £5. It is confidently estimated, therefore, that the net balance to be handed over to the fund as the result of Monday's performance—after paying all expenses—will exceed £500.

A SHIP WRECKED BY A WATERSPOUT.

Information has been received in Liverpool of the total destruction of a ship and loss of life by a waterspout. It appears that the ship India, Captain Lessa, was on a voyage from Rio to New York, and on the 1st ult. she was about 200 miles from the Cape of the Delaware, when she got between two waterspouts. One of them passed forward of the vessel and burst, falling on her deck, crushing it in, and filling the ship with water. The crew, with the exception of one man, who was drowned, got clear of the vessel, and were picked up by the barque Leon Pancoldo, which took them on to Philadelphia. The India was a vessel of 963 tons, and was owned in Oporto.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

HOME, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

Sunday Opening and Drunkenness.—Under the above heading, *The Times* publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—As I see it stated that there has been an increase of drunkenness in Birmingham lately, notwithstanding the opening there of the town museums and libraries on Sunday afternoons, I beg to say that the exact contrary is the truth, as the official returns for 1878 show a decrease of drunkenness in Birmingham of 876 cases as compared with the returns for 1877. Considering the increased vigilance of the police and the large annual increase of population—10,000 per annum—I can but regard these figures as highly encouraging, and I much regret they reached me too late for quotation on Monday last in the House of Lords in support of my motion for Sunday afternoon opening of national museums in London.—Yours faithfully, Thurlow, 42, Upper Grosvenor-street, London, May 10.

Returning Home.—According to information in the *Messager d'Odessa* it appears that 40,000 men, 2,600 horses, and about 400 transport waggons will be conveyed, about the 15th of May and the 15th of June, by the Russian Steam Navigation Company's vessels, from Bourgas to Odessa and Sebastopol. The remainder of the army will take the direction of Reny by the Bender-Galatz Railway. The *Golos* states that the return movement of the troops has commenced and that the evacuation will be completed by August 3.

A Sad Case.—Total Abstainer. Oh, Shuffles! Shuffles! Intoxicated again! Do you know the place where drunkards go to? Shuffles. Coursh I do—(hic)—the plas'h where they—(hic)—cansh get mosh for their monish—(hic).—*Judy*.

The London Engineers' Strike.—Relief pay was given on Saturday to about 420 society men and 610 of their children, and to 310 non-society engineers and 370 of their children—in all to 730 men and 980 children, which shows a diminution on the strike-roll as compared with the previous week of over 50 men and 90 children. This is accounted for by the fact that each week a number of men on strike obtain employment in shops where the old rate of wages is paid. The money expended for the week in strike pay amounted to a little over £550, which brings the cost of the strike to the men up to the present to a sum exceeding £10,000. Monday (12th) commenced the fourteenth week of the strike.

Underground Telegraphs.—There are sad complaints of the destruction of subterranean conductors in England by rats, fungi, and an insect which telegraph engineers seem to believe created on purpose. Wires suspended above ground are an eyesore and a source of considerable danger in towns, and liable to damage from wind and thunderstorms; and it would be a pity if they could not be carried underground with safety. In countries liable to hostile invasion, so exposed to observation they would either be destroyed or utilised by the enemy. For this reason, and with an eye to the *revanche*, the Germans have resolved to intersect their country with a complete network of communication, if possible at once invisible and inaccessible; and it is expected to be complete in three years, one half being already finished. When the whole work is executed, the German Empire will be crossed by two great main cables, stretching from Königsberg on the north to Strasburg in the south, and from north-west to north-east between Hamburg and Ratisbon, crossing at Berlin. Three other main lines will also combine to connect the chief fortresses and centres of the commerce and industry of the country. The total cost will be about a million and a half sterling.—*Iron*.

The American and Canadian Food Supply.—There was a marked increase in the arrivals of live stock at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada, when contrasted with the previous week, though in the supply of fresh meat there was a perceptible falling off. Five steamers reached the Mersey, bringing 370 head of cattle, 2,368 sheep, and 1,050 pigs. Five steamers also arrived with fresh meat, their collective consignments amounting to 4,727 quarters of beef, 1,529 carcases of mutton, and 175 dead pigs.

Equatorial Game.—Herr Karl Bock, who, at the request of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, has spent eight months in exploring the highlands of Sumatra, has returned to Padang with a rich collection of natural history specimens. Among other living animals he has secured a specimen of the *capricornis Sumatrensis*, which is peculiar to the island. It is a species of mountain antelope, rarely met with, and only among the most remote and almost inaccessible peaks. Herr Bock was travelling in Lapland in the autumn of 1877, under the 71st parallel of north latitude. The autumn of 1878 was spent by him under the first parallel of south latitude.

A Siamese Embassy.—The Governor of the Straits Settlements was some time ago sent on a special mission to the King of Siam to present His Majesty with the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The King has been so deeply moved by this act of courtesy that he has determined to send a special embassy to England to bear to Her Majesty the Queen the insignia of the highest Siamese order. This embassy is to consist of three of the most distinguished members of the Siamese nobility—Phya Bashakaravangse, Pra Nai Saraphet, and Chum An. They will be attended by a numerous suite, and were to have set out on their journey early in April.

The Conservative Co-operative Store.—Mr. Bull: "Your prices are too high, and with all your mixture you rarely have anything I want. I have serious thoughts of going back to the old Liberal shop."—*Fun*.

Celery a Cure for Rheumatics.—If we may place credence in the *New York Times*, a new virtue has been discovered in that most delicious vegetable celery. A complete cure for rheumatism results from eating it in abundance, and this is how it should be taken as a medicament:—Cut it in small pieces, and boil it until quite tender. The water in which it has been boiled should be taken as a draught. Take the pulp and mix it with milk, a little flour, and nutmeg. Put the mixture into a saucepan and boil it; to be eaten with slices of bread or potatoes. The result of this diet will be that all rheumatic symptoms will disappear. Martyrs to this painful complaint can but try this remedy, which at all events can do no harm, if it does not cure.—H., in *Land and Water*.

Stamp Flirtation.—The stamp flirtation is as follows:—Stamp on the left corner, upside down, "I love you;" ditto crossways, "I love another;" ditto, straight up and down, "I wish to be rid of your correspondence;" at the bottom of right corner, crossways, "No;" ditto, upside down, "Yes;" on left bottom corner, "Do you love me;" ditto upside down, "I am displeased;" ditto, crossways, "I wish to have your acquaintance;" on right corner, upside down, "Friendship;" ditto, straight up and down, "I am engaged;" ditto, crossways, "Who cares;" left bottom corner, "I am vexed;" ditto, upside down, "Write soon;" ditto, crossways, "Good-bye."

When Taken.—Lady (to rheumatic Old Woman):—"I am sorry you suffer so—you should try galvanism." Old Woman: "Thank you kindly, mum; be I to swallow it or to rub it in?"—*Fun*.

Man Caught by a Shell.—"Esox Lucius" writes:—"Captain Doughty, of H.M.S. Crocodile, told Col. Leathes some most interesting stories about the magnificent shells that abound in coral reefs, etc., in the Great Indian Ocean. Some of these shells are over four feet in diameter. On one occasion a sailor belonging to H.M.S. Magpie jumped overboard upon a reef of coral, having about three feet of water over it. He put his foot into a large open conch shell, like a monster oyster, which closed upon the poor fellow's foot, and although several men who went to his assistance tried their best, they could not get the monster shell open again or remove it from the reef. As the tide began to rise, there was no time to be lost, so at last they agreed to get some large crowbars from the ship, and by degrees the shell was broken into pieces and the poor man's foot released, which, however, was so terribly injured that it had to be amputated by the surgeon of the ship when he was taken on board. This shell was probably the giant clam, or *Tridacna gigas*. It is not infrequently used as fonts or to contain holy water in Roman Catholic cathedrals on the continent.—*Land and Water*.

"Bringing Home the May."—Old Grump: "'Few fl wers, but plenty showers!' Ugh! maybe the old poets either pulled the long bow—or the wrong bough. 'Ye twig!'"—*Fun*.

Too Near His Figure.—On one occasion, when General Butler was in command at New Orleans, a Colonel up in the Red River region made application for a furlough, which was refused him. Soon after the Colonel left his command without permission and went to New Orleans, where he was arrested and put in irons as a deserter. Upon an intimation that he wished to make an explanation, General B. had him brought to his headquarters. "Well, sir," said the General sternly, "what have you to say in explanation of your conduct?" "Well, General, there are two Jews up yonder who have some cotton they want to get through my lines. First they offered me 500 dols., which I refused. Then they offered 1,000 dols., then 5,000 dols., then 25,000 dols., and at last they offered 100,000 dols.; and I tell you, General, they were getting so near my figure that I thought I'd better leave!"—"*Editor's Drawer*," *in Harper's Magazine for May*.

A "Sell" for Barnum.—A neat "sell" is told of Mr. Barnum. He was staying at a certain hotel, when one of the group of men who were chattering together proposed that they should have a race to a fence some hundred yards away, and that the last man who touched it should undergo a penalty not wholly unconnected with the purchase of champagne. Barnum declared that he could not run, he carried too much weight, and was not in training; but a much more ponderous old gentleman declared that he would try, and Barnum therefore consented also, thinking at any rate he could beat "the nineteen stunner." They made a fair start, and Barnum was astonished to find himself leading, in spite of weight and bad condition. He continued to make play at length ahead, and suddenly the peculiarity of the fact that he should be beating young and active men flashed upon him. There must, he felt, be a trick somewhere; so, on reaching the rail, instead of touching it, he turned round and watched the various rivals in the race. No one else, however, touched the rail, and the wily showman saw through the catch. If he had touched it he would have been "the last man" to do so, as none of the rest would have done it on any account.

The Portrait.—Facetious Friend (to Artist):—"And this is poor Tom Smith, is it? Dear, dear, dear! And I remember him such a handsome, jolly-looking chap only a month ago! Dear, dear, dear!"—*Fun*.

Average Prices of British Corn.—The following are the average prices of British corn for the week ending May 10, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise:—Wheat, 40s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 9d.; oats, 21s. 5d. per imperial qr. Corresponding week last year:—Wheat, 52s. 4d.; barley, 40s. 2d.; oats, 25s. 8d.

The Recent Cold Weather.—*The Times* (in their weather article) remarks:—"If we attempt to discover some reason for the unusual continuance of easterly wind this year over Western Europe, it will be found primarily in the abnormal prevalence of high barometric pressure in Northern and low in Southern Europe, and the passage in an easterly or south easterly direction of numerous depressions across our south-western districts and France. In this way the cold air of Russia and Northern Europe generally has been drawn rapidly over to the United Kingdom, bringing with it a great deal of the cold of the region whence it came. . . . Perhaps there is one hopeful thought suggested as we consider the long period of cold through which we have passed, and it is this:—Unless the year 1879 is to be altogether exceptional, we ought to be able to look forward to a warm dry summer. Forecasting for so long in advance is, however, somewhat unsafe. Many undertake it very rashly, and it is noticeable that among the many who do so almost every possible feature of weather is prophesied by either one or another. The ordinary reader forgets who said this or that, and when the season comes generously says, 'Well, "they" said it would be so.'"

A Saving Clause.—Scene: Dinner party, on the finish of second course.—Mr. Host. Oh, Mrs. Brown, could I assist you to a small piece more fish? Mrs. Brown (who has been raised above her original position). Oh, no thank you, I'm quite satisfied, leastways *as regards the fish*.—*Judy*.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Fifteen farmhouses, with their fields, have been destroyed near Parma by a landslip, and other houses are in danger.

Gloves with thirty-two buttons are being worn in Paris for full dress; those with eighteen buttons being considered fit only for demi-toilette.

Are farmers peculiarly desirous of marrying their deceased wives' sisters. The Prince of Wales on Tuesday, in the House of Lords, presented a petition signed by 3,256 Norfolk farmers in favour of the Bill for making such marriages legal.—*Mark Lane Express*.

It appears that "Dickens's Parties" are the latest distraction in social circles at Washington. Here is the style of invitation used. "Miss Fannie Squeers and Miss Tilda Price request the pleasure of your company (in character) to meet Mr. Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. Alfred Jingle, Miss La Creevy, and other old friends, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., at Dotheboys Hall."

The Americans have hitherto been right in their prophecies as to weather in the old country. Now they foretell us a fearful fate. The weather is to change before next harvest to such an extreme heat, that the harvest will have to be gathered during the night—the day being too hot and the sun too powerful for men to work under it.

Crop prospects, says Monday's *Magnet*, both here and on the Continent remain much about the same. The outlook is not unsatisfactory, but warm weather is required. From California reports are favourable. It is confidently expected that the largest crop ever garnered will be harvested this season.

At the inaugural meeting of the Rochdale Funeral Reform Association, the Bishop of Manchester said he advocated economy, but not niggardliness. All classes were desirous of being relieved from the bondage of fashion in the extravagance of modern funerals. Scarves, hatbands, gloves, and the trappings of funerals could not be done away with too soon. His lordship also condemned feasting at funerals, and lavish expenditure on monuments, and advocated more independence of fashion in such matters.

The Peace Society have issued an address to their countrymen in England, asking for a public expression of opinion as to the desirability of immediately putting an end to the war now going on in South Africa.

There is great activity among American arms manufacturers, caused by the South American war. Bolivia has given large orders for military stores, Chili is buying gunpowder, and the Argentine Republic rifles. The steamer Crescent City sailed from New York for Panama on Saturday (10th) with 10,000 rifles and 300,000 cartridges for Peru.

Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot intends to move in committee on the Criminal Code Bill an amendment providing that when any person convicted in the court below shall, on appeal, succeed in establishing his innocence, the Court of Appeal shall be empowered to award such compensation as in its judgment may be sufficient to meet the justice of the case.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended divine service in the private chapel at Windsor on Sunday. The Rev. Sholto D. Campbell Douglas, M.A., preached.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* states that Mr. Rassam, who is carrying on the work begun by the late Mr. George Smith, has just discovered at Babylon an octagonal cylinder, on the sides of which are engraved a history of the campaign of Sennacherib against King Hezekiah. This important find is to be sent to London for safe keeping in the British Museum.

Thirty cases of cattle plague have occurred in St. Petersburg. Measures have been taken to prevent its spread.

Last week Bishop Piers C. Claughton, held a confirmation in the prison of Westminster, when 11 young women were confirmed. The sound of several hundreds of female voices joining in the chants and hymns made a great impression on those not used to a prison service.

The *Tiflis Messenger* reports that a disease, with terrible mortality, is raging in two villages of the Caucasus. Holy pictures have been carried in solemn procession through the village of Methkin, in the district of Gori, with prayers for the preservation of the inhabitants.

At Birmingham, on Saturday, the annual collections were made in various manufactories and workshops in the town in aid of several medical charities, to which the proceeds are handed over as a free gift from the working classes. A large number of factories took part in the collection this year than on any previous occasion, and the result of the first day's receipts, considering the bad state of trade, is regarded as highly satisfactory, the amount at present received—£2,482—being about £340 more than on the first day of last year.

An animated game of chess was recently played at the New York Academy of Music. The pieces were represented by ladies and gentlemen appropriately dressed, who moved about on a muslin carpet, divided into large black and white squares, in proper chess-board style.

Two petitions were recently addressed to the Premier praying either for his lordship to release the Tichborne Claimant or to receive a deputation on his behalf, in order that the case might be presented to him from their stand-point. In response thereto, Lord Beaconsfield has directed a reply to be sent stating that, owing to the pressure of public affairs, it would be impossible for him to receive a deputation on the subject.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—Lord Lorne has not altogether abandoned literature since he went to Canada. On the contrary, he has utilised a portion of his leisure from official duties in composing both prose and poetical descriptions of his travels in the Dominion. The Princess Louise is expected to enhance the value of the forthcoming volume with sketches.

A trial of strength between parties took place in the German Parliament on Saturday, and resulted in a decided victory for the Protectionists. The Tariff Bill is pretty sure to be adopted now without much alteration, and the disruption of the National Liberal party seems imminent.

General Garibaldi is better. It is stated that he has written to General Türr that the Italian Republicans would never agitate against King Humbert.

Mr. Reed, C.B., M.P., is now on his way to England from Japan, whither he had gone at the invitation of the Imperial Japanese Government. Mr. Reed has been staying at different places in Japan for the last three or four months, and is said to have received a most flattering recognition of his services in respect to the war vessels recently added to the Imperial Navy. Accompanied by his son (who has been with him throughout the tour), he left New York in the White Star Line steamer Baltic last Saturday, having crossed from Yokohama to San Francisco.

The Bishop of London presided at the annual meeting of the clergy and churchwardens for promoting the objects of the Bishop of London's Fund. His lordship stated that, notwithstanding the depression caused by diminished trade and the wars in which the country was engaged, the income of the fund had practically been about £1,000 more than in the previous year. He gave a detailed statement of the progress of Church work, and asked the continued support to that and another fund to be established for assisting in the repair of churches.

Accounts from the Sutherland hills show the sad havoc which the inclement weather has been making among the sheep. Lambs, it is said, are dying in hundreds, and flockmasters are consoling themselves with the possibility of saving the ewes. The weather has been more like mid-winter than the month of May.

In the Hungarian Parliament on Monday it was stated by Herr Tisza that the fund for the relief of the sufferers at Szegedin amounted to 1,700,000 florins, and that he thought it would reach two millions. 163,000 florins had been spent in immediate relief; the rest would be employed in rebuilding the city.

Dr. Rettinger has been despatched to Persia to investigate the causes and extent of the plague which was lately raging at Resht, and he will further inquire into the causes of the present sickness on the shores of the Caspian.

Nearly twenty grown persons, men and women, were publicly baptized on Sunday evening at Kensington parish church, in the presence of an immense congregation (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*). The vicar, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, administered the sacrament after the second lesson, Alford's well-known baptismal hymn having been previously sung, and subsequently preached a short sermon. The service was not over till nearly nine o'clock.

"Nothing succeeds like success, and the French journals record with admiration and envy that the submission of Yakoob Khan putting an end to the Afghan war has immensely raised British prestige in the East, and entirely frustrated the policy of Russia, whose object in egging on the unfortunate Shere Ali was to ruin English rule in India."—Paris Correspondent of *Daily News*.

Paris has a budget as large as that of Belgium. That for 1880, which will be laid before the Municipal Council this week, will amount in ordinary receipts and expenditure to over 225 millions of francs.

Nearly all the great towns in the United States are obtaining Government assistance in building Post-offices and Public Courts. The Post-office just completed in New York has cost the Government 9,000,000 dols.; Chicago has received 5,675,000 dols., St. Louis 5,000,000 dols., Boston 4,854,000 dols., Philadelphia 4,500,000 dols., Cincinnati 4,100,000 dols. New Orleans, Charleston, Pittsburg, Nashville, and the leading towns, North and South, seem all to have a fair share of the public money.

We go from home to learn news. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says that the London police have received orders to arrest any person seen dropping orange peel in the street.—*Echo*.

From the *Gardeners' Magazine* we learn that the plum crop has been seriously damaged by frost in the home counties; but that, upon the whole, the recent cold weather has been favourable to the fruit-trees, a strong light and a dry air aiding in the development and diffusion of the pollen.

"The source of weakness to every nation under heaven," said Josh Billings, "comes from the fact that its women have so little to do and so much to say."

A resolution in favour of opening the Leeds Central Reading Room and Reference Library on Sundays from two till nine o'clock p.m., has been discussed by the Leeds Town Council. The proposal was defeated by [illegible] votes against [illegible].

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the total cost per child in London School Board schools, defrayed by rates, inclusive of interest on loans for buildings and expenses of School Board office and staff other than the teaching staff, in the year ended the 29th of September last, was £2 6s. 9d. The total cost per child in London voluntary schools, defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, for the year ended on the 31st of August, 1878, was 8s. 10½d. per child.

The *Golos* says that a first party of 300 prisoners, out of 2,000 arrested in Moscow during the winter, have started for Siberia. Nine thousand arrested in other towns during the winter will pass through Moscow during the summer. At Warsaw an order has been issued prohibiting students of the intermediate schools from leaving their homes after nine o'clock in the evening.

A return issued as to Post-office savings banks shows that during the year ended December 31, 1878, the total amount received from depositors was £[illegible], which, with balance brought forward and interest accrued, made the total liabilities of the bank for the year, £[illegible]. The amount withdrawn by depositors, or for which warrants had been issued, during the year was £8,514,157, leaving a balance with the banks, inclusive of interest, of £[illegible].

Notwithstanding that the strike of dock labourers in New York against reduced wages is seriously interfering with loading vessels, six steamers sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday (10th) three others being delayed. They took large numbers of passengers, 56 horses, [illegible] cattle, 1,050 bales of dry goods shipped for London, and 250 sheep for Glasgow.

A mail train running between Madrid and Cadiz has run off the line. The van containing the mails for Cuba was smashed; six persons were killed and several injured.

There were fifteen British and foreign wrecks reported during the past week, making a total of [illegible] for the present year, or an increase of 125 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The approximate value of property lost was £300,000, including British £200,000.

A window is being erected in Cork Cathedral by public subscription to the memory of Lieutenant Coghill, who was killed at Isandula while trying to save the colours of the 24th Regiment.

A remarkable case of hydrophobia has been investigated by the Manchester coroner. James Wellwood Cowan, a foreman joiner, was bitten by a watch dog nine years ago. He had the wound cauterised, and after it had healed it never troubled him. Eighteen months ago he was again bitten by a dog. He never experienced any pain until the beginning of this month, when symptoms of hydrophobia set in. Nine medical men of eminence saw him, but they were unable to effect a cure, and he died on Wednesday in last week.

Among the anecdotes told of the lately-deceased Mme. Patterson Bonaparte, the deeply-injured wife of Napoleon's brother, it is related that when Prince Jerome was pitchforked into the throne of Westphalia he offered her an estate. She refused, saying that, handsome country as Westphalia was, it was not big enough to hold two Queens. Subsequently she received a pension from Napoleon, and being asked why she profited by his munificence after declining that of her husband, replied: "I don't mind being sheltered by an eagle's wing, but won't hang on to the pinions of a goose." This respectable aged lady has left jewels valued at £12,000. They are not to be sold, the family having arranged to keep them.

Mr. Sidebottom, M.P., addressing an Oddfellows' meeting on Saturday, said they heard a great deal about foreign competition, and of American goods sent to Manchester displacing English cloth in the market, but if all those stories were well founded, how was it that America was obliged to place prohibitory duties upon English goods to prevent them entering the American markets. If America could manufacture cloth cheaper than they could in Lancashire, what need was there for these duties to keep our goods out of America. He thought that if British employers and workmen worked heartily together they need fear no competition in neutral markets.

"The Sea-Shell Mission" proposes to give some amusement and joy to the poor and, in many cases, sick children in the various homes and hospitals in London, by distributing to each inmate a box of sea-shells, to be gathered by the more fortunate boys and girls who visit or who reside at the seaside. It is proposed that each box should contain about 200 shells, with the name of the child to whom it is given written on it. Carriage of parcels must be paid, and sent to the Sea-Shell Mission, 22, Fentiman-road, Clapham-road, London. This is a simple and inexpensive way to lighten the burden of life inherited by certain children. The small kindnesses will be twice blessed—by collectors and receivers. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*Echo*.

The English medical men who were sent to Russia to inquire into the recent outbreak of plague have (according to the *Leeds Mercury*) come to a very decided opinion as to its origin. They have been able to ascertain the appearance in Europe in so many instances with the [illegible] cantonment of soldiers brought over from Asia, as to leave but little doubt as to the method by which [illegible] been spread. The specific form of plague known to the German doctors as "Beulenpest" has existed almost from time immemorial amongst certain tribes of Central Asia, and though not always so fatal in its effects amongst those where it is endemic, it is most deadly when it attacks immigrants from other countries.

An interesting old person, Madame Breton, has just died in Paris at the age of ninety-five. She was the widow of a devoted servitor of the Legitimist Monarchy, and was one of the twelve ladies present at the baptism of the Duc de Bordeaux. Madame Breton passed through all the sanguinary struggles of the Reign of Terror.

In consequence of the money allowed in the Estimates for Chatham Dockyard for 1879-79 being insufficient to keep on the whole of the men at present employed there, a number of them are to be discharged weekly until the number employed is in accordance with that provided for, there being considerably more at work at present than are allowed by the Estimates. The first party left the yard on Saturday.

Our obituary column recently contained the name of one of the oldest members of the aristocracy, a lady formerly well known in Paris and at Edinburgh, as well as in London, Lady Lucy Clementina Davies, only sister of the Earl of Perth, whose title, it may be remembered, was forfeited by his ancestors—the Drummonds—for their share in the Scottish Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, but was restored by Act of Parliament at the recommendation of Her Majesty in the year 1853. The deceased lady was in her 84th year, having been born in the month of November, 1795, and she was the last of the Drummonds who were born in the old Château of St. Germains, in which her parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents, held apartments by favour of the French Crown from the time when they quitted England in the train of the exiled James II. Lady Clementina married, in 1822, Mr. Francis Henry Davies, a Registrar of the Court of Chancery, by whom she had a son and also two daughters. She had been a widow since 1845. Her name was well known to the literary world as the authoress of two interesting [illegible] reminiscences of the Courts of Versailles and St. [illegible] published about eight or nine years ago.—[illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, May 9, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question from the Earl of Carnarvon, said difficulties had arisen in respect to the Chefoo Convention, and that the Government were awaiting a report from Sir Thomas Wade before proceeding further in the direction of the ratification of the Treaty. This conversation constituted the chief business of the evening, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter to six.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hanbury having asked a question as to the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia, Mr. Bourke said it would be effected with all reasonable despatch; and, in answer to a question from Sir. A. Gordon as to the mistranslations in the English official version of Article 22 of the Treaty of Berlin, he said he explained last year that they were due to the haste in which the first copy of the Treaty had been laid before Parliament, but they had been corrected in a subsequent version.

In answer to questions from Mr. Cartwright as to the progress of the negotiations with regard to the Greek frontier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that communications were still going on, but he could not at present enter further into details than to say that the British Government had signified its willingness to join with the other Powers in mediation as provided for by the Treaty. In reply to a further question, Mr. Bourke said that the mediation would be by the Ambassadors at Constantinople; and on Sir C. Dilke asking whether they were to act collectively or individually, Mr. Bourke desired that notice might be given of the question.

In answer to Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Bourke stated that the Government had acceded to the suggestion of the French Government to prolong the Treaty of Commerce for six months, and negotiations were going on as to the form in which it should be done.

In answer to Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. E. Stanhope said that the official "Diary of Events" of the operations in Afghanistan, including the date of April 5, made no mention of the execution of seven Mollahs by order of a military tribunal, but he promised to cause inquiries to be made as to the truth of the report.

On going into Supply, Mr. Biennerhassett moved a Resolution in favour of abolishing the right of distraint for the rent of agricultural holdings in England, Wales, and Ireland. After tracing the history of the law from the earliest times, he proceeded to repeat the arguments against it familiar to the House from previous debates on the Law of Hypothec, showing that the security given to the landlord was greater than any known in commercial transactions; that it was injurious to the tenant by limiting his credit, and that its abolition would be an advantage to the landlord.

Mr. B. Williams, in seconding the resolution, characterised the law as a relic of the barbarous past, and contended that its abolition was necessary to give that security which alone would attract capital into the land.

Mr. Read, who was suffering from a severe cold and spoke very briefly, declined to support the entire abolition of the law of distress, which he held to be so interwoven with our agricultural system that to do away with it would be detrimental both to landlord and tenant. He preferred to limit the right to one year's rent, and would also accompany it with the condition that the stock of a third party taken on a farm to graze should only be liable for the amount of consideration payable for the grazing, and that the landlord's right of re-entry should be made more simple and speedy. Without some amendment on these lines, he believed that the law of distress could not be maintained.

Mr. J. Barclay and Sir G. Balfour supported the resolution.

Mr. J. Barclay and Mr. Cogan spoke in favour of the Resolution, the latter expressing his dissent from Mr. Read's views.

Mr. Rodwell argued that exceptional legislation in this case was justified by the inherent difference between the landlord and all other creditors, and maintained that it was necessary to protect the tenant against other measures which the landlord might take to protect himself.

The discussion was continued in a very thin house by Sir G. Balfour, Mr. Synon, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Bruen, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Pell, Mr. Read, Mr. Marten, Sir W. Barttelot, Sir T. Acland, and other hon. members.

The Attorney-General for Ireland declined to assent to the resolution, thinking it was not expedient even in the interest of the tenants themselves to get rid, without further consideration, of an institution which in the present day was not productive of hardship.

Mr. Courtney and Mr. Ramsay were in favour of the resolution; Mr. Staveley Hill thought the law of distraint had not operated to the prejudice of tenants.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to accept the bold and sweeping measure of Mr. Biennerhassett, but generally agreed with Mr. Read that the law required revision, and although it could not be legislated upon at the first blush, he promised to give the question early consideration.

On a division, the House decided to go into Supply by 202 to 32; consequently Mr. Biennerhassett's Resolution was not put.

The Prosecution of Offences Bill was considered in Committee, and some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

In the House of Lords, May 12, Viscount Enfield moved the second reading of the Racecourses (Metropolitan) Bill.

Lord St. Leonards moved the rejection of the Bill, which was also opposed by the Duke of Richmond, on the ground that the Jockey Club had the power of stopping these meetings.

Earl Granville thought such a matter should not be left to the Jockey Club.

The Earl of Roseberry opposed the Bill, which, if it were extended to a circuit of 16 miles, as had been proposed, would give a small bench of magistrates at Epsom power to stop the Derby.

The discussion was continued by Lords Morley, Huntly, Ribblesdale, Redesdale, and Aberdare, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Lord Enfield.

Their lordships eventually divided on the second reading, when there were—Contents, 84; Non-contents, 57; majority for the second reading, 27.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were in their places throughout the discussion, but did not vote in the division.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

In the House of Commons, Sir M. Hicks-Beach read a telegram from Cape Town, just received, dated the 27th of April, in which the intelligence is conveyed that the conference between the High Commissioner and the Boer Committee at Pretoria on April 18 passed off in the most friendly manner, having lasted five and a half hours, and that the Boer camp has broken up quietly.

Mr. Baxter having asked whether it was true that the Governments of Russia and Turkey had come to an agreement by which the former gives up the right of placing garrisons in the Balkans and of occupying with troops any places in Eastern Roumelia, Mr. Bourke said the Government knew nothing of any such agreement.

In answer to Mr. Gourley, Mr. W. H. Smith said that though the Admiralty had heard nothing from the Admiral or the Captain, they had been informed by the courtesy of Lloyd's on Saturday that the Iron Duke was on shore, and subsequently that she had been got off, with assistance, and without sustaining any damage.

In answer to a question from Mr. MacIver, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Whitsuntide holidays would be from Tuesday, May 27, when there would be a Morning Sitting, to Monday, June 9.

Mr. E. Jenkins gave notice that as an amendment to Mr. Dillwyn's motion, relative to the constitutional functions of the Sovereign, he will move "That in order to prevent the growing abuse—under the advice of Ministers—of the privilege and influence of the Crown, it is necessary that the Royal prerogative should be strictly limited and defined." Subsequently Mr. Dillwyn said that as his original motion had been misinterpreted into a censure on the Crown, which he did not intend—he would either adopt Mr. Jenkins's resolution or alter his own so as to make it correspond with it.

Mr. Fawcett gave notice that on the Indian Budget he would move "That this House regards with apprehension the state of the Finances of India, and is of opinion that measures should be taken without delay to reduce the expenditure." Subsequently Mr. Fawcett asked in what form the Indian Budget would be brought on, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated that the Under-Secretary would make the Financial Statement on going into committee on the Indian Loan, and the amendment would be Sir G. Campbell's motion to reduce the loan to £2,000,000, Mr. Fawcett asked the Speaker whether this course was regular. The Speaker replied that though it was unusual it was not out of order, upon which Mr. Fawcett said he would oppose it.

Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on the second reading or on the Committee of the Budget Bill he will move a resolution declaring that the House will not sanction any treaty or engagement limiting the control of Parliament unless full information relating to it has been laid before the House and opportunity given to discuss it.

In answer to Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir J. M'Garel Hogg said that five more toll bridges over the Thames would be thrown open within the next three weeks.

Shortly after five o'clock the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and Class 2 (Public Offices) was completed, with the exception of several Irish votes which were postponed.

The Summary Jurisdiction Bill was again considered in Committee, and several other Bills were forwarded a stage.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.

MENTAL DISEASE IN PRUSSIA.

A remarkable lecture on the above subject was lately delivered by Herr Finkelburg, Professor of Medicine and member of the Commission of Public Health. In Prussia, one person in 450 is affected with insanity, a high figure, calling for investigation of the causes of such disorder. Among the working classes, it was pointed out, the lack of physical and intellectual education, insufficient food, unhealthy dwellings, and a certain indolence of mind contribute partly to the evil. But it is chiefly the abuse of alcoholic liquors that fills the lunatic asylums as well as the prisons. In the former, drunkards figure to the extent of a fifth; in the prisons, two-fifths of the total. If the brandy bottle could be kept in its right place, the druggist's shop, the social problem in question would (according to the Professor) be nearly solved.

With regard to educated people, the causes of their insanity are naturally very different, and they often date from the earliest education. Children do not, in general, get so much rest as they absolutely need. That a child work diligently, keep its place in the class, or quickly advance to a higher class is all that is demanded, and people do not trouble themselves in the least as to whether the young and tender brain, kept in incessant activity, may not suddenly stop in its functions or its growth. Rousseau insisted on a purely negative education till twelve years of age, and in this he was wiser than our pedagogues. The child who has lived in the open air to this age without contracting bad habits will have greater force of apprehension and will progress more rapidly than another who has been fatigued by premature work.

Among adults the Professor distinguishes two great classes—men of work and men of pleasure. He showed without difficulty that continual activity and the suitable exercise of all the faculties are necessary to the preservation of intellectual and physical health, for it is the idlers that furnish the greatest number of hypochondriacs. But there is the excess of the overworked man, who is liable to mental maladies arising from fatigue of mind, joined with material cares, absence of sleep, emotions, and agitations caused by a goal always imagined but never reached.

Professor Finkelburg concluded that every man should try as much as possible to vary his occupations, whatever they be, to distract himself from too absorbing thoughts, to give his tired mind agreeable recreation, to take walks regularly in the open air, &c., in order to restore the equilibrium of functions of body and mind.

Enemies of Telegraphy.—An official report from Sumatra states that frequent disturbances of telegraphic communication are caused in that island by elephants. During the three years 1875 78 there have been sixty serious interruptions traceable to this cause. As an instance, the report says:—"On May 25, 1876, the Maara-Dura-Lahat line was completely destroyed for a length of three pauls, and the wires and isolators were hidden away in a cane thicket. All the repairs executed during the day were regularly destroyed by night, and this for three nights running. Besides the systematic hostility of the elephants, the numerous tigers, bears, and white buffaloes make it both difficult and dangerous to keep an efficient watch on the telegraph lines where they pass through thick jungle. Both the greater apes and the little monkeys seem to regard the lines as set up for the purpose of affording them the opportunity of practising special gymnastic exercises, swinging from the wires, breaking them, and carrying off the isolators.

The ECONOMICS of the TELEPHONE.

The following interesting letter upon the use and adaptability to the ordinary wants of commercial life of the loud-speaking telephone, recently invented by Mr. Edison, has been sent to *The Times*:—

Sir,—Many other people besides those who were so fortunate to hear Professor Tyndall's lecture at the Royal Institution will be interested in knowing that the constructive genius of Mr. Edison has produced a machine that brings into verbal communication two people separated by a distance not exceeding 400 or 500 miles. Hitherto the various forms of magnetno-electric communication have been, to the English public little more than philosophical toys; admirably ingenious in their construction, but devoid of the interest attaching to instrumentalities closely affecting the conditions of daily life. In Mr. Edison's mechanical reproduction of the voice, we appear to have acquired an addition to the customary means of communication, which it is impossible to doubt will not only largely supersede the more costly and more cumbrous machinery of the telegraph, but will obviate the necessity for much of that rapid journeying, which forms so large a part of the work and the worry of common life.

It is not generally known that prior to Mr. Edison's solution of the question of practical telephonic communication, the more obvious advantages of speech had so recommended themselves to the Americans that, in the city of Chicago alone, 2,000 of the earlier descriptions of telephone are in use. In towns so large and important as Philadelphia or New York, or so small as Wilmington, the question of practical telephony has been answered in the same sense. The system under which these telephones are employed is technically known as an "exchange." The principle of the "exchange" may be simply described as an arrangement by which any one among 2,000 subscribers is, when desired, placed in instant verbal communication with any other member of the same organization. American talent for administration has successfully arranged a machinery for this purpose which, even under the conditions obtaining prior to Mr. Edison's latest invention, satisfied so thoroughly the demand for prompt and accurate communication, that the most energetic effort fails to keep pace with the demand for telephonic associations. At the end of February last the District Telephone Company of Chicago were 500 in arrear of their subscribers' orders; and the impulse given to the system by the new loud-speaking instrument is enormous. Dotted about the city of Chicago are the Central "Exchanges" from which radiate the subscribers' separate wires. Between each central bureau is laid a cable composed of several hundred wires. If subscriber A wishes to communicate with subscriber B, he verbally intimates through his telephone the fact to the clerk at the exchange nearest to B, who "switches" A's wire to that of B, and the means of communication between them is complete.

The use of the loud-speaking telephone as affecting matters relating to life and property is full of interest. At present, as soon as intelligence of any great fire is received at the Central Fire Brigade Station in the Southwark-bridge-road, the report is telegraphed to each of the four main stations by the officer on duty. Not less than two minutes is occupied in the transmission of each message. Before it is possible to execute orders sent to the fourth station, eight of the most important minutes in life of a fire have been consumed. With the telephone, not only is the waste of invaluable time avoided, but the services of a skilled operator are no longer needed. Prompt and full communication cannot fail to operate favourably on the statistics of loss of life and property by fire.

Then with regard to the application of telephony to railways. Many of the accidents which occur in this country are attributable to the error or weariness of the man in charge of the signals. At present his attention is necessarily divided between the dial of the telegraphic instrument and the row of levers; and the inevitable consequences of divided attention are found in collisions and other casualties. With the loud-speaking telephone the signalman can receive instant orders without having to move to another part of the signal-box.

Experienced railway officials will know how to value verbal intercommunication with subordinates in times of emergency—in times when the lapse of half a minute, more or less, may involve the destruction or the safety of life or property. It is needless to repeat here the great advantage of not requiring skilled labour at the instrument.

Lloyd's agents now stationed round the coasts of Great Britain will with the loud-speaking telephone report to head-quarters, with a rapidity and fulness impossible when the more cumbrous system of telegraphy is employed, details of every disaster occurring within their ken. In situations where appliances are necessary to save life or property, when time is of paramount importance, the new telephone will assert itself as incontestably superior to the telegraph.

Some modification in the ordinary conditions of English life may be looked for on the general adoption of telephony. In those villages and country districts where the number of residents is insufficient to warrant the postal telegraph authorities in placing an operator, the presence of one telephone in the village shop, with the other at the nearest telegraph station, will give to the inhabitants, gentle and simple, all the advantages of the national telegraph system. To the postal authorities, this telephonic supplement to their system is a matter of congratulation. The increased revenue to be brought to the telegraphic administration by the union of the telephone in rural districts with telegraph stations will probably more than atone for any injury at present likely to be inflicted by competition with the telegraphic service in the large commercial centres. To these latter it is that the invention really applies. The merchant sitting in his house at Chiselhurst or at Harrow can, with telephonic communication between his study or his bedroom and his City office, receive full reports of the day's business as often as occasion may arise. He can dictate replies to important letters and give such instructions as are necessary.

To a busy man, the possibility of remaining away from town without neglecting his affairs is a valuable consideration. Elderly men wishing to take life more easily may be consoled by the assurance that the time is at hand when indispensable mental exertion will be unattended by the necessity for excessive physical effort.

The recent discussions on co-operative stores have naturally ignored the question of telephonic communication. The main consideration that has hindered the more general adoption of co-operation is that it is more convenient to make one's purchases in a well-appointed shop. Saving of time and of personal trouble is cheaply obtained in the opinion of many by some addition to the price of the goods purchased. When, however, by a telephone "exchange" at Norwood a hundred subscribers are able to give their orders without passing through the ordeal to temper and to strength of a personal visit to the "stores" it is easy to imagine the great impulse that will be given to the co-operative movement.

Illustrations of the application of the exchange system to the City of London would require a volume. Metropolitan interests are too vast and too complicated to be dealt with from a single centre. Telephony in London must decentralize to be efficient. It would be impossible, as it would be useless, to include the stockbroker in the same exchange as the insurance office or the produce merchant. An exchange in Mark-lane might include all the grain interests indigenous to that locality. Or, were the amount of business too great for efficiency, further subdivision might become necessary.

The application of telephony to House of Commons' reporting has become a practical question since the Speaker, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the members of the Committee on reporting, came to Burlington-house to hear Mr. Edison's loud-speaking telephone. By direct telephonic communication between the House and *The Times* office, the cost of transmitting manuscript will be saved, and the transcription of the short-hand notes will be superfluous. The reporter will slowly read to the transmitting telephone his stenographic report, summarizing as he reads. The speeches transmitted will be directly "set up" by a type-setting machine; time and money being thus largely economized.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARNOLD WHITE.

5, Lombard-street, E.C.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received a telegram from New York stating that Mr. Edicon has completed the model instrument, and that its power is greater and articulation more perfect than those previously turned out of Mr. Edison's laboratory.

The Times bases a leader upon the above communication from which we quote the following:—

According to a letter from Mr. White, Mr. Edison's agent in this country, the practical completion of the loud-speaking telephone may possibly lead the way to those developments of telephonic intercourse which professor Graham Bell, the first inventor, sketched out in his original scheme for the application of his discovery in this country. According to that scheme, companies were to be formed which would establish, first in London, and afterwards in provincial towns, a sufficient number of telephone stations, all communicating with a central office. They were also to supply a telephone, free of charge, to every house of a certain value, and to connect every such telephone with a district station. The result of these arrangements was to be that any householder, say in South Kensington, who wished to speak to Mr. Smith in the City, would impart his desire, by means of his own telephone, to the clerk at the district station, who, by the intervention of the central office, would bring that of Mr. Smith into direct communication with the South Kensington household. The two persons chiefly interested might then hold a private conversation, at the close of which they would intimate to the respective district clerks that the connexion might be interrupted. As soon as the system had taken sufficient root in the metropolis, the central station there was in its turn to be connected with that of every provincial town; so that ultimately every house in England, above a certain value, would be capable of being brought into direct speaking communication with every other house of the same kind. The dwellers in cottages or in residences to which, for any reason, a telephone was not supplied, would have practically the same advantages, diminished only by the condition that it would be necessary for them to go to a district station and to talk there, instead of being able to do so from their own fire sides. But, in one way or the other, it was intended that not only the inhabitants of the Land's-end and of John O'Groat's House, of Leeds and Liverpool, of Birmingham and Newcastle, but even of villages, hamlets, and isolated houses should be made able to converse with one another, and with people in London, as freely as circumstances might require. The remuneration of the companies was to be based upon a fixed charge for the number of minutes during which the telephone was kept in action; and it was suggested that this charge, where the instrument was supplied to a house, might be collected quarterly, like a payment for gas or for water. It would probably be open to persons of exceptional loquacity and of large acquaintance to arrange with the company for some reduced or contract rate; and, in the transaction of general business, the proposed system would be eminently conducive to the cultivation of conciseness. The keenest hands at a bargain would be open to the consideration that, by devoting too many words to it, they might neutralize the advantage that each would be desirous to obtain.

The expectations which were based upon the original telephone were in some measure dispelled by the comparative feebleness and uncertainty of its action; and, to the extent in which this was so, they may fairly be recalled to life by the new or loud-speaking instrument. No doubt this will itself be capable of improvement, but that which may be seen and heard any day at the office in Lombard-street appears, even now, to hold out a prospect of almost boundless possibilities. It is connected with four or five other offices in the City, especially with one in Princes-street, by the side of the Bank of England. The distance is not great; but two persons, one in Princes-street and the other in Lombard-street, are able to converse even more readily than through a speaking-tube between two adjacent rooms in the same building; and the conversation may either be audible over the whole of both the rooms, or may be so whispered that only those who are actually using the telephones can hear what is said. . . . . It will perhaps be thought, moreover, that some of Mr. White's applications would be of doubtful advantage. It is a common complaint that the conditions of modern life, and especially of mercantile life, have been rendered well-nigh intolerable by the telegraph; and the addition of the telephone must inevitably "more embroil the fray." In old times a man of business could arrange his affairs for the day after the delivery of the morning post, and the perpetual arrival of telegrams has served to add new stings to existence. The case will surely be much worse with the verbal communications than with the written ones. The despatch of a telegram gives some little trouble, and, therefore, almost requires to be justified by some sort of occasion. With the new instrument hanging over his desk, the merchant or the banker will be liable to perpetual interruptions from telephonists, who will begin with some phrase as, "Oh, by the bye." But there are limits to human endurance, and those who are threatened by such an evil will probably discover some means of keeping it within reasonable bounds.

It would scarcely fail to happen, by way of compensation, that the general employment of the telephone would materially diminish the wear and tear of life in one important respect, by rendering it possible to avoid travelling in many cases in which it is now inevitable. It is manifest that a large proportion of the railway travelling of this country, and a still larger proportion of the cab journeys of the metropolis, are undertaken solely in order to enable two or more persons to hold verbal conference; and that, if such conference could be held in spite of the obstacle now presented by intervening space, the journeys would be rendered superfluous. For many years past the street traffic of London has been overtaking the slow increase of the thoroughfares within which it must be conducted, and any diminution of the number of persons going to and fro would be an unmixed benefit to the remainder, whose access to railway stations and other places of resort would be greatly facilitated. As regards railway traffic itself, it seems probable that there might be a decided loss to the companies, with no corresponding advantage to any but those persons whose pockets were spared by the simple process of staying at home. The general train service of the country is not overcrowded, and the only lines on which practical inconvenience is now experienced are those which minister to the daily traffic between London and the suburban residences which surround it on every side. The dwellers in these residences would for the most part find it necessary, even if telephones were universal, to be regular visitors at their respective places of business; and the period between nine and ten in the morning would still be too short to allow as many trains to enter the London termini as the reasonable requirements of passengers would demand. Other changes which could not fail to be produced crowd upon the mind, and, according to the experience of all analogous cases, those which will perhaps be the most remarkable will be also those which will be the least anticipated. A very important element in the whole matter will be the question of charge, and it will be imperatively necessary that this should be vigilantly guarded by Parliament. Like gas and water companies, telephone companies will be compelled to ask for the powers necessary for the conduct of their business; and it will be the duty of the Legislature to see that these powers are not given without due precautions against the creation of injurious monoplies, nor without due heed to the interests of customers. . . .

A MODEST AND CHIVALROUS SPIRIT GONE.

The Correspondent of *The Times* at Bucharest writes to that journal:—

In your obituary column of April 17 I saw the name of Frederick Lyndon Attwood. A modest and chivalrous spirit has gone to its long rest, but I hope that a brief sketch may serve to convey some idea of a man whose life was devoted to the good of his fellow-beings. I first met Mr. Attwood at Belgrade in the summer of 1876, when he came there with the gallant little band of young English surgeons sent out by the National Aid Society to assist the sick and wounded in the Servo-Turkish war. In company with his comrades, Attwood went to the front, and did noble service on the battle-fields of Alexinatz and Deligrad, until they were recalled to Belgrade to take charge of the English Hospital established there. On the 1st of December the National Aid Society decided to close its hospital. There were then about seventy patients under the charge of Attwood and his two assistants, Drs. Hume and Battie. Attwood declared it was cruel to turn these poor fellows over to the crude care of the native surgeons, and notified the Servian Government and the National Aid Society that he would individually assume the burden of carrying on the hospital until the patients could be discharged. The brave hearted young fellow procured native nurses, and fed them, together with his assistants, at his own table; he drew on his own bankers for the funds to keep up the hospital, and it was maintained until about the 1st of April, when the patients were all cured or convalescent. Some subscriptions were received from various sources towards the hospital expenses, but there was a heavy balance met by his private purse.

"Dr. Attwood was of very delicate *physique*, but when the Russo-Turkish war broke out he was one of the first to leave for Constantinople. He knew that the Russian ambulance was very rich in supplies and had a numerous staff of surgeons, while the Turks had nothing. His place was always on the side of the unfortunate, and therefore he accompanied the Moslem hosts in the campaign. He was at Shipka in the summer of 1877, and when Gourko swarmed over the Balkans and poured his gallant Guardsmen down the valley towards Adrianople Attwood was in the neighbourhood of Pangurishte with his ambulance. One of his assistants, Dr. Sandwith, went to Tatar Bazardjik with their hospital supplies, but the Russian cavalry cut him off from returning to Attwood. Hume and Sandwith retreated to the Ægean Sea with the troops of Suleiman Pasha, and from there took steamer to Constantinople. Attwood had not been heard of since Sandwith left him on the road to Tatar Bazardjik—nearly a month had then passed, and we could but conclude that our gallant friend had been murdered by the Bashi-Bazouks or by the Bulgarians. I went to all the Russian head-quarters, but could find no trace of him; no one knew of the capture of any English physician in that part of the country. At last, as we were almost despairing of ever hearing of Attwood again, we ascertained that he had been captured by Russian cavalry, and, singularly enough, the squadron was commanded by an officer he had known as a volunteer in the Servian army at Alexinatz. The Russian General told Attwood that he was free to go where he pleased, but at the same time said there were 120 Turkish wounded lying at Pangurishte without medical attendance, and that the Russian troops had scarcely any stores with them on account of their rapid march and the difficulty of getting supplies over the Balkans in the dead of winter, so that, under the circumstances, they could do nothing for those poor suffering Turks. I saw a letter written by Attwood to this General saying that he would stay at Pangurishte and do all he could for the wounded men. In this letter he made a request for medical stores. Dr. Hume went up to Tatar Bazardjik with the necessary supplies. He found Attwood insensible from fever and scarcely breathing. Hume attended him like a brother, and after some weeks' delay he was able to bring him to Pera, still so low that he was generally unconscious.

I know of many noble deeds of charity performed by the man whose useful career has thus untimely ended, but I knew of them only because I was the means of conveying his gifts to their recipients, so that they should never know who their benefactor was. What he did through others I can only imagine, as he never spoke of those things to any one.

Attwood was a great student and had a deep knowledge of his profession, which he exercised chiefly to relieve the sufferings of those who could not afford to pay for regular medical attendance. Since his return from the Turkish Ambulance Service he had been a constant sufferer from the effects of the campaign. He will be mourned sincerely by all who knew and understood him; but the greater part of those who would grieve over his early death belong to the humblest classes, who are beyond the reach of the Press, and who will never know that their benefactor is no more."

THE CITY OF ORENBURG.

This city, which has lately been the scene of a terrible conflagration, consists of two parts—the town proper, which stands in a wide plain on the right bank of the Ural, and the Tauschhof—a sort of fortress building where the caravans are accommodated. The inhabitants were estimated at 28,000. It is the residence of the governor of the province and of a bishop, has broad and regular streets, a large market-place, 12 Orthodox Greek churches, one Lutheran and one Roman Catholic church, four mosques, a theatre, public gardens, arsenal, barracks, banks, booksellers' shops, a classical and a military gymnasium, a military pro-gymnasium, a higher school for girls, and several other educational institutions. The Exchange belonging to the European merchants has 180 chambers, and that of the Asiatics has 492 shops. The local industrial products, which have been chiefly in tallow, jute, and cast-iron, are of no great value. But the trade which is being quickly developed by the Samara-Orenburg Railway, which was opened in 1877, promises to be very important. Orenburg is the great depôt for the Russian trade with Central Asia. Over 100 caravans come there every year from Bokhara, Khiva, Khokand, and Tashkend, which barter the products of those countries, such as precious stones, gold, silks, and especially cotton, raw silk, horses, sheep, fine lambskins, &c., taking in exchange woven goods, metal wares, sugar, grain, &c. Merchants come to the Orenburg fairs even from India and China.

Orenburg has passed through singular vicissitudes. It was founded in 1735 as a frontier fortress against the Khirgizes, upon the site of the present town of Orsk, on the Or, (whence its name). In 1740 it was, for military reasons, transplanted to a new position 120 miles further towards the Red Mountain. But this situation was found to be so unhealthy for the soldiers that three years later the settlement was moved to the present site, which is 500 miles (English) north-north-east of Astrakhan, 1,000 miles south-east of St. Petersburg, and 800 miles south-west of Tobolsk.

The Dogs Regulation Bill, which has been introduced by Mr J. Lowther and the Attorney-General for Ireland, proposes to raise the license duty in Ireland from 2s. to 7s. The date at which the licences are fixed to terminate is the 31st of March in each year. The time within which, according to the Bill, a license would be necessary is one month after acquiring possession or custody of a dog; and no license would be required for puppies until the 31st of March following the date of their birth.

EARL GRANVILLE ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Earl Granville presided at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, held at the Institution, Borough-road, on Monday morning, and, in moving the adoption of the report—which made special reference to the death of Earl Russell, who was connected with the society since 1824—spoke as follows:—

I heard a distinguished member of the House of Commons the other day lay great stress on the high privilege enjoyed by the Speaker of the House of Commons because, he said, as a speaker he was not expected to speak at all. (Laughter.) That is a privilege not accorded to the chairman of this meeting; for your committee have directed me to move the first resolution. Not only has an east wind arrived to deprive me of a voice which I wished to place at your service today, but the excellent and exhaustive report to which we have just listened has somehow managed to consume and exhaust the straw which would have enabled me to make a few bricks. Nothing could have been more touching in that report than the allusions to the friends which the society has lost during the year—nothing more graphic or more true than the descriptions of the great loss which the society sustained in the death of that eminent statesman who, imitating the example of other members of his family who had been associated with this society since its commencement, during a long and busy political life never for one moment wavered in his allegiance to the friends of this institution. I will not attempt to weaken by repetition the description that has been given by the committee of the services which Lord Russell rendered to the cause of education. (Cheers.) I have had an opportunity during the past year of expressing my appreciation of his charming private and other great qualities, and of the services he rendered to his country. I had the melancholy satisfaction of being present at the last tribute of respect paid to him in that beautiful village where his body was interred. I was there an uninvited guest; for, by his own desire and in accordance with the singular simplicity which was one of the features of his character, the funeral was strictly private and confined to his family. But it struck me as a somewhat characteristic incident that the only exception made to that decision—an exception which was gladly acquiesced in by his family—was in favour of the attendance of a deputation of this society—a deputation representing principles he had adopted when those principles were exposed to animosity and obloquy, but principles which before his death he had seen acknowledged by the great majority of his countrymen. (Cheers.) It is now some forty-three years ago that I entered the House of Commons. What was the state of national education at that time? National education was not entirely ignored. This society had been working at it since the beginning of the century. The National Society had had a not much shorter existence, and there was that great and grand intellectual man (Lord Russell) passionately devoting himself to the cause of national reform, and who was before long in Parliament, and at meetings of this society. But it was with shame and indignation that we think of the state of national education in this country at that time—of how we lagged behind foreign countries, of how scanty were the schools, and how deficient the education given in them. Some ten years afterwards I entered the House of Lords. Things then had very much improved. The Minutes of '46 were being passed. Progress had been made both with regard to schools and to pupils; but still there was a lamentable deficiency in the education offered to the people of this country. More than that, there were differences of a religious character which seemed at one moment almost fatal to the chances of establishing anything like a real system of national education. (Hear, hear.) On the one hand, we had the National Society backed up by a large proportion of the clergy of the Established Church, who held to certain formularies, who objected to a conscience clause, and who insisted on a system, which naturally excluded a great proportion of the youth of this country. On the other hand, there were those who were in favour of secular education, and who comprised some of the most earnest and most religious men in the country, but whose principles then, as now, were not acceptable to the majority of the people. Then we had this society, with its well-known principles, which even at that time was taunted with being somewhat of an irreligious character. But what did Lord Russell see before his death? He saw an advance, really gigantic, in the progress and numbers of both schools and pupils. (Cheers.) At the time I first entered the House of Commons the friends of education were singing a song of great triumph over the fact that they had extracted from Parliament a few thousand pounds as a stimulus to private beneficence; but Lord Russell lived to see thousands and hundreds of thousands spent out of the local rates for the purpose of advancing national education. (Cheers.) The increase of schools of late years has been such that I have heard it seriously maintained that the reason why the building trade was later in succumbing to the universal depression was the large number of schools being erected over the surface of the land; and with the multiplication of schools there must have taken place a great increase in the number of teachers and of those taught. I congratulate the society on the work which they have done, but I congratulate it still more on the principles upon which schools have of late years been established—those simple, comprehensive principles from which this society has never swerved. Those schools have been established in such a way that I believe the complaints originally brought against them have been very much weakened and diminished, and they have certainly been generally, if not universally adopted by the School Boards, who so fairly represent the ratepayers of this country. Some of us may have listened to, or read of, some scientific opinions given at an industrial meeting held within the last few weeks, when it was shown that we were daily increasing the number of our discoveries by which fire and steam, and gas and electricity, were made more subservient to the comfort and advantage of mankind. These are great powers—powers which sometimes have been more formidable for evil than for good; but I would ask, is not education a great power—greater from being a moral power—and is there anyone here who can calculate the advantages to be derived from the extension of education now going on in the country. (Hear, hear.) There is one passage in the report which struck me as being somewhat of an apologetic character—I mean that which referred to the limited scope of the work of the British and Foreign School Society. Perhaps you will excuse the comparison which occurred to me in listening to it; but the complaint seemed to me to resemble a little the complaint of the great political party with which for many years I have been consistently connected. (Cheers.) We during the last forty years have removed so many grievances and relieved so many classes, that we can hardly have the same number of clients clamouring—I may say howling—for our support, whilst it may be that the objections entertained to our views are less formidable than they were at one time; but of this I am perfectly convinced, whether referring to the results of that party or of this society, that, so long as people are willing good work should be done, there are plenty of men, both in political and social life, to fulfil the aspirations of those who are anxious to be useful to their fellow men. (Cheers.) It is gratifying to have connected with us such men as Lord Lansdowne, and two such worthy representatives of the liberal character of the Church of England as the Dean of Westminster and the Bishop of Exeter; but I am also struck with another fact. It has often been my lot on post prandial occasions to return thanks for the House of Lords. Constant repetition of the circumstance, I find, makes it difficult frequently to introduce any perfectly original defence of that illustrious assembly; but in the list of names contained in the papers of your society I think I have discovered an additional argument in favour of hereditary descent. When I see how the Russells, the Lansdownes, the Fitzmaurices, the Stanleys, the Howards, the Buxtons, the Forsters, and many others, have from generation to generation—moved by public spirit and general philanthropy—given themselves heart and soul, and with unabated zeal, to the promotion of the objects of this society, then I cannot help feeling that there must be something in the example of our forefathers which inspires in us a desire to imitate, if not to rival, them in their good works. (Cheers.) In conclusion, let me say, I believe this society is doing a wise thing in concentrating its attention upon that most important object—the training of masters, upon whose efficiency so much of both the quality and quantity of future education must depend. (Loud cheers).

The Dean of Westminster was also amongst the speakers. Following his annual example of endeavouring to put forward some reason showing that the principles of the society were in themselves just and acceptable to the country, and that there was a common basis of Christianity upon which men could work without trenching on the peculiar religious sentiments which separated them, Dean Stanley referred to a question which Lord Granville had taken under his special protection—a question which he had taken up with the true spirit of a Liberal and with the fine sagacity of a statesman, and a question which commanded the individual sympathy of the Liberal party. It was a question, too, which commanded the sympathy of all reasonable Churchmen—(hear, hear)—and of all Nonconformists, reasonable or unreasonable. (Laughter.) It was a question, moreover, which to his mind contributed a forcible argument to the principles of that society. They all knew that Lord Granville had done what he could to procure a relaxation of those legal barriers—if legal barriers there be—which prevented ministers of various religious persuasions from meeting the wish of departed ones with whom they had been connected, on the occasion of the burial of those friends in the national consecrated churchyards of the country. (Hear, hear.) Now, the greatest difficulty which Lord Granville and others met with in advocating measures of the kind to which he referred was the unwillingness on the part of many to acknowledge that there could be any common feeling of religion and humanity existing amongst different classes of Englishmen. The argument put forward by those holding such views was that the moment of burial would be seized by everybody of indulging in personal and party recrimination, and that, therefore, any sort of indulgence of the kind proposed by Lord Granville would be fraught with the most terrible consequences. He ventured to say that the argument was capable of being applied in an exactly reverse direction. (Cheers.) He believed that the occasion of a burial—the most solemn of all in life—was just the occasion on which the common principles of religion and the common feelings of humanity came most visibly to the front. (Hear, hear.) There was a line in Virgil that was quoted by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons on the death of Mr. Pitt, with the view of allaying any possible display of party animosity as to the event:—

> "Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt."

It was almost an untranslatable passage but a distinguished young poet had paraphrased it thus:—

> "Tears waken tears and honour honour brings,
> And mortal hearts are touched by mortal things."

(Cheers.) Again, in one of Walter Scott's novels there was an incident of a Presbyterian and an English minister shut up in prison together. Very shortly they were in fierce dispute as to the relative merits of episcopacy and nonconformity. In the midst of their argument the executioner walked in and announced sentence of death against both of them. The dispute instantly ceased, and rushing into each other's arms they cried, "My brother, my brother, I have sinned!" He could not help feeling that that sentiment was true of all the serious incidents of human life; and therefore he thought that in the use which Lord Granville had made of his position in the House of Lords, by vindicating a relaxation of the burial laws, he had performed a direct service to the principles of the British and Foreign School Society. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne (the president-elect of the society) Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Blake, M.P., Sir C. Reed, the Rev. Canon Fleming, and the Rev. Dr. Purcivall also spoke to the various resolutions submitted to the meeting.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

In London, on Monday night, the Marquis of Huntley presided at a meeting at the rooms of the Social Science Association, Adelphi, held to hear a paper on "Agricultural Distress, with special reference to the mode in which farm rent is paid," by Mr. F. Hill:—

The paper reviewed the position of the farmer, and held that leases should be perfect instruments in preserving to the farmer a motive for good cultivation, as in Madeira, where at the termination of the lease the land is valued, and the landlord has to pay the farmer or the latter the landlord, according to whether the value had risen or fallen. He urged that the farmers should direct their earnest efforts to the substitution, for a fixed money rent, of a rent paid virtually in kind, based on the value of the crops. This, Mr. Hill urged would be beneficial alike to the farmer, the landlord, and the labourer.

In opening the discussion, Mr. Botley contended that in order to relieve the farmer there should be absolute security of tenure, compensation for unexhausted improvements on a farmer quitting a farm, and an alteration of the game laws.

Mr. Spurling expressed himself as opposed to legislative restrictions upon farming, and he looked upon the 10 per cent. reductions from rent as a reflection upon landlords, for equitable rents should need no reductions.

Mr. Macfie advocated the partnership of capitalists, farmers, and landlords on the limited liability principle, and this he said would lead to the land being better cultivated. He owned that there were difficulties in the way in the balancing of the accounts.

Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree, spoke of the restrictions upon the farmer in the disposal of his produce as being a factor in the present depression, instancing the restriction upon the use of straw, which some farmers were bound not to sell, and could only make use of it to a slight value to the farm, and this while he could sell it for £6 a ton for paper-making. Freedom of action was required in farming as other occupations.

Captain Verney, as a landlord, stated that he had found the greatest advantage from working under the Agricultural Holdings Act, and he advised all landowners to adopt the Act in dealing with their tenants.

The Chairman characterized the proposal of Mr. Hill in regard to the payment of rent as beautiful in theory, but really impracticable. The rent would be difficult to collect in that form, and the landlord, if the rent were to be upon the basis of the produce, would have to go over the farm year by year to find out what the produce has been. The Chairman expressed himself as being in favour of freedom of contract; and proceeding to speak of the depression now existing over the whole of Great Britain, he said that in point of fact he, though a free-trader, could not but think that this depression was in part because we were now beginning to feel the full effects of free trade. This being so, and as he knew it would be impossible to return to protection, he thought farming should be placed upon the basis of, and not rated more than, other occupations. At present the farming interest was very largely overtaxed, and this was what deterred the capitalist from putting money into farming. Capitalists were not such fools as to put money into an industry thus depressed by a taxation not borne by others in the same ratio.

Mr. Fordham, as a farmer and brewer, spoke in support of the Chairman's statement with respect to the burdensomeness of local taxation upon the farmer, saying that as a farmer he had to pay far more taxation than he had to pay as a brewer.

Colonel Brise, M.P., and others spoke, and the meeting ended in the usual way.

EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON ANTS.

In London, the other evening, a discourse was given at the Royal Institution by Sir John Lubbock, F.R.S., M.P., on the habits of ants. Prince Christian, K.G., took the chair.

The lecturer included an account of some of the experiments and observations made with ants since Sir John Lubbock's last communication. The portion of the subject dealt with was principally the question whether ants were to be accounted conscious, reasonable beings. Referring to a quotation from Mr. Grote's "Fragments of Ethical Subjects," expressing the opinion that no society can exist without the sentiment of morality, Sir John pointed out that ants have their desires, their passions, and even their caprices. The young are absolutely helpless. Their communities are no mere collections of independent individuals, nor even temporary associations like the flocks of migratory birds, but organized communities labouring with the utmost harmony for the common good. The remarkable analogies which they present in so many ways to our human societies render them peculiarly interesting to us, and, he said, one cannot help longing to know more of their character, how the world appears to them, and to what extent they are conscious, reasonable beings. A number of species of ants were shown by the electric lamp magnified on the screen. Besides experiments to ascertain if ants can communicate to one another by sound, which seemed at least doubtful, if not absolutely proved in the negative, the effect of colour has been studied on them. The result of all experiments is they get away from blue light to red and seek entire shelter from light. Sir John alluded to facts for showing it difficult to deny the gift of reason to ants, "but he thought it, perhaps, wiser to admit the whole question was still a mystery."

USEFUL HINTS.

As the German postal officials continue to convey all sorts of strange birds, beasts, and fishes by post, it is cheering to learn from the *Farmer* that, as most of the losses in transit are due to "defective packing," the officials, in addition to the care they display during the journey, have issued useful hints as to the proper mode of packing for the guidance of the public. Seeing that some of the creatures sent are not only birds, oysters, tortoises, and such like, but also crocodiles, snakes, bears, and opossums, it will be at once obvious that "useful hints as to packing" are in the highest degree desirable. An oyster submits tamely to the process of packing, and even a snake may be sent in a box of reasonable compass. But a useful hint as to how to pack a bear or a crocodile to go by post would indeed be welcome. A crocodile opens his mouth too widely, and a bear embraces his opportunities too ardently, to make packing a convenient operation for the packer. Again, "suspicious packages may be opened at the discretion of the postmaster." Imagine the disorganisation of the office at the opening of a "suspicious package" containing a lively young alligator, addressed to the Emperor, or an elegant little rattlesnake marked "private and confidential," for Prince Bismarck! As regards small birds, such as canaries or linnets, it must be admitted that the German Post Office officials have been thoughtful, humane and wise. They recommend that the solid food should be in the form of a stiff soft paste, well moistened, and squeezed into a small-mouthed vessel; while the water pan should contain a piece of soft sponge, which will always retain enough water to yield a little under pressure of the bird's bill though the main bulk may be spilled in the journey. A bird sent by post has a right to demand at least these small attentions, seeing the outrage perpetrated on a creature which must be saying all the journey that it could do the distance in half the time, if left to itself. Times must be strangely altered since we sent posts by birds, if now we send birds by post; and the birds, being disestablished, have a right to the compensation of food and water, even if not of "this side up with care."—*Evening Standard*.

THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

The Lord Mayor of London has received from his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the following communication:—

My Lord Mayor,—Now that the subscription kindly opened by you at the Mansion-house, in aid of the sufferers through the late terrible inundations in Hungary has been closed, I feel it my pleasant duty to repeat in writing the thanks I have already expressed by word of mouth at the Easter Monday banquet and on other occasions. I have to thank you, my Lord Mayor, personally, and, through your agency, all those who, whether citizens of the metropolis or residing in other parts of this generous country, have responded so quickly and so nobly to your appeal, I have to thank you not only in my name, but in the name of my Government, and especially in the name of the Hungarian Government, and still more so in the name of the Governor and Council of the town of Szegedin. I may also repeat the assurance that the timely and munificent help proffered through your agency by England to my suffering fellow-countrymen has not only attained its direct end in alleviating their misery, but has at the same time strengthened and cemented those ties of amity between the two countries that have always been so dear to every Hungarian. Hoping, my Lord Mayor, that you will make public my thanks, I have the honour to remain your Lordship's faithful servant, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador,

KAROLYI.

PLANT PORTRAITURE.

A simple method of taking impressions of plants—requiring only a large sheet of paper, some olive oil, blacklead, ashes, and resin—has just been made known by M. Bertol, of the Academy of Paris. The paper is lightly oiled on one side and then folded in four, so that the oil may filter through the pores and the plant may not come into direct contact with the liquid. The plant is then placed between the leaves of the second folding, and in this position pressed (through other paper) all over with the hand, so as to make a small quantity of oil adhere to its surface. Then it is taken out and placed carefully on white paper, and another sheet is placed above, so that two impressions can be taken, and the plant is pressed as before. When the plant is removed an invisible impression remains on the paper. Over this is sprinkled a quantity of blacklead (or ashes, or a fine powder), which must be distributed evenly in all directions. The result will be a capital representation of the plant in all its parts. With an assortment of coloured powders the natural colours of the plants can be reproduced. To obtain fixity, resin is added to the blacklead in equal parts, and by exposing it to a heat sufficient to melt the resin the impression is fixed. M. Bartol claims that by this means botanical accuracy can be obtained, and portraits of plants can be taken in every household.—*Globe*

The *South Australian Register* says that the salmon introduced into Australia by Sir Samuel Wilson seem likely to prove successful. The following telegram from Melbourne appeared in the latest number of that paper:—"The Inspector of Fisheries reports that salmon have been seen in the Yarra from nine inches to a foot long, evidently making their way to the sea."

GERMAN PRINCES ON NEWLY-CREATED THRONES.

During the last fifty years, the *St. Petersburg Gazette* remarks, all the newly created thrones in Europe, or those in which the male hereditary succession had from any cause lapsed, have been filled by princes of German dynasties. A prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg was elected ruler of the newly formed kingdom of Belgium, after he had shortly before refused the title of King of the Hellenes which had been offered him. Princes of the same House married the Queen of Portugal, Maria II. da Gloria, in the year 1836, and Victoria, Queen of England in the year 1840; and their sons have become the heirs to the thrones of those States. All attempts to fill the thrones of Spain and Roumania with rulers not proceeding from German dynasties have proved a failure. Both King Amadeus I. of Savoy and Prince Couza, a born Roumanian, were, after a brief period of rule, compelled to leave the countries of which they had become the Sovereigns. The throne of Greece was first occupied by a prince of the Bavarian dynasty, Otto I.; and after his dethronement by George I., a prince of the Sleswick-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg line. The present ruler of Roumania is a prince of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the new prince of Bulgaria is also of German origin. Fifty years ago the privilege of filling vacant or newly created thrones belonged almost exclusively to France and Austria; several thrones in Italy were held by Bourbons and Hapsburgs only twenty years ago. The *Gazette* adds that it must be admitted that the German Princes have understood their mission in the countries which they were called upon to rule better than the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs, as is shown by the histories of King Leopold of Belgium, Ferdinand of Portugal, Prince Albert, King George of Greece, and Prince Charles of Roumania.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

JOTTINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The "Hat and Tun."—A house so named in the vicinity of Hatton Garden, London, was evidently intended to allude to the ancient family of the Hattons, whose mansion formerly stood near the spot.

Antiquity of the Honeymoon.—Among the Saxons and Teutons, mead, a beverage made of honey, was in general use. The Saxons added mulberries to flavour their honeyed drink. It was especially used at marriage festivals. These were kept up among the nobility week after week, and the "honah moon" or "moonath" signified the moon of the marriage festival. Alaric the Goth actually died on his wedding night from indulging too freely in the honeyed beverage—a warning to posterity, and showing that even bridegrooms may make too merry.

Hackney Coaches.—Hackney coaches, as well as hackney horses, derive their name from the village of Hackney (near London), which was, at a former period, of such great resort, that numbers of coaches and horses were in constant employ in carrying the citizens thither. It was in the year 1634 that these coaches were first introduced, when a tolerable long ride might then be procured for the small sum of fourpence.

A Singular Oath of Allegiance.—The people of Arragon, in the election of their kings, used the following form of election: "We, the free-born inhabitants of the ancient kingdom of Arragon, who are *equal to you*, Don Philip, *and something more*, elect you to be our king, on condition that you preserve to us our rights and privileges. If in this you fail, we own you for our king no longer."

Origin of the "Devil and Dr. Faustus."—It is related that John Faust, of Mentz, one of the many persons to whom the honour of having invented the invaluable art of printing is ascribed, having carried a parcel of his Bibles to Paris (1442), and offered them for sale as M.S.S., the French, after considering the number of books, and their exact conformity with one another, even to points and commas, and that the best book-writers could not be near so exact, concluded there was witchcraft in the case, and by either actually indicting him as a conjuror, or threatening to do so, extorted the secret. Hence the origin of the popular story of the "Devil and Dr. Faustus."

Why the Fingers are Not of Equal Length.—A master, in illustration of this question, made his scholar grasp a ball of ivory, to show him that the points of the finger are then equal. It would have been better, says Sir Charles Bell, had he closed the fingers upon the palm, and then asked whether they corresponded. This difference in the length of the fingers serves a thousand ends, adapting the form of the hand and fingers for different purposes—as for holding a rod, a switch, a sword, a hammer, a pen or pencil, engraving tools, &c.—in all which a secure hold and freedom of motion are admirably combined.

A Silencer.—Charles Lamb is said to have once "silenced a phlegmatic matter-of-fact man," who was talking oracularly, by the following:—

> "Tis true, quite true,
> That twice one's two,
> That old's not new,
> That black's not blue,
> That grog's not glue;
> That Sal's not Sue,
> That you're not me, and I'm not you."

Common Sense v. Black-Letter.—In the early period of Lord Mansfield's chief-justiceship, a diligent book-read advocate took up a considerable portion of the time of the court in producing several black-letter cases to prove the genuine construction of an old woman's will. His lordship heard him with great patience for some time; at last he interrupted him, and quite broke the string of his learning by asking him "whether he thought the old woman had ever heard of these cases; and if not, what common sense and justice must say to the matter?" The advocate was silent, and his lordship immediately gave judgment in favour of common sense, against the black-letter law, to the full satisfaction of the whole court and the assembly present.

An Odd Way of Keeping Accounts.—An old tradesman in the town of Stirling used to keep his accounts in a singular manner. He hung up two boots, one on each side of the chimney; and in one, he put all the money he received; and in the other, all the receipts and vouchers for the money he paid; at the end of the year, or whenever he wanted to make up his accounts, he emptied the boots, and by counting their several and respective contents, he was enabled, with a little trouble, to make a balance, which was doubtless as satisfactory to himself as if it had been done by "double entry."

An Expensive Joke.—Charles Cotton (the friend of Izaak Walton) and author of "Virgil Travestie," inserted a joke in that poem which cost him dearly. His sacrilegious wit could not spare the sacred character of his grandmother's ruff, which he ridiculed in a couplet. A stroke of the old lady's pen, however, revenged her own wrongs, for she struck Cotton out of an estate of £400 a year, which she had bequeathed to him in her will.

The Discovery of Jesuit's Bark.—A casual circumstance discovered that excellent febrifuge, the Jesuit's bark, called by the Spaniard's "fever-wood." An Indian in a delirious fever, having been left by his companions by the side of a river, as incurable, to quench his burning thirst, he naturally drank copious draughts of the water, which having long imbibed the virtues of the bark of the chinchona-tree that abundantly floated on the stream, it quickly dispersed the fever of the Indian. He returned to his friends, and, having explained the nature of his remedy, the indisposed crowded about the margin of the holy stream, as they imagined it to be, till they perfectly exhausted all its virtues. The sages of the tribe, however, found at length in what the efficacy of the stream consisted. The Americans discovered it, in the year 1640, to the lady of the Viceroy of Peru, who recovered by its use from a dangerous fever. In 1643 the reputation of this remedy was spread about Italy and Rome by the Cardinal de Lugo and other Jesuits. It was called "Cardinal de Lugo's bark," on account of his distributing it very freely, though it was then extremely dear, being sold for its weight in silver. It came into general use in 1680. In 1861 the chinchona plant was largely planted in the Neilgheny hills, India, and is thriving greatly.

Dollar-Mark.—It has been asserted that the Dollar-mark ($) is a contraction for U.S. It has, however, generally been supposed to stand for the figure 8, and to mean 8 reals, which was the Spanish Dollar from which the American Dollar originated. The two parallel lines were drawn across the "8" to distinguish it from the ordinary numeral. There is another origin sometimes given to this design which refers to the old pillar dollar. There were on that coin two pillars or columns connected by a scroll, and the $ bears a rude resemblance to this device.

Hot Cross-Buns.—A superstition prevails in many parts of Oxfordshire to the effect that a cross-bun, kept from one Good Friday to another, will preserve the owner from pecuniary difficulty.—An idea is common in Somersetshire, that the Good Friday bun is a remedy for various disorders, and that, while all other cakes made on other days turn musty or sour, this alone retains its sweetness for any length of years. There is the same superstition in Sussex and Staffordshire.

The Thread of Discourse.—Some people contract strong habits of what may be called external associations, the body being more concerned in it than the mind, and external things than ideas. They connect a certain action with a certain object, so that without the one they cannot easily perform the other; although, independently of habit, there is no connection between them.—Dr. Beattie mentions the case of a clergyman, who could not compose his sermon except when he held a foot-rule in his hand: and of another, who, while he was employed in study would always be rolling between his fingers a parcel of peas, whereof he constantly kept a trencher full within reach of his arm.—Locke speaks of a young man, who in one particular room, where an old trunk stood, could dance very well; but in any other room, if it wanted such a piece of furniture, could not dance at all.—A writer in the *Tatler* mentions a more probable instance of a lawyer, who in his pleadings used always to be twisting about his finger a piece of pack-thread, which the punsters of that time called, with some reason, the thread of his discourse. One day, a client of his had a mind to see how he would acquit himself without it, and stole it from him. The consequence was that the orator became silent in the midst of his harangue, and the client suffered for his waggery by the loss of his cause.

Marvels of the Alchymists.—The pretended secret of the alchymists was the transmutation of the baser metals into gold, which they occasionally exhibited to keep the dupes who supplied them with money in good spirits. This they performed in various ways. Sometimes they made use of crucibles with false bottoms. At the real bottom they put a quantity of gold and silver; this was covered by a portion of powdered crucible, glued together by gum or wax. The material being put into a crucible, and the heat applied, the false bottom disappeared; and, at the end of the process, the gold or silver was found at the bottom of the crucible.—A common exhibition was to dip nails into a liquid, and take them out half converted into gold. The nail was one-half gold and one-half iron, neatly soldered together; and the gold was covered with something to conceal the colour which the liquid was capable of removing. Sometimes they had metallic rods one-half gold and one-half silver, and the gold end whitened with mercury: the gold end was dipped into the transmuting liquid and heated, when the mercury was dissipated and the gold appeared.

BISMARCK AS AN ORATOR.

The *Tagblatt* of Berlin gives the following pen and ink sketch of the German Chancellor delivering his great speech in the Reichstag on the Customs tariffs:—

Before even hearing a word you can tell by the aspect of the Chamber that it is the Chancellor who is speaking. With their bodies stretched out and ears wide open, everybody leans forward to listen. The pencils of the shorthand writers fly over the paper with the rapidity of lightning, and you hold your breath involuntarily, that you may hear better. From below is heard a feeble voice—one of those voices which by its nervous tone suggests excess of intellectual work. The words come by jerks, each sentence being laboriously formed. The orator is sometimes hurried, sometimes hesitating in his speech. He recalls each sentence, twists it, and turns it about until he has eliminated all the points which an adversary might attack. It is then only that he abandons it to the House. In listening to him you experience a strange excitement, for while this strong man continues his speech, you are momentarily feeling that he will suddenly stop short in the middle of his discourse. Not that ideas are likely to be wanting, but one fears lest the weakly voice which issues so laboriously from the Chancellor's robust frame may fail in the midst of a peroration without the possibility in the hurry of picking up the broken threads. The Chancellor himself looks ill at ease while speaking, his thin white hands fidgetting now with one and now with another button of his modest dark blue cuirassier's uniform. Then they catch feverishly at the long pencils so much talked about; seek refuge on the table; and at last rest on the glass of water which stands on the tribune. You might fancy that it was only this resting place that was wanting, for presently his speech grows firmer, more severe; words flow from his lips with greater clearness, his thick eyebrows are lowered still more upon the grey eyes which seem to penetrate the ranks of the deputies. It is now evident that the orator is approaching the end of his speech, the sentences become shorter and more vigorous. And then the Chancellor draws himself up to his full height; the voice, so weak at first, gains a clear, hard ring, and he throws his last sentence like a bomb into the midst of the Chamber, resuming his seat amid the loud applause of his friends.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON MEDITERRANEAN PHOSPHORESCENCE.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on Monday evening in the London University, Burlington-gardens, Professor G. Rolleston (of Oxford) lectured "On the modifications of the external aspects of nature produced by man's interference." Mr. F. Galton, F.R.S., presided, and there was a large attendance of members.

In the course of an able and exhaustive survey of the subject, the lecturer referred to a work in which a Mr. Marsh suggested that the phenomenon visible on the surface of the Mediterranean on warm nights, namely, the phosphorescence of the water, was due to the extirpation of the whales, and that the reason why Homer had not mentioned the beautiful sight so many travellers admired was because of the existence of those sea monsters there. Professor Huxley, who was called upon by the chairman, after referring in complimentary terms to the lecture they had just heard, said, with regard to the theory advanced by Mr. Marsh, it was his impression that if all the whales that existed at one time in the Mediterranean could be fused together into one preposterous whale who should do nothing but swim up and down, that whale would bear the same proportion to the phosphorescent animals which are present in seas tenanted by them as a very small fly in a tureen of pea soup. Therefore he could not conceive that any such cause should have operated in diminishing the phosphorescence of the seas with which he was acquainted.

Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., also addressed the meeting, which then adjourned.

COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY.

Herr Max Waldstein, of the Statistical Department at Vienna, has published a pamphlet giving some curious statistics as to the ages of the inhabitants of Austria and other parts of Europe. He says that the number of people in Europe who are upwards of ninety years old is 102,831, of whom 60,303 are women. Of those who are over a hundred years of age there are 241 women and 161 men in Italy, 229 women and 183 men in Austria, and 526 women and 524 men in Hungary. There are in Austria 1,508,359 persons over sixty years of age, comprising 7·5 per cent. of the whole population. It is found that the percentage of old people is much higher among the Germans than among the Slavs. In the German provinces of Upper Austria and Salzburg it is 11·5; while in Galicia it is only 4. In Hungary there are more old men than old women, which is explained by the fact that the excess of women over men is less in Hungary than in other countries.

According to Herr Waldstein, there are in Austria 100 women and 86 men who are a hundred years old, 41 women and 37 men who are one hundred and one, and 88 women and 60 men who are upwards of one hundred and one years of age.

CUTTINGS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

This is a bright and pleasant world to the woman who has a new spring bonnet.

"You said, Mr. Skeesicks, that the defendant was a man in easy circumstances; what do you mean by that?" "A gentleman wot pays his printer, and isn't afeered to look his butcher in the face!"

In the course of an Illinois discussion, a man is said to have "had a ravine built in the back of his head with a pop bottle."

A shrewd confectioner out West has taught his parrot to say "pretty creature," to every lady who enters his shop, and his business is rapidly increasing.

That was a clever Oakland boy who, when he was given two dollars to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two-bit piece in it, and then told all the boys in the neighbourhood. The next morning the ground was pulverised two feet deep.

A Louisville young woman writes to a modest and stupid youth:—"Yes, when you asked me if I would marry you—oh! I ought not to have done it, I suppose—but, then, it was such an opportunity, and so I smiled the one to you and answered 'Never!' And you, stupid, you froze and cowed like a telegraph pole and left. Oh, dear me! and I certainly thought that at this day there was nobody under the sun who was so unpardonably obtuse, and so far behind the age and rage that he would not instantly have met me with, 'What, never?' and given me the chance to reply 'Well, hardly ever.'"

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* says that it is pretty much settled that if an eminent American wants a monument, he must solicit subscribers for it while alive and superintend its erection personally.

He took her fancy when he came; he took her hand, he took a kiss; he took no notice of the shame that glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming afternoons; he took an oath he'd ne'er deceive; he took her father's silver spoons; and after that he took his leave.

On his return from India, Brown was asked how he liked tiger-hunting. "It is very good sport as you hunt the tiger," he replied; "but if hard pressed, he sometimes takes it into his head to hunt you, and then it has its drawbacks."

A lawyer at the bar was held to be in contempt for simply making a motion in court. It was ascertained, however, that he made a motion to throw an inkstand at the head of the court.

A scientific gentleman who has given the subject much thought, says that when a man knowingly faces death he thinks of everything that ever happened to him. The delinquent subscriber says that Chicago men never knowingly face death.

A genuine Down-easter was essaying to appropriate a square of exceedingly tough beef, at dinner in a certain hotel. His convulsive efforts with a knife and fork attracted the attention and smiles of the rest of the company, who were in the same predicament as himself. At length Jonathan's patience quite vanished under his ill-success, when laying down his "utensils" he burst out with, "Strangers, you needn't laff—if you hain't got no regard for the landlord's feelings, you orter have some respect for the old bull!" This sally "brought down the house."

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY.

A want of animation still prevailed in the grain trade at Mark-lane. The backward condition of the crops has a tendency to produce steadiness; but, on the other hand, millers show no disposition to operate at all freely or in any way increase their stocks, as it is felt that a spell of fine, warm weather would have a very speedy effect upon agriculture. English wheat was rather scarce. Fine samples continued to be well held, but other sorts were dull and weak. Foreign wheat were in moderate supply. The trade was quiet; but fine sorts were steady in value. The barley trade was quiet, but steady at previous prices. Malt was disposed of at late currencies. The oat trade was inactive, and prices compared with Monday last were 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower. Maize was dull, at last week's price. Beans and peas were quiet, and without change. The flour market was inactive, on former terms.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

Quietness prevailed in the cattle trade. Supplies were not large, but were sufficient for the demand. A moderate number of English beasts came to hand, and the general quality and condition were fairly satisfactory. From Scotland the arrivals were somewhat more liberal. There was no feature in the trade, the demand being quiet on former terms. The best Scots and crosses reached 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lb. The receipts from Norfolk and Suffolk were 1,900, from other parts of England about 250, and from Scotland 225 head. The foreign side of the market was fairly supplied with Danish and Swedish beasts with a limited inquiry, at late rates. A full average supply of sheep was on offer. The trade was quiet, and prices remained about the same. The best Downs and half-breds changed hands at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lb. Lambs were quiet, at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. per 8lb. Calves and pigs sold at about previous quotations. At Deptford there were 400 beasts and 8,000 sheep. Inferior beasts, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; inferior sheep, 4s. to 5s.; second quality, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; prime coarse woolled, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdowns, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; prime small ditto, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.—MONDAY.

The supply of meat on sale to-day was moderate, but owing to the milder weather trade was far from active. Inferior beef, 3s. to 3s 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; middling ditto, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 5s. to 6s.; lamb, 7s. to 8s.; veal, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; and small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

POTATO.

With a moderate supply trade this morning was quiet, at the following rates:—German reds, 120s. to 130s.; flukes, 150s. to 180s.; rocks, 100s. to 120s.; champions, 100s. to 120s.; and Victorias, 120s. to 150s. per ton.

FISH.

Large soles, 2s. 9d. to 5s. per pair; turbot, 12s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. each; lobsters, 11s to 25s. per dozen; crabs, 15s. to 42s. 6d. per kit; whiting, 10s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per basket; kipper herrings, 8s. 6d. to 12s. per hundred; bloaters, 3s. 9d. to 7s. per box; crimped salmon, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; mackerel, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; mullet, 5s. to 8s. 6d. per score; cod, 6s. to 12s. 6d. each; trout, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

HOP.

There has been no particular feature in the hop market during the past week. Stocks are far from heavy, but at the same time sufficient for all probable requirements. Trade, however, continues dull, as it usually is at this time of the year, but prices are without material change, as follows:—Kent, £1 10s. to £5 15s.; Sussex, £1 10s. to £3 10s.; Farnham, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; Worcester, £4 4s. to £5 12s.; American, £2 10s. to £4 15s.; Belgian, £2 to £2 16s. per cwt.

GAME AND POULTRY.

Surrey fowls, 7s 6d. to 11s.; Sussex ditto, 4s. to 6s.; Essex ditto, 3s. to 4s.; Boston ditto, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; Irish ditto, 2s. 3d. to 4s.; live hens, 1s. 10d. to 3s. 3d.; pigeons, 8d. to 10d.; Bordeaux ditto, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; wild rabbits, 10d. to 1s.; tame ditto, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; ducklings, 5s. to 8s. 9d.; ducks, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; goslings, 6s. to 12s. each.

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TABLE I.

Shewing the quantities of different illuminating materials necessary to produce the same amount of light.

Young's Paraffin Oil, burned with	1in. Radiant Burner	1 gl.	
American Petroleum	do.	1in. do.	1·22 do.
Refined Colza Oil	do.	1in. Argand do.	1·88 do.
London Gas of 16 candle power			503 cubic feet.

TABLE II.

Assuming that Young's Paraffin Oil and American Petroleum are each valued at 1s. per gallon, Colza Oil at 3s. 6d. per gallon, and London Gas at 3s. 6d. per 1000 feet, then to produce a light of 22 Standard Candles—

1d. worth of Young's Paraffin Oil will burn			6 hours.
1d.	do.	American Petroleum do.	5 hours.
1d.	do.	Refined Colza Oil. do.	1 hour.
1d.	do.	London Gas do.	3½ hours.

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From the "Leeds Mercury," March 3rd, 1877.

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From the "Yorkshire Post," March 3rd, 1877.

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SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS MILITARY ASPECT.

In London, on Friday in last week, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—General Sir Percy Douglas, Bart., in the chair—an interesting paper was read by Colonel J. C. Gawber, late 73rd Regiment, on the subject of "South Africa and its Military Aspect." There was a very full attendance of the members of both branches of the profession.

The gallant lecturer, who was warmly received, prefaced his observations by referring to the fact that for a few years past South Africa had been engrossing much of the attention of the British Government and of the country generally. With the exception of what might in one sense be called an unofficial war with Kreli in 1857-8, the country had enjoyed a peace of 21 years, when an affray at a native beer-drinking party, beyond our boundary, lighted the torch of war, in which we speedily became involved, and the flame was still alight, though the seat of war had been shifted. The lecturer then went on to refer to the resources of South Africa, in regard to its agricultural, mineral, and other wealth, and having given a geographical description of the country, remarked that it had become proverbial in the history of our colonies that the black man disappeared by indolence, disease, and excess before the white man. But the Kaffir element in South Africa holds its own, a dash of Arab blood probably being the cause of the tenacity, manliness, shrewdness, and common sense observable in the Kaffir. The lecturer then proceeded to deal with the question of South Africa in its more intimate relations in connection with us; and, touching the trade question, remarked that lecturers had previously dwelt on the wealth and resources of South Africa—the diamonds, gold, ostrich feathers, and the wool, which for some years past had been increasing the revenues of the country, and raising it to a high pitch of prosperity. The least that could be done, in his opinion, was, in all honesty, to apply a fair percentage of those revenues towards the improvement of those races whose patrimony we had invaded. The spirit was a mean one which would suggest that we had done enough for them when we had marked off locations for them—in other words, offered to them a scrap or two of their native country. The British races, whose prosperity and natural expansion oblige them to encroach upon the heritages of less favoured nations, were bound by the sacred principles they professed to come as civilisers, and not as common plunderers. If we forced ourselves into the position of managers of neglected estates, it was but bare honesty that a percentage of the revenues, which our superior wealth and intelligence taught us to extract from the country, should be applied to the elevation of the country and to the improvement of its inhabitants. Zululand, he said, should be kept for the Zulus, but owned by us; and, with a hut tax, it would pay its own expenses, besides adding to our Natal trade. In conclusion, the gallant lecturer said it was a neglected and mismanaged native question that had led to the present war; and it was our unstable policy, leading to injustices and breaches of faith, that proved the great obstacle to all mission work, and to the progress of Christianity; for the natives could not appreciate the value of the religion of a people whose governing body dealt unjustly with them.

A discussion followed the reading of the paper, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the gallant chairman for presiding.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

In London, on Friday in last week, the annual general meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., presiding. The annual report was read and the members of the central committee and delegates were appointed for the ensuing year.

The speakers who moved the formal resolutions were Mrs. P. A. Taylor, Miss Jane Cobden, Miss Downing, Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. Charles M'Laren, and Mr. Astley.

Later in the afternoon a well-attended public meeting was held, the large room at Willis's being filled by a company principally composed of ladies. Mr. Courtney, as chairman, in opening the proceedings, augured well from the largeness of the attendance on this occasion. They ought to be full of faith that in time there would spread throughout England, and then find expression in the House of Commons, a conviction that justice was not done to women unless, they, too, had a voice in the selection of members for the national Legislature—unless they, too, had some share in the determination of the power by which they, like all subjects of this realm, were ruled. The present House of Commons had not been favourable to their cause, as it had not been favourable to many causes which yet, in spite of its deadness and opposition, would ultimately succeed. Within a few days a question had arisen in the House of Commons to which he referred simply to show how, in the handling of subjects in which women were concerned, the majority of the assembly seemed to forget the first principles of justice. The question to which he referred—the maintenance of actions for breach of promise of marriage—was not in the least connected with this movement for the suffrage, probably as many of their friends would vote in one way as in the other on this point; but what struck him was that no member appeared to feel the anomaly—to him it seemed the injustice—that they should decide upon a question affecting adult human beings who had no voice in the election of the privileged persons forming that assembly. Referring to the statement often made that a majority of women did not want the franchise, he replied that they did not want it because they wanted it so much. The more women were educated the more ready they would be to seek the privileges of political life. After speaking of the effects of this movement in promoting the higher education of women, the chairman urged the meeting to look to the municipal elections and the approaching triennial elections for School Boards in the autumn as opportunities for influencing public opinion upon this question in various ways.

Mrs. Hallett moved the first resolution,—"That, by the exclusion of women from the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament, a considerable portion of the property, intelligence, and industry of the nation is deprived of representation in the House of Commons; and that the extension to women of political rights, by strengthening in them the sense of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship, would be conducive to the highest welfare of the State."

This was seconded by Mr. Brooke Lambert.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Hall, to the effect that the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women was not expedient, found no supporter, and the resolution was carried, without other opposition.

Miss Becker moved,—"That in a system of government avowedly representative, the interests of an unrepresented class were certain to suffer."

Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., seconded the resolution. Mr. Courtney being obliged to leave early, Mr. Hopwood, M.P., took the chair during the remainder of the proceedings.

TIMBER AND TREE CULTURE.

In a long article upon the management of forests the *Constitutionnel* adverts in complimentary terms to a report recently presented to the French Society of Agriculture, and containing a sort of *résumé* of the timber supply now existing in various parts of the world. According to this statement, which is drawn up by M. Barbié after several years of careful study, the state of the forests not only in Europe but in all countries is unsatisfactory in the extreme. One universal complaint is heard on all hands—that the stock is being rapidly exhausted, and that there is no economy or common prudence in the way of administering the public and private forests. The Swedish Government is beginning to be seriously alarmed at the export of timber from its territory, which is no longer limited to Europe, but has extended to such distant regions as Brazil, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Denmark has discovered that two-thirds of its forests are lost; and Russia, having exhausted the forests in the neighbourhood of its large towns, is now compelled to go to a vast expense in transporting its supplies of wood from the interior. As for Finland, which was once so rich in pines, it is already beginning to be absolutely denuded, and that not so much in consequence of an actual exportation of timber as of the habit of setting fire to whole masses of trees in order to clear the ground for agricultural purposes. Fire is also a great destroyer of timber in Algeria and other parts of Africa, but in this case not artificial but accidental conflagrations must be held to blame. In Austria the young plants are destroyed by the cattle, whilst the old ones are cut down remorselessly; and in most parts of America the sole idea of a forest is that of an inexhaustible mine of wealth. Germany is without doubt the country where most common sense has been applied to the use and preservation of the forests, and the French *savant* calls for a more severe application of forest laws to France, where he maintains that with proper management there might be plenty of timber left for the public use.—*Globe.*

Neighbourly Correspondence.—"Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds." "Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to suggest that in future, he should not spell pigs with two gees." "Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will add the letter E to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady." "Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity." The correspondence here terminated.

Making Good Use of a Long Nose.—The following good story is told of Mozart at the time when he was a pupil of Haydn:—Haydn had challenged Mozart to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter, and a champagne supper was to be the forfeit. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and, much to the surprise of Haydn, handed it him, saying—"There is a piece of music, sir, which you cannot play, and I can; you are to give the first *trial*." Haydn smiled contemptuously at the visionary presumption of his pupil, and, placing the notes before *him*, struck the keys of the instrument. Surprised at its simplicity, he dashed away till he reached the middle of the piece, when, stopping all at once, he exclaimed, "How's this Mozart? How's this? Here my hands are stretched out to both ends of the piano, yet there is a middle key to be touched. Nobody can play such music—not even the composer himself." Mozart smiled at the half-excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted, struck the instrument with such an air of self-assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along the simple passages, he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, it must be remarked, was favoured, or at least endowed, with an extremely long nose. Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme long ends of the piano, and leaning forward, bobbed his nose against the middle key which nobody could play. Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and after acknowledging he was beaten, he declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music which he had never before discovered.

LIFE IN EKOWE FORT.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Thursday last published a most interesting article, entitled "Life in Ekowe Fort" (from the Diary of One of the Besieged), from which we make the following extracts:—

. . . "I think our march was the hardest I ever had. We started at four a.m. in the morning, and pushed the whole way to Ekowe, with but one short halt of forty-five minutes. The men had to be helped on to the waggons, utterly knocked up, and the officers only kept on foot to encourage the men. When we got in, although we had had nothing to eat all day, we threw ourselves down in the first corner, hoping to have at least a few hours' rest. In this we were disappointed, as we were soon aroused by the cry, 'Stand to your arms!' and we were instantly at our posts, expecting a volley from the enemy. It turned out to be only a few Zulus prowling round, and we soon lay down again and finished the night in comparative comfort. Daylight had hardly broken when we were at work strengthening our position, officers and men working side by side, bringing up sandbags here and sacks of grain there, often looking wistfully at our portmanteaus and other baggage being piled up as a traverse for some exposed corner. Day after day saw us at the same labour, only stopping work when it was too dark to see; and then being aroused every night by the alarm sounding, and generally turning out to see a wheelbarrow or some other object outside, that had been overlooked during the day, having been mistaken by the sentry for a crouching Zulu. At last, after a week's hard work, our baggage was returned to us and sods put in its place, and we were in a position to defy the whole Zulu army. It was wonderful the rate at which we worked. Deep ditches and high walls seemed to appear as if by magic; where there had been miniature forests in the morning there was nothing to be seen when the retreat beat at night, all cover having been destroyed to give us a better range for our guns or to deprive the enemy of his favourite lurking-places. . .

"The excitement of the whole camp may be imagined when they first signalled to us from Tugela by looking-glass. We had been three weeks without any news at all from the outer world when, one Sunday, a bright flash was seen in the direction of the Tugela. We knew what it was at once, as we had often talked about it. It took us two days before we could make out clearly what they said; but after that we improved rapidly, and at the end of a week had manufactured a signalling machine for ourselves, out of a looking-glass and an ammunition-box, and began asking question. A notice board was put up in the fort and all the news of the day posted on it in the evening for the benefit of the men. Our first message from the Tugela was that Colonel Law would advance to our assistance on March 13 with 1,000 troops and 1,000 natives, when we were to be prepared to sally out with what troops we could spare and meet him. We immediately set to work to cut a more direct road to Inyezana, and whilst occupied on it had several skirmishes with the enemy, in one of which Lieutenant Lewis, of the Buffs, was severely wounded in the head. One morning the enemy came down in such force that we had to retire; and they always followed us up in the evening when we knocked off work. We got rather sick of this, so one evening the engineers put down 18oz. of dynamite at the point we had left off working at with a pole stuck in the ground, and a friction tube connecting it with the dynamite. We had really hardly left it when about thirty Zulus came down, saw the pole with 'Torpedo' written on it, and at once tried to pull it up. It was driven down so tight that one man could not pull it out by himself, so two or three more caught hold of it, and up it came, blowing about six Zulus to atoms, and frightening the rest out of their wits. The moral effect of this manœuvre was excellent, as they never again interfered with our work. . . . .

"The Rev. Mr. Robertson, who was attached to our column as Political Agent, gave us a series of lectures in the evenings before sunset on the Zulu nation. They were listened to with great interest by both officers and men, and served to kill some of the time which was hanging heavily on our hands. He also told us that he had seen a portion of Cetywayo's army reviewed at the great kraal, and that there were at least 40,000 men then present. After they were reviewed the King made them surround a large valley to let him see what sized space they could encompass. Mr. Robertson, who has been thirty-seven years a missionary among the Zulus, estimated the King's army at 60,000 fighting men. We generally had a rubber of whist after retreat, when the wind would allow our candles to keep alight. The naval brigade also had a rubber in the afternoon, when off duty. Just after we heard that we were going to be relieved, the engineers made a balloon of vegetable tracing paper which was to be filled with heated air and despatched with messages and letters by the first favourable wind to the Tugela. The wind arrived at last; but, alas! the balloon wouldn't go, as they could not get enough heated air into it, and, after travelling along the ground for a few yards, it caught fire. It was wonderful how well everybody kept up their spirits—the blue jackets especially. Many's the time I've been down at their quarters, and seen the rain rushing through their shed, carrying away blankets, boots, and everything moveable, but this only made Jack Tar sing the louder. I never heard a foul word spoken on these trying occasions by one of them. . . . .

"The only difference between Sundays and other days was church parade at 6.30 a.m., so as not to interfere with the day's work. When first we were shut up, Moody and Sankey's hymn "Hold the Fort" was always played by the band. The bands of the Buffs and 99th used to play alternately every afternoon as soon as the work about the fort began to slacken; before that the bandsmen had to take their regular turn of duty with the others. . . . We made a patrol one morning to Dabulamanzie's military kraal, which we reached at five a.m. After shelling and burning it we returned to camp, which was about six miles off, followed the greater part of the way by Dabulamanzie on horseback and some two or three hundred of his men, who fired on us from every kloof and bush to within a mile and a half of the fort. They did us no damage, however, and we killed and wounded several. When we destroyed his military kraal we had only a mile further to go to destroy his private one; but it was so difficult of access, and the enemy were in such force on the hills overlooking it, that Colonel Pearson wisely decided we had done enough for one day. When the General came up and relieved us he took all the Cavalry over and burnt his kraal, however. They made no resistance except by firing a few shots at long ranges. Dabulamanzie was there, and John Dunn made him dismount rather more quickly than usual by sending a bullet unpleasantly close to him from 1,600 yards. We went down with about 500 men on the previous evening to meet the General and his column at the commencement of our new road. We got there just in time to see him shake hands with Colonel Pearson, who had ridden on ahead with Colonel Walker, Captain M'Gregor, and Lieutenant Knight, his orderly officer. The General's column were all immensely delighted with the arrangements about the fort, especially our cemetery, which really was very pretty. . . . Ekowe was a German mission station, and Bishop Schroeder was in charge of it. When we first came there were beautiful orange groves and banana plantations, all of which had to be destroyed to give us a good range. I think I have given a fair account of our life whilst cooped up in Ekowe. There is little doubt that had we gone down when the choice was given to Colonel Pearson it would have had a most damaging effect on our prestige with the Zulus. By remaining there we prevented them bursting into Natal, as they were afraid of leaving us in the rear to destroy their kraals, and perhaps cut off their retreat. The signalling from Tugela by looking-glass must also have frightened them, as they constantly shouted out to us to know why we were signalling, and asking us to tell them which road we were coming down by. One facetious gentleman told us that Cetywayo was very angry at our not letting his cattle go out further to graze, as they were getting very poor by being so much cooped up; and one day a message came from Cetewayo to say that he was very anxious to know why we were signalling, and that if we wished we might go down, and he would order his impeys not to molest us; 'but,' said the primitive monarch, 'you must not touch my mealie gardens.'"

CURIOUS GUNNERY PRACTICE.

Our modern artillerist would scout the notion of converting leathern boxes into monster ordnance, but they are credited with entertaining the scarcely less ridiculous idea of facilitating the operations of mountain batteries by converting mules into gun-carriages instead of mere gun-carriages. The story goes that the Ordnance Select Committee assembled one morning to test the feasibility of the time-saving plan. A mountain-gun was strapped fast to a cradle resting on a pack-saddle, so that the muzzle pointed over the mule's tail. The animal was then led into the marshes, followed by the committee, and sundry officers and civilians interested in artillery experiments. On arriving at the butt the gun was loaded, the mule turned till his tail-end threatened the earthern mound, a piece of slow match tied to the gun-vent and ignited, and the result impatiently awaited. Fizz! went the match, back went the astonished animal's ears, and then he deliberately turned himself round—a movement never anticipated by the experimentalists, who found their interest in the affair suddenly intensified by considerations regarding their personal safety. The secretary threw himself flat on the ground, the committee dispersed in divers directions, and the illustrious visitors executed impulsive strategetic movements with more speed than dignity. Then came a bang! and away went the shot in one direction while the mule turned a somersault in the other, and prone on its back kicked defiantly against its unseen assailant. That comical bit of gun-practice had been anticipated in actual warfare. In one of Sheridan's engagements with the Indians, his men, taken unawares by the redskins, had no time to remove their mountain howitzer from the mule's back so they accepted the alternative and blazed away, sending mule and gun tumbling together down hill upon the Indians, who took fright and fled the scene. One of them, captured a few days afterwards, was asked, why he ran away? He said: "Me big Injun; me not afraid of little guns or big guns, but when white man fires whole mules at Injuns he don't know what to do."—*From "Experiments Extraordinary," in All The Year Round.*

The Best Advice.—Judge Strong practised in Jefferson County, and a prisoner being arraigned for theft, who had no counsel, the Court appointed young Strong to that service, directing him to confer with the prisoner, and gave him the best advice he could under the circumstances. He retired with his client to an adjacent room for consultation, and when an officer was sent to inform them that the court was waiting, Strong was found alone, and returned with the officer into the court room. "Where is your client?" demanded the judge. "He has left the place," replied the lawyer. "Left the place!" cried the judge. "What do you mean, Mr. Strong?" "Why, your honour directed me to give him the best advice I could under the circumstances. He told me he was guilty, and so I opened the window and advised him to jump out and run. He took my advice, as in duty bound, and by this time he is more than two miles off."

SELECTED ANECDOTES.

Blessing the Bulk.—Dr. Franklin, when a child, found the long graces said by his father irksome. One day, after the winter's provisions had been salted, he said, "I think, father, if you said grace over the whole cask, once for all, it would be a vast saving of time."

Another Mull.—It was at a party the other evening. There was a lull in the conversation which made the host, who was inexperienced in party matters, somewhat nervous. With a view to relief he asked a mournful looking man, who was set like a packing box in one corner, if he was married.—"No; I am a bachelor," stiffly replied the sombre man.—"Ah," observed the host, warming up with the subject, "how long have you been a bachelor?"—There was another lull in the conversation.

Answered at Once.—A Scotch clergyman preaching a drowsy sermon, asked, "What is the price of earthly pleasure?" The deacon, a fat grocer, woke up hastily from a sound sleep, and cried out, lustily, "Seven-and-sixpence a dozen!"

A Poetic Choice.—A lady had favourite lap-dog, which she called Perchance. "A singular name," said somebody, "for a beautiful pet, madam. Where did you find it?"—"Oh," drawled she, "it was named from Byron's dog. You remember where he says, 'Perchance my dog will howl.'"

A Good Joke.—When Lord Townshend was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the then Lord Mayor of Dublin lost no opportunity of repeating his solicitations for places. "My dear Hely," said his lordship, "you have a great many things, and I have nothing to give but a majority of dragoons." "I accept it then," answered the mayor. "What, you take a majority?" replied his lordship; "zounds! it is impossible; I only meant it as a joke." "And I accept it," rejoined the other, "merely to show you how well I can take a joke."

Melodramatic Hit.—Burke's was a complete failure, when he flung the dagger on the floor of the House of Commons, and produced nothing but a smothered laugh, and a joke from Sheridan—"The gentleman has brought us the knife, but where is the fork?"

A Dear Speaker.—Soon after the Irish members were admitted into the House of Commons, on the union of the kingdom in 1801, one of them, in the middle of his maiden speech, thus addressed the chair:—"And now, my dear Mr. Speaker," etc. This excited loud laughter. As soon as the mirth had subsided, Mr. Sheridan observed, "that the honourable member was perfectly in order; for, thanks to the ministers, now-a-days everything is dear."

Spare the Rod.—A schoolboy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system—the heavy strokes upwards, and the down ones light!"

True Criticism.—A gentleman being prevailed upon to taste a lady's home-made wine, was asked for an opinion of what he had tasted. "I always give a candid one," said her guest, "where eating and drinking are concerned. It is admirable stuff to catch flies."

Depending upon Circumstances.—A traveller stopped at an inn to breakfast, and having drunk a cup of what was given to him, the servant asked, "What will you take sir, tea or coffee?"—"That depends upon circumstances," was the reply. "If what you gave me last was tea, I want coffee; if it was coffee, I want tea. I want a change."

Worse Off Than Before.—A child was crying in a street, when a compassionate lady, passing at the time, stopped and asked him what was the matter. The child replied, "Cos I've lost a penny mother gave me." "Ah, well, never mind that," said the lady; "here is another for you," and proceeded on her way, but had not gone far when she heard the little fellow bellowing even more lustily than before. She turned back and again asked the cause, upon which the little urchin answered, "Why, if I 'adn't lost that there first one, I should 'ave 'ad tuppence."

Afraid of the Noise.—A husband, who only opposed his wife's ill humour by silence, was told by a friend that he "was afraid of his wife." "It is not the I am afraid of," replied the husband, "it is the noise.

A "Distant" Friend.—Meeting a negro on the road, a traveller said, "You have lost some of your friends, I see?" "Yes, massa." "Was it a near or a distant relative?" "Well, purty distant—'bout twenty-four mile," was the reply.

A Warm Adviser.—Mrs. B—— desired Dr. Johnson to give his opinion of a new work she had just written, adding, that if it would not do, she begged him to tell her, for she had other irons in the fire, and in case of its not being likely to succeed, she could bring out something else. "Then," said the doctor, after having turned over a few of the leaves, "I advise you, madam, to put it where your other irons are."

Resting Herself.—A young woman, who had been in service from her childhood, would frequently wish to be married, that, as she expressed herself, she might rest her bones. Some time afterwards she got married, and her late mistress meeting her, asked her, "Well, Mary, have you rested your bones yet?" "Yes, indeed," replied she, with a sigh, "I have rested my jaw bones."

A Tangible Idea.—"How do you define 'black as your hat?'" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

The Plain Answer.—A dabbler in literature and the fine arts, who prided himself on his knowledge and proper use of the English language, came upon a youngster sitting on the bank of a mill-pond, angling for gudgeons, and thus addressed him:—"Adolescens, art thou not endeavouring to entice the finny race to engulf into their denticulated mouth a barbed hook, upon whose point is affixed a dainty allurement?" "No," said the boy; "I'm fishin'."

A Woman's Promise.—A courtier of Queen Elizabeth's, whom she had long encouraged to hope for some favour, vexed at repeated disappointments, was one morning walking pensively in her garden, when her majesty, calling to him from a window, said, "Sir Edward, what does a man think of when he thinks of nothing?" The knight, after a little pause, with a very low bow, answered, "Of a woman's promise, madam!" when the queen, who was moved at this reply, drawing instantly back, said to those about her, "I must not confute him; anger makes dull men witty, but it keeps them poor."

Prosiness.—A prosy old gentleman meeting Douglas Jerrold, related a long, limp account of a stupid practical joke, concluding with the information that "he really thought he should have died with laughter." "I wish to heaven you had," was Jerrold's reply.

Player, or Lord.—One day, at a party in Bath, Quin, the celebrated actor, said something which caused a general murmur of delighted merriment. A nobleman present, who was not distinguished for the brilliancy of his ideas, exclaimed: "What a pity 'tis, Quin, my boy, that a clever fellow like you should be a player!" Quin, fixing and flashing his eyes upon the speaker, replied: "Why! what would your lordship have me be?—a lord?"

A Claim on the Country.—"As you do not belong to my parish," said a clergyman to a begging sailor, with a wooden leg, "you cannot expect that I should relieve you." "Sir," said the sailor, with a noble air, "I lost my leg fighting for all parishes."

The Miller's Portrait.—There is nothing like being satisfied. A worthy miller, wishing for a portrait of himself, applied to a painter to have it accomplished.—"But," said he, "I am a very industrious man. I wish to be painted as looking out of the window of my mill. But when any one looks at me, I wish to pop my head in; so as not to be thought lazy, or as spending too much time at the window."—"Very well," said the painter, "it shall be done so." He painted the mill and the mill-window.—The miller looked at it. "Very well," said he, "but where is myself looking out?"—"Oh," said the painter, "whenever one looks at the mill, you know, you pop your head in to preserve your credit for industry."—"That's right—that's right," said the miller. "I'm content—just so. I'm in the mill now, ain't I? Just so; that will do."

Profession and Practice.—A young lawyer, who had been "admitted" about a year, was asked by a friend, "How do you like your new profession?" The reply was accompanied by a brief sigh to suit the occasion: "My profession is much better than my practice."

A Ticklish Opening.—Henry Erskine, the barrister, happening to be retained for a client of the name of Tickle, began his speech in opening the case, thus: "Tickle, my client, the defendant, my lord"—and upon proceeding so far was interrupted by laughter in court, which was increased when the judge (Lord Kaimes) exclaimed, "Tickle him yourself, Harry; you are as able to do so as I am."

An Introductory Ceremony.—An alderman of London once requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. "I must first dine with you," replied he, "and see how you open your mouth, that I may know what sort of words will fit it."

Quite Natural.—"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school in a fast neighbourhood.—"I have!" shouted a six-year-old at the foot of the class.—"Where?" inquired old spectacles, amused by his earnestness.—"On the elephant!" was the reply.

Not to Be Bought at That Price.—Mr. John Lewis, of Richmond, was one of those

——"village Hampdens, that, with dauntless breast
The little tyrants of his fields withstood."

and obtained for the public, by a suit at law against the Crown a right of way through Richmond Park. A few years afterwards George III. wished to obtain possession of a narrow lane of great length, which separated Richmond and Kew Garden, and led a shorter way from Richmond to Kew and Brentford Ferry. As it was intended to get the consent of the parishioners to the measure, the Queen's steward "made a great dinner and invited many," and, among the rest, John Lewis. Knowing himself to be somewhat obnoxious to the court and its retainers, Lewis at first refused the invitation, but at length determined to go. The bottle was freely circulated amidst a profusion of the luxuries of the season. Lewis, however, determined to keep possession of his sober faculties, and was on his guard accordingly. Late in the evening, when most of the company had departed, the steward got up, and expatiating on the benevolence and amiable qualities of the Queen, who was lady of the manor, declared how infinitely she would be obliged to the inhabitants of Richmond, for giving up the road in question; but that if it was disagreeable to a single inhabitant of the place, she did not wish the surrender to be made. "I am that individual," said Mr. Lewis to the steward: "and with as much respect for her Majesty as you or any man can entertain, I do not feel myself at liberty to compliment the Queen with the privileges and advantages of my townsmen and their posterity. Their rights are sacred; and neither in our disposal, nor in that of others. We are in our days the guardians of a trust committed to us by our forefathers; and we are guilty of infidelity and fraud, if these trusts do not pass unimpaired through our hands into the possession of our children."—The design was given up at that time; but an Act of Parliament a few years after alienated that right which John Lewis would never have relinquished.

[From *Fun*.]

LIFE IN "HOLY RUSSIA."

St. Petersburg must be an exceedingly comfortable place to live in just now. A stranger staying there would have an exceptionally high old time. The following are a few of the things that would probably be required of him by the police:—

1. To furnish the Bureau with a coloured plan of the rooms he occupies; with the passages, doors, &c., fully marked, to facilitate his arrest, if wanted.
2. To remain in his apartments each day between ten and one, and two and four, awaiting the domiciliary visit it may be the duty of the police to pay.
3. To write all letters, &c., in triplicate, two copies being forwarded to the Bureau of Police.
4. To attend at the office of the Commissioner of Police every day at 1.30, with a carpet bag containing the regulation luggage for Siberia; and quite ready to set out at once for that province, if required.
5. To deposit each morning with the police a programme of his proposed doings for the day, including a list of the books and papers he intends to read, the *menus* of his meals; the places and people he intends to visit; and, if he have a musical instrument, the tunes he intends to play upon it.
6. To forward to the Commissioner of Police, at his earliest convenience, an exhaustive history of his family and friends, with photographic examples when possible, and his own portrait taken in not less than 17 different positions.
7. To never leave his rooms after dusk except in company of a policeman, who will be supplied, on application, at cost price.
8. To fit up in each of his apartment an official phonograph, and connect his lodgings with the Police Bureau with a telephone, at his own expense.
9. To never appear in the streets except in the strait waistcoat supplied by the Commissioner of Police.
10. To leave Russia if unarrested, at his earliest opportunity.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Parliament will be compelled at last to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, if for no other reason than to get rid of the subject. Year after year the question is raised, and the same venerable arguments are trotted out with unfailing regularity This will be too much in the end even for the solemn House of Lords, which will suddenly become convinced that the decried law has become a necessity of the Constitution. The minority on Tuesday was larger than any that has hitherto voted for the measure in that Assembly, and the unexpected advocacy of the Prince of Wales is not likely to be without effect. There can be no doubt that many people have a sincere dislike to the idea of a man marrying his late wife's sister; but it is equally certain that others have found it in the highest degree convenient to do so. Many a widower declares that no one is so likely to care for his children as the sister of their mother; and if this is the case even in a few instances, it is hard that the new relation should be prevented by a mere sentiment. The only attempt at solid argument on the negative side is that if the proposal were adopted a man would never feel at ease with his sister-in-law; and very pathetic pictures have been drawn of the happiness which would thus be destroyed. But for the persistency with which this consideration is urged one would have some difficulty in believing in its sincerity. After all, the proportion of men, who, under any circumstances, would care to marry their sisters-in-law is small. Sisters-in-law are not all attractive; and of those who are, by no means all would be willing to accept as husbands men whom they have been accustomed to look upon in a wholly different light. Besides, it is contradictory of all experience to suppose that people would be much influenced by the thought of what might happen in the event of a wife's death. Good feeling would prevent some from making such calculations; others would be deterred from it by force of custom. Far too much fuss has been made about the matter, which is really of subordinate importance; and the sooner it is put out of the way the better both for the nation and for the few individuals whom it directly concerns.—*Graphic.*

REPRESSION IN RUSSIA.

The Times of Tuesday published the following letter:—

Sir,—Having had occasion to spend the last fortnight in Russia, and specially in St. Petersburg, I am anxious to tell you how very slightly "the Policy of Repression," as it has been called, forces itself on the notice of a casual visitor.

Almost the only mark of unusual vigilance on the part of the authorities is the attendance of a watchman at every doorstep. The person thus employed appears from his dress, which is the ordinary leather overcoat, to be of the peasant class. He carries no weapon of any kind, not even a stick, and is ordinarily either asleep or smoking his pipe.

In all other respects the St. Petersburg of to-day would seem outwardly to be like the St Petersburg of six months ago. More than once I had to traverse very late at night a large part of the city in returning to my hotel but no one accosted me.

Last Saturday and Sunday, when the sun shone brightly, the streets were perfectly thronged with promenaders, but I could not detect the slightest sign of dejection in the faces of the people among whom I walked. The crowd appeared as happy and lighthearted as that of any other continental city. On Saturday Princess Dagmar was driving about quite alone, and unattended, just as her sister might be doing in London.

That there is no cause for anxiety in Russia is, of course, what no one would maintain, and doubtless the Government is using every possible precaution to prevent the spread of revolutionary designs. It is also probable that the Russian mode of repressing sedition and restoring order is not what would commend itself to the judgment of Englishmen. But, as a matter of fact, the Russian policy of repression, so far as my observation allows me to judge, has not condescended to the absurd expedients which some too credulous people have allowed themselves to believe.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

William George Tozer, Bishop.

Dresden, May 9.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

A deputation of employers of labour waited upon the Earl of Beaconsfield on Friday afternoon in last week, at the Foreign Office to urge upon the Government the withdrawal of the Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Attorney-General, respecting the liability of employers for injuries sustained by their servants. The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, and the Attorney-General. The deputation, a very numerous one, was introduced by Mr. Knowles, M.P., and among those present were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Houghton, Sir George Elliot, M.P., Sir W. C. Anstruther, M.P., Colonel Makins, M.P., Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Mr. Hick, M.P., Mr. Starkie, M.P., Mr. N. G. Lambert, M.P., Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Moon, Chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company, and Mr. Ellis, Chairman of the Midland Railway Company.

Mr. Knowles, M.P., Chairman of the Coal Trade Association of Great Britain, introduced the deputation, and urged on behalf of the mining interest that employers could not be answerable for the acts of their servants; that capital had been invested with that understanding, and would never have been employed had other ideas prevailed.

Sir Daniel Gooch, as representing the railway interests, said they had all considered the Bill, and they felt that it would create, if passed, between employers and employés much agitation. He referred to the fact that most of the companies now contributed towards sick funds, insurances, &c., all of which would be done away with if the Bill became law.

The Earl of Beaconsfield in reply said: Well, gentlemen, I have listened with great attention and unbroken interests to the observations which you have made, naturally, because, in attempting to legislate upon any great question, we like to be well-informed of the opinions of those who, from their position, experience, and abilities, are well calculated to give advice to a Ministry. At present I can only say the observations you have made shall receive our due and deep consideration. There are others to be heard, I believe, besides those who are now in this room, and it is very important that in arriving at a decision there should be no feeling on the part of any class of this country that when legislation is attempted in which our interests are concerned there should not have been an opportunity for them to express their opinions and feeling—(cheers)—because we are perfectly aware there is an amount of feeling on questions of this kind as well as any mere opinions as to the interest concerned. I can only, on the part of my colleagues and myself, assure you that the representations you have made will receive ample consideration. We have only one object. Every Ministry has only one object, and that is, in any legislation which they support they wish to accomplish a public good and promote the welfare of the great body of our countrymen. Those are the considerations which influence us, and which I trust will always influence public men in our responsible position. At present I can only say you may assure yourselves that your appearance to-day, and your expressions of opinion have not been lost upon her Majesty's Government.

The deputation then withdrew.

AN EXHIBITION AT NAGASAKI.

Not to be outdone by the inhabitants of this side of the world (says the *Evening Standard*), the authorities of Nagasaki not only determined to have an Exposition of their own, but have actually built and furnished one, much on the model of the huge fairs that have taken place in London, Paris Vienna, &c. The *Tokio Times* describes the building, and tells of paintings and embroidery, screens of wonderful workmanship, straw-work, pearls, blue China, silver forks and spoons of native manufacture, shells, butterflies, silks, satins, fans, embroidery, and a hundred kinds of the inevitable pipe, without which no Japanese outfit is complete. These articles are all for sale, and are marked in plain Japanese figures; though that Japanese figures can be described as "plain" will not be readily admitted in this hemisphere. Half of another room is devoted to very much the same class of goods, while the other half is filled with specimens of agricultural implements from the Kai Taku Shi (colonisation department). Machines of various kinds worked by steam form a noticeable part in the Exhibition, and will doubtless astonish the minds of natives, from the interior of the island, who are not acquainted with such strange contrivances. In another part of the building many "relics of ancient Japanese princely splendour" are to be found—articles which will seem in very incongruous companionship when placed in the neighbourhood of steam saws and hydraulic pumps.

First Use of Gas.—It was in Cornwall that gas was first used for lighting houses. In 1792 Mr. Murdoch, a metal founder at Redruth, turned the inflammable air to account to save oil and candles. He distilled gas from various substances, and lighted his own house, offices, and street. He used to carry bladders of it to use at night in his little steam carriage, and was very near being suspected of witchcraft.

MANNERISM IN STYLE.

Almost every man has his tricks of writing, which are apt to grow upon him unconsciously. Sometimes they are so insignificant as to be almost unobjectionable, and yet they jar on the ear of the sensitive reader. As almost everybody must plead guilty more or less, we have the less hesitation in alluding to these, even at the risk of laying ourselves open to retort. They may be merely the unnecessary repetition of some conjunction which seems to lift the writer more comfortably across the rift which yawns between a couple of his periods. What strikes one more, of course, is the reiteration of some epithet or qualifying adverb, which will invariably force itself to the front when the pen hesitates and pauses. For the use of words of the kind becomes well-nigh mechanical; actually they may serve their purpose at least as well as any other, and yet we believe that the most careless of readers come to recognize them with a sense of irritation. What is more strange is the affection which writers, who should be excellent judges of style, and who have had an infinite variety of literary practice, take for certain phrases and turns of speech which, to say the least of them, are singularly ungraceful. It would be in vain for these eminent gentlemen to make any attempt at concealing their identity; and we would undertake to draw up from memory a catalogue of words and phrases which should reveal the workmanship of any one of them—unless, indeed, they had been put on their guard, and had cut their work to pieces in the revising. For it is wonderful how some favourite phrase comes to fall naturally into its place in a sentence; if you stop to change it you check the flow of thought, and are, after all, but indifferently satisfied with its substitute. Should anyone care for illustrations upon the abuse of mannerism, we cannot do better than refer him to Thackeray's "Novels by Eminent Hands," or to some of the parodies and extravaganzas by the American humourists, though these are wanting in Thackeray's more delicate discrimination.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SYSTEM.

Every young housekeeper who sits down and seriously studies out the subject will find herself a different being if she manages her affairs with system, or if she lets them manage her without it. It is true that before she is married, or while she is boarding, all her study on the subject will be theoretical, and possibly somewhat impractical, and something like the house one builds and is enchanted with till coming to live in it. For there are things that only experience can teach, and in matters where the experience of nobody else can be of any material service. If her mother was a woman of system, the young housekeeper already has much of what she wants bred in her bone, as one may say. But if her mother was an invalid, or was shiftless and thriftless, was overwhelmed with troubles and babies, then the daughter has to strike out a path for herself. The sooner, then, that she remembers that there are but seven days in the week, and that that period of time constitutes one revolution of the household, washing day being the central sun, and baking day and sweeping day being, as it were, planetary affairs, but exerting tidal influences, the sooner she will come into her kingdom and reign undisturbed by her people. Custom fortunately fixes one day of the seven for washing day in this land, although in some lands across the sea that fearful epoch arrives, with a fifty times multiplied power, but once or twice a year, with an importation of white-capped women into the family to celebrate its rites through an unnamed period till all is over. And washing day being fixed, of course ironing day is its most immediate satellite. If, for the rest, the young housekeeper makes up her mind that one day shall never infringe upon the orbit of another, that baking day shall be a fixed feast, and sweeping day an immovable feast, that the silver and the closets shall now and for ever be cleaned upon their own days and no other, there will be a code established that will keep things straight as long as she lives and rules her house. Her work will roll off her hands, if, she does it herself, with half the wear of her body and soul that it usually takes; and if she has servants, she may fall sick, she may go away, she may have a score of distractions or of other occupations—the house will never show it; and whether, like the good woman of the Proverbs, strength and honour are her clothing or not, she will certainly "rejoice in time to come."—*Harper.*

ON LYING IN BED.

Let us analyse this lying in bed a little further. I maintain that in the mere fact of lying in bed, there is something healthy and recuperative to the system. The wheels of life are oiled and eased. The proper and legitimate purpose of stopping in bed is to go to sleep. There is nothing like sleep. There is no tonic or medicine in the whole world like sleep. The more sleep the brain gets the better does the brain work. All great brain-workers have been great sleepers. Sir Walter Scott could never do with less than ten hours. A fool may want eight hours, as George III. said, but a philosopher wants nine. The men who have been the greatest generals are the men who could sleep at will. Thus it was with both Wellington and Napoleon. The greatest speakers in the House of Commons have been the men who can go to sleep there as much as they like. This explained the juvenility of the aged Palmerston. There is a man who has been attorney-general, whom I have seen bury his face in his hands over his desk, and sleep soundly until his own cause should come on. "Sleep," says the Greek proverb, "is the medicine for every disease." "If he sleep, he will do well." A friend told me he treated himself for a fever. He went to bed with a large pitcher of lemonade by his side. He drank and slept, slept and drank, till he drank and slept himself well again. When you take to your bed, get all the sleep you can out of your bedstead, even although, to quote Dick Swiveller's saying, you have to pay for a double-bedded room, confessing that you have taken a most unreasonable amount of sleep out of a single bed. You will be banking a whole store of recuperative energy. Even if you cannot sleep, still keep to your bed. There is no more pestilent heresy than that you should get up directly you are awake. If it is the early riser who catches the worm, the worm is a great idiot in rising still earlier in order to be caught. If you do not get sleep by lying in bed, you get rest. You secure the fallow ground which will hereafter produce a good harvest. Sleep is of course the proper employment for bed; but if you don't sleep, you can lie still and read. I don't believe that the man who gets up really learns or does more than the man who lies in bed. If, for a moment, the writer may be egotistical, some of the hardest work which he has ever done has been from the early dawn till after a breakfast in bed. Of all sleep in the world there is none so good as what you get, in the way of treasure-trove, after the usual time of waking, when, in point of fact, you have given up the expectation of getting any more sleep. As for "being called," as the saying goes, that is simply a relic of the barbarism of our ancestors. I should quarrel with any man who presumed "to call" me. One of the main beauties of an occasional day in bed is that you get an extra stock of sleep, which goes to the credit side of your sanitary account.—From *London Society.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

(From the *Illustrated London News.*)

The will (dated April 30, 1877), with a codicil (dated December 24, 1878), of Mr. Archibald Francis Arbuthnot, late of Hyde Park-gardens, who died on the 31st of March last at Torquay, was proved on the 26th ult. by Hugh Gough Arbuthnot and Robert George Arbuthnot, the sons, and Sir John Kennaway, M.P., the son-in-law, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator confirms the settlement made on his marriage, and in addition he gives to his wife, the Hon. Mrs. Gertrude Sophia Arbuthnot, £5,000, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, wines, household effects, horses, and carriages absolutely, his house in Hyde Park-gardens for life, and the dividends of £80,000 Consols for life, or so long as she shall continue his widow; there are bequests in favour of his sons Hugh Gough, Robert George, Archibald Ernest, and George Gough, and his daughter Fanny, Lady Kennaway, in proportion to the amounts he has already given them; £25,000 to each of his other children; and legacies to his sister-in-law and sister. The residue of his property he gives to his eldest son, William.

The will (dated March 27, 1877) of Mr. James M'Connel, late of Moore-place, Esher, who died on the 2nd of March last, has been proved by William M'Connel and Frederick M'Connel, the brothers, and Charles Henry Parkes, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Ann M'Connel, his furniture, pictures (except one given to his brother), plate, household effects, horses and carriages, pecuniary legacies to the amount of £3,000, and his residence, Moore-place, absolutely, and an annuity of £2,600 for life; considerable bequests to different members of his family and legacies to servants. The residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his brothers, William, Frederick, and David Cannon M'Connel, and the children of his deceased brother, Thomas Houldsworth M'Connel.

The will of Mr. Richard Milward, J.P. and D.L., late of Thurgarton Priory, Southwell, has just been proved, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife all moneys in the house and at his bankers, and the rents due at the decease, in addition to a legacy of £3,000 absolutely, and the use of his furniture, with the rents of his estates and the incomes from the residue of the personalty for life. After her decease, subject to the payment of some annuities to his nieces and others, he gives the whole of his real and personal estate to his nephew, Leonard Milward Parkinson.

The will of Mr. Philip Leon, late of 64, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, stock jobber, who died on the 24th of March last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Mrs. Alice Israel Leon, the widow, Alexander Israel Montefiore, Frank Philip Leon, and Henry Isaacs Coburn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors (other than his wife) £50 each; and to his wife £200 and his residence, with the furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses, and carriages. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated April 10, 1876) with a codicil (dated January 1, 1878) of Captain Henry George Hamilton, R.N., late of No. 71, Eccleston-square, who died on March 25 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Edmund William Hamilton, the son, and William Henry Fitzhugh, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. There are some specific bequests to his sons and daughters, and the residue of his property he leaves equally between his five children, Mrs. Henrietta Georgina Hardy, Miss Laura Hamilton, Miss Cecilia Hamilton, Edmund William Hamilton, and Frederick Tower Hamilton.

The will (dated August 28, 1867) of Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.I.S., late of No. 46, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Dame Anne Grace Agnes Anderson, the widow, the sole executrix, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever absolutely. The personality is sworn under £10,000

The will and codicil of Mr. Henry Cowlard, late of No. 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields, who died on January 17 last at Tonbridge, has been proved by Christopher Lethbridge Cowlard, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator, after giving legacies to nephews, nieces, godchildren, and others, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his brother, John Lethbridge Cowlard, and his sisters, Mrs. Harriet Martin and Miss Margaret Frances Cowlard, in equal shares.

The will (dated January 11, 1873) with six codicils thereto, of Mrs. Elizabeth Phare, late of No. 202, Clapham-road, who died on March 11 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Arthur Charles Rhodes and James Fairlie Thomas Dipnall, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5,000.

The will (dated August 20, 1878) of Mr. E. Marklew Hunt, late of No. 38, Cobham-street, Gravesend, who died on March 29 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Joseph Platt Walton and Edward Robert Hockley, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5,000. The testator bequeaths £50 to the Free Hospital, Grays-inn-road; and £19 each to the Institution for Homeless and Destitute Boys, Great Queen-street, the Girls' Refuge, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and the Dispensary and Infirmary, Gravesend; and he wishes and requests that his body may be used for dissection, but, if not so used, he directs that two or more of the principal arteries of the body may be divided before it is placed in the coffin or prepared for burial.

SIR W. LAWSON ON TEMPERANCE HOSPITALS.

In London the ceremony of laying the Memorial Stone of the Temperance Hospital in the Hampstead-road was performed on Thursday in last week by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., in the presence of a large number of spectators. The process of building was in full operation up to the moment when the proceedings commenced. The attendance included several members of the House of Commons. Prayer having been offered by the Hospital Chaplain, the Rev. S. D. Stubbs, Mr. Thomas Cash, Chairman of the Board of Management, read an address to Sir Wilfrid Lawson. In this the Board, after offering their thanks to the honourable baronet for his presence that day, showing, as was observed, his cordial approval of the principles upon which the work of the hospital had been, and would continue to be conducted, viz., the treatment of disease, whether surgical or medical, without the ordinary use of alcohol, went on to say:—

> The public were informed in October, 1873, that the Board of Management were prepared to receive patients at the house in Gower-street, fitted up for the purpose already named; and from that date to April, 1879, the number of patients admitted as in-door cases has been 725, among whom have been 24 deaths; the number of out-door patients has been 6,655, making a total under treatment of 7,380. Many of these, especially of the in-door patients, have come from remote country places, the hospital not being in any way limited to the inhabitants of London. The cases treated have comprised several of a very serious nature, fully equal to the average experience of other hospitals, and the medical staff have recorded their conviction that the absence of alcohol in the treatment has not been attended with any disadvantage; but, on the contrary, has conduced to the recovery of the patients. It may interest you to know that the use of alcohol, even as a pharmaceutical agent, has been superseded by the use of glycerenated solutions, which have answered efficiently and economically as vehicles for the extraction, preservation, and administration of those drugs which are usually given in alcoholic tinctures. The non-alcoholic treatment, therefore, has been pursued under conditions not wanting in exactitude.

The Board added that it was hoped that the hospital would be completed and ready to receive patients before the close of the present year, but that this must depend on the pecuniary aid given by friends, as it had been decided not to open the building until it was free from debt.

Sir W. Lawson, M.P., rose to return thanks for the address presented to him, and was warmly received. He referred to the uncongenial state of the weather for out-door gatherings, and said May was in that sense one of the most hateful months in the whole year; but there was one fact about it which always gave it a very pleasing aspect. It was the month when all the great societies—moral, social, intellectual, and religious—in the country held their meetings. That must always be a pleasing feature, and more especially so at a time when it seemed to have been declared the duty of Englishmen to spread destruction through the world. (Cheers.) Not being a doctor, he should, perhaps, take exception to that part of the address which referred to the non-necessity of alcohol in the treatment of diseases, for it was a question he did not understand, but what he wanted was to see the experiment have a fair trial. (Cheers.) If it should fail it would not affect the object himself and his friend Mr. Whitworth had in view in the least, because they attacked alcohol as a drink, not as a drug, and, should it be found useless as a medicine, it would only be driving another nail into the coffin of drunkenness. (Hear, hear.) The main object of all temperance organisations was the same in effect. There were now among the various existing movements that for temperance hospitals, the Church of England Society, the National Temperance League, the United Kingdom Alliance, and, last of all, they had those very wicked men who believed in what was called the Permissive Bill. (Laughter.) With regard to the evils of drink, he liked to quote wiser men than himself. Mr. Walter, the member for Berkshire, had described it as "the devil in solution." Dr. Richardson also concurred in the idea. Now, what he (Sir W. Lawson) was most earnestly aiming at was, as possible, to get the "devil into dissolution." (Laughter.) Alcohol might be almost called the god of the country. When they christened, married, or buried, alcohol was sure to preside at the ceremony. (A voice: "That's true.") It was the beginning, the middle, and the end of their creation. Whether they drank confusion to enemies or success to friends, alcohol was supreme. It had received the favour of poets and others, whilst its merits had been expatiated upon by philosophers; and did not they, the Members of Parliament, honour the god? (Laughter and "Hear.") After some other observations the hon. baronet concluded with an earnest appeal for pecuniary support on behalf of the hospital.

Sir Wilfrid then laid the memorial stone, and on the completion of the work three hearty cheers were given for the institution. Contributions amounting altogether to about £500 were afterwards laid upon the stone, about £3,000 altogether being required, and several handsome additions were subsequently made.

Dr. Edmunds, chief medical officer of the hospital, explained the plan of the building, and stated that there would be accommodation for 100 patients, and that the ground included five acres of ground at the back.

Addresses, strongly approving of the undertaking, were delivered by Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P., Mr. Barran, M.P., Mr. Malins, Canon Fleming, and Mr. Watson, of Rochdale. At the close of the proceedings cheers were given for Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lady Lawson, and the hospital.

SHIPMENT OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Mr. William M'Culloch, of Melbourne, who has been a heavy purchaser at some of our best English auctions during the past twelve months, sailed from London in the steamship Kent, on Saturday, to return to Victoria, taking with him some of the most valuable of the animals with which he intends to found his Australian Bates herd. These consisted of a pure-bred Duchess bull, not yet a year old, which Mr. M'Culloch gave 2,000 guineas for to Mr. George Fox, of Elmhurst-hall, Lichfield, who bred him from the beautiful cow 20th Duchess of Airdrie, bred by Mr. Alexander in Kentucky, which Mr. Fox two or three years since imported at an enormous figure. A young bull, who is called Duke of Elmhurst after the place of his nativity, is by one of the grandest sires in England, the renowned 5th Duke of Wetherby (31,033), which has been so serviceable in the Duke of Devonshire's herd. Duke of Elmhurst is a superb specimen of his tribe, shapely in form, handsome head, finely chiselled countenance, straight lines, and deep, lengthy quarters, while the touch of his beautiful roan skin indicates a wealth of flesh of the richest character. The Holker cow, Grand Duchess of Oxford 22nd, which cost 2,100 guineas at the Duke of Devonshire's sale last September, also went in this shipment, as well as three other animals of the Oxford tribe, one of which, the bull Duke of Oxford 31st (33,713), was bred at Holker, and his half brother to the cow just mentioned. The beautifully-styled heifer Oxford's Duchess 2nd, by 3rd Duke of Clarence (23,727), is, perhaps one of the most valuable animals in the entire collection, and since coming into Mr. M'Culloch's possession she has produced her first calf, Grand Duke of Oxford, by Duke of Collingham 3rd (38,134). The dam and this calf at foot have been taken out in the Kent, and the other animals of the shipment are a Charmer, a Nonsuch, and a Georgie Oxford, all affluently impressed with the fashionable Bates blood.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From the *Gardener's Magazine.*)

An excellent weekly journal, containing much valuable information for amateur and professional gardeners.

KITCHEN GARDEN AND FRAME GROUND.

Beans for a late supply may be sown. Early crops will need the earth to be stirred between the rows, to keep down weeds and promote the vigour of the plants. On hot stony soil it will be well to open a trench between every two rows, and fill this with water, after which close the trench, and draw earth to the stems of the plants.

Broccolis advancing in the rough leaf to be pricked out on light rich borders. Occasionally dust the plants in the seed bed with lime, to preserve from slugs. Sow again for succession such sorts as *Walcheren* and *Self-protecting.*

Celery to be pricked out in frames and on warm light borders. Trenches may be dug out for the earliest crop, so as to be ready for planting as soon as the weather becomes showery.

Kidney Beans to be sown for succession, the rows two feet apart, the seed nine inches apart in the rows.

Lettuce to be sown for succession. Plant out on well-manured ground from seed pans and boxes. In places where summer lettuces commonly bolt it is necessary to manure liberally, and sow where they are to stand, as the check occasioned by transplanting greatly favours the bolting.

Peas to be sown for succession. If any serious failures in the general crop, sow a few rows of the earliest sorts. Generally speaking, peas look poor, and many early sowings have perished outright.

Vegetable Marrows may be planted out, provided the beds are in a nice warm condition and the plants are strong. After planting, put hand glasses over, or put baskets or large pots over at night for a time, in case of frost. But if the beds are not in a state of steady fermentation, or if the plants are not strong, defer planting. But in any case get the beds ready, if not done already.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND.

Asters must be pricked out where they are to flower, or be potted singly in light red compost. The frame is the best place for potted asters; those bedded out will want the protection of mats should the weather become cold again.

Balsams.—Treat as advised for asters; some of the early-sown plants will be showing bloom now. If it is desired to grow them larger before flowering, nip the flower buds off, and shift the plants to the next size pot.

FORCING AND FRUIT HOUSES.

Cucumber Pit.—Cucumbers in frames are now bearing freely, and will want abundance of water. If the heat is declining, reline the beds.

Peach House.—Peaches under glass are now well furnished with wood for next season, and the cultivator will have to select now the shoots that are to bear next year's crop, instead of waiting till the winter pruning. Tie in betimes, and thin away all superfluous growths as, if the trees are crowded, none of the wood will ripen properly.

Pinery.—Pines established to have very little shade, and plenty of air as weather permits. Shift succession plants as required, and give very little water at the roots until they have begun to take hold of the new soil. Put them on a good bottom heat, and shade from eleven to three.

Melon House.—Melons will be enjoying plenty of sun heat now, and if the beds still give a tolerably good heat it may not be necessary to line them again; but if it is some time since the beds were lined, and the fermentation is nearly at an end, put a fresh lining. Use the syringe moderately to keep a healthy foliage.

Vinery.—In the early houses there will be ripe bunches now of several sorts, and as it is desirable to keep them as long as possible, give abundance of air and very little water. In houses where vines are coming into bloom use the syringe with caution, and assist with the hand all shy setters. Vines are thirsty now, and all inside borders must be abundantly watered.

CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE.

Conservatory Plants are growing freely now, and must have plenty of air and water. The more air is given the more light may be allowed, as it is seldom any scorching occurs with plenty of air. Still it is impossible to avoid the use of shading, but let it be used as little as possible, and so as to benefit such plants as most need it. Climbers want attention to keep them in order, and generally speaking a heavy watering at the roots will do them good. Old hard-leaved and hard-wooded conservatory trees are generally producing a new crop of scale at this time of the year—a thing not to be desired.

Epacris that have flowered must now be repotted, the soil to be sandy fibry peat. The strong-growing kinds must have a large shift. Use plenty of drains carefully packed, and place the plants in a turf pit for the summer, and shade during mid-day.

New Holland Plants going out of bloom must be cut to keep them bushy. Species of rambling habit must be trained in order to make compact specimens of them. Any that need repotting to be attended to, using peaty soil containing abundance of silicious grit.

Pelargoniums showing their flower buds will be benefited by frequent supplies of weak liquid manure. Fresh sheep, deer, or cow manure, one peck to seven gallons of water, to be used when quite clear, will answer admirably. Keep the plants as near the glass as possible, give air freely, and use the syringe, not only over the leaves, but on the stems and branches underneath, which is a grand preventive of fly.

STOVE AND ORCHID HOUSE.

Stove Plants require abundance of atmospheric moisture, both to promote a free growth and to keep down vermin. Many valuable plants may be propagated now from cuttings of the new growth, and this operation must be attended to in good time, especially in the case of plants required for next winter's flowering.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

The present century has witnessed few more remarkable developments of industry than that presented in the case of steel, which seems just now to be entering upon another phase. The material itself is not exactly of modern invention. It is, as most persons are aware, a compound of iron and carbon, and is not unknown as a natural product. Its value for certain purposes was recognized very early, and its manufacture is known to have been carried on at Eisenarzt, in Styria, in the eighth century. In India, too, its manufacture seems to have been of very ancient date, the highly tempered steel of that country having become famous long before our own production of the article commenced. But though very well known as a valuable manufacturing material, its production in this country dates back little more than 100 years. The entire shear steel business of Sheffield, indeed, has arisen within the present century—since about 1800 that is. Newcastle had previously embarked in the working of steel, which up till within five-and-twenty years ago was conducted on a scale that would appear rather ridiculous in comparison with the works of the present day. The material was used for making needles, edge-tools, pens, and so forth, but nobody a generation ago dreamed of steel boats, bridges, and cannons. Steel pens only came into general use about sixty years ago, though "iron pens" appear to be nearly a couple of centuries old. The first gross of steel pens are said to have been made in 1820, and to have realised £7 4s. wholesale. According to Mr. Haydon, in ten years the price had fallen to 8s. the gross, and in 1832 to 6s., a better pen, he adds, now being sold for 6d. a gross. It was Mr. Bessemer's process which, by its simplicity and its suitability for large operations, rendered steel suitable for so many purposes to which it had never before been applied. This process may be described in a few words. Iron is melted and a blast of air driven through it until all the carbon and silicon are removed from it by oxidation, and then a certain quantity of spiegeleisen is mixed with the purified metal. This spiegeleisen is a peculiar iron containing accurately known quantities of the carbon necessary for producing steel. This process has been very successful in dealing with iron made from hæmatite ores, but has been unable to grapple with the phosphorus and sulphur of the Cleveland ores, which seem now about to have their day. Possibly the next generation may witness an extension of the use of this material as remarkable as that which has been brought about during the past twenty-five years or so.—*Globe.*

SHORT AND PITHY.

A man with a scolding wife, being asked what his occupation was, replied that he kept a hothouse.

Joannes Scotus being in company with Charles the Bald, King of France, that monarch merrily said, "What is the difference between a Scot and a sot?" Scotus, who sat opposite the king, said, "Only the breadth of the table."

What animal has death no effect on?—A pig, because directly you have killed him you can cure him, and save his bacon.

The friends of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise that, at his age, and with his fondness for the bottle he should have thought it necessary to marry. "A wife was necessary," he said. "My acquaintances began to say that I drunk too much for a single man."

What is the difference between a billiard-marker and a market-gardener?—One minds his peas, and the other minds his cues.

A gentleman calling for small beer at another gentleman's table, finding it very bad, gave it to the servant again without drinking. "What," said the master of the house, "do you not like the beer?" "It is not to be found fault with," answered the other, "for one should never speak ill of the dead."

"Uncle," said a young man, who thought that his guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket-money, and felt a little hesitation in beginning to make an assault on his relative's generosity, "is the Queen's head still on the shilling-piece?" "Of course it is, you stupid lad! why do you ask that?" "Because it is now such a length of time since I saw one."

A New York paper stated that a certain gentleman sued for damages in a case of breach of promise of marriage. He was offered two hundred dollars to heal his broken heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed; "Two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a blasted life! two hundred dollars for all this! No! Never mind. Make it three, and it's a bargain."

"Ah!" said a father to his son William, "hearty breakfasts kill one half of the world, and tremendous suppers the other half." "I suppose," retorted William, "that the true livers are only those who die of hunger."

Why does a donkey prefer thistles to corn?—Because he's an ass.

When is a schoolboy like a postage stamp?—When he gets licked, and put in a corner, to make him stick to his letters.

Why is a cat on its hind legs like the great Fall of Niagara?—Because it is a cat-erect.

A facetious boy asked one of his playmates how a hardware dealer differed from a bootmaker? The latter, somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "because the one sold the nails, and the other nailed the soles."

A gentleman coming into the room of the late Dr. Barton, told him that Mr. Vowel was dead. "What!" said he, "Vowel dead! Let us be thankful it was neither u nor i."

Why is the water in Liverpool docks like a respite to a condemned criminal?—Because it flows from Mersey.

At a late trial, the defendant, who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a very trifling charge, after listening awhile to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said, "Them 'ere allegations is false, and that 'ere allegator knows it."

"I think you must allow," said a pompous gentleman, "that my jests are very fair." "Sir, your jests are like yourself," was the quick retort; "their age renders them respectable."

A gentleman once said he should like to set a boat full of ladies adrift on the ocean, to see what course they would steer. A lady in the room replied, "That's easily told—they would steer to the Isle of Man, to be sure!"

An old gentleman being asked what he wished for dinner, replied, "An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

A very brave soldier had both his arms carried off in battle, after which his colonel offered him half-a-crown. "Colonel," said the soldier, "you think I have lost a pair of gloves."

A counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

A man with very large feet had a pair of boots that were much too big for him. "Why don't you sell them?" a friend asked.—"I had them half sold (soled) once," was the reply.

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl?—Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

A witness being interrogated as to whether the defendant in the case was drunk, replied, "Well, I can't say that exactly; but I saw him sitting in the middle of the floor, making grabs in the air, and saying that he'd be whipped if he didn't catch the bed the next time it ran round him."

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This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
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ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

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PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle IA Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY.

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

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The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED, HOUSES TO LET,
SITUATIONS VACANT, HOUSES WANTED,
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD, ARTICLES WANTED,
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR.
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s.9d.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.
GENERAL DEALER,
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Rothwell and District for the kind patronage he has received during the last 21 years, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, having always on hand a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

GAS SHARES.

OFFERS WANTED, for 13 fully paid up £5 shares, in the Rothwell Gas Company; also for 4 shares in the same Company, upon which £4. 10s. each has been paid.

Offers to be sent to me the undersigned, not later than the 17th day of May, 1879.

JAMES HARGREAVES,
Rothwell Haigh.

THE ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD are desirous of receiving Tenders, for the Herbage and Fruit, in the field belonging to them, situate near to Gillett Bridge.

For particulars apply to the Surveyor.

By order
SAMUEL HARGREAVES,
Rothwell, May 8th, 1879. Clerk to the Board.

Woodlesford.
Sale of Building Plant and Appliances and Household Furniture.

MR. WM. LUNN has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on *Monday, May 26th* 1879, on the premises of Mr. G. Lockwood Builder, THE BUSINESS PREMISES, MACHINERY and BUILDING APPLIANCES Surplus stock of Materials and residue of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. The whole of which must be cleared off previous to the removal of Business; in consequence of the site being required for the erection of Board School. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

On Monday evening, the usual Meeting of the Local Board was held: present, Mr. W. Hargreaves, (chairman), Messrs. J. Hargreaves, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome and the Clerk, Treasurer and Inspecter.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. J. Hargreaves reports that Mr. Holmes, Mr. Smith and himself, had made an inspection of part of the highways and recommended that the crossing at Thwaite Gate should be paved, that the causeway from the Gate for about 40 yards up, should be re-curbed and flagged, the remainder of the footpath being well ashed, and the crossing paved, and portions of the road repaired. In regard to the repair of the paving in Bell Hill, the inspector stated that Mr. Elliott had brought several loads of pavers that day. It was also reported that Mr. Lawton had agreed to allow Mr. Elliott to take the road scrapings to his quarry.

The chairman complained that the road scrapings had been piled so high against a wall at the boundary of Carlton and Rothwell, that it had become dangerous, as some one might fall over the wall.

Mr. Holmes suggested as regards the paving at Thwaite Gate, that perhaps an arrangement might be come to with Leeds Corporation, to do the Rothwell portion at the same time as they did their own, and it was proposed by the chairman, that Mr. Holmes and the Inspector have an interview with Mr. Wrigglesworth, as to arranging on what terms the Leeds Corporation would undertake the Rothwell portion of the Thwaite Gate crossing at the same time as they did their own portion, and report to the Highway Committee; seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried.

The Board, having frequent calls for flagging and paving work, resolved on the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Bramley, to advertise for a suitable man.

Mr. Clarke, of Valley Farm, called the attention of the Board to the culverts near Haigh Park which required clearing;—it was referred to Mr. Elliott.

Mr. Bramley asked what would be the charge to the Mechanics' Institute for putting water in. He was requested to ask the Committee to send in a proper "Application for Water," when the matter would be considered.

The Local Goverment Board having enquired what hospital accommodation was provided by the Board, a suitable reply was directed to be sent, by the Clerk and Medical Officer.

On the motion of Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley, the accounts and salaries were ordered to be paid.

The Clerk and Finance Committee having spent considerable time in preparing a careful estimate of the anticipated expenditure during the next term, now brought up their report, placing the amount at £[illegible], equivalent to a District rate of 1s. 7d. in the £ (a penny less than last time).

The estimate was now approved, and a rate of 1s. 7d. ordered to be laid on the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Hawden.

Mr. Newsome having previously notified his intention of bringing up the necessity for having a lavatory, &c., connected with the Board Room, he now proposed that a suitable lavatory &c., be fitted up adjoining the Board Room, the details of which are left in the hands of the Building Committee. After some conversation, in which all the Members approved of the addition, the chairman seconded the motion which was carried.

The Secretary of the Rothwell Gas Light Company, having written to the Board for permission to continue the opening out of the road from Church St. up Wood Lane, for the purpose of laying larger mains, the permission was granted, on condition that the road be left as good as they found it, proposed by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves.

The five year's appointment of Medical Officer having nearly expired, the question will be brought up at next meeting.

Mr. Holmes drew the attention of the Board to the necessity for immediate action as regards the house connection with the main sewer at Thwaite Gate, and it was proposed by Mr J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried—that the question be gone into by the Sanitary and Sewage Committee at once.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

On Friday evening, a special meeting was held in the Board room, to complete the mortgage for securing the Loan for Rothwell Board Schools. There were present Mr. Seanor (vice chairman) Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. Batty and the Clerk. The document having been read over, it was proposed by Mr. Batty, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves and carried.

That having heard read the Mortgage Deed for £2600 and further instalment, not exceeding therewith £3626 borrowed from Public works Loan Commissioners for the purchase of land and erection of buildings to be known as the Rothwell Board Schools, repayable in 100 half yearly instalments and interests thereon at the rate of £3. 10s per cent per annum, and also the Commissioners' certificate for the said sum; that the Corporate Common Seal of the Board be now thereunto attached, and the signatures of chairman and clerk be thereon affixed.

The seal and signatures were accordingly placed to the documents, and the meeting ended.

SERVICE OF SACRED SONG.

On the beautiful Spring evening of Monday last quite a spice of romance seemed to be thrown around the allegorical Service of Song entitled "Spring Morning," given by the Wesleyan Choir and Sunday Scholars at the Mechanics' Hall. During the day the old chapel in which our ancestors have worshipped for several generations was being pulled down; and we wonder what means were used about a hundred years ago to charm the money out of the pockets of our great-grandfathers and grandmothers. Were they so ingenious as this wiser but weaker generation? Did they dress up our grandparents very neatly and bedeck them with choice flowers, and train them to sing so charmingly as the mostly youthful band gracing the platform at our public hall this evening? We think not; but some more prosaic method was adopted to raise the funds so far as they could, leaving part for future generations to pay off. A fair but not numerous audience gathered together to listen to the varied music sung by a chorus of about 50 voices: conducter, Mr. C. Ward; accompanists on the harmonium, Messrs. J. Gibson and J. Naylor. The connective readings were ably taken by the Rev. G. Renton, but were not quite long enough to give breathing time for the singers. Miss M. E. Seanor sung the solo parts in the hymn "Come unto me," and a bevy of fair little maidens most charmingly warbled "I would be Thy little Lamb," richly deserving a good *encore* or hearty applause "March on Child of God," was taken very spiritedly but if special mention should be made of any particular melodies it would fall upon "Onward, Still Onward," and the anthem, "The Redeemed of the Lord;" when Mr. Joseph Naylor took up the accompaniment.

After Mr Renton had spoken a few words about the New Chapel Foundation Stones to be laid in about a month's time, a vote of thanks was heartily accorded by the audience to the conducter' musicians, singers, and also to Mr Renton for reading. The fair faces, neat dresses and general arrangement of the younger and more adult singers formed a pretty picture to be remembered in years to come, possibly to adorn a tale fifty years hence telling of the "Spring morning" singing for the old wesleyan chapel built when they were young.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle.

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. Refuse all substitutes.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three graduated obliques—are inestimable.—*News Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
23 & 33, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. "See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC FOOTBALL CLUB.

During the past season the above Club have played eleven matches, the last being on April 12th and have been very successful. Out of the eleven matches played, six have been won, three drawn, and two lost. The number of goals obtained by the Club has been 16, while the number scored against has been 4. The following is a list of matches played, with the result appended:—

Team.	Result.
York Training College,	won by 1 goal to nil.
Armitage Bridge,	drawn by 1 goal to 1 goal.
Oulton,	drawn by 2 goals to 1 goal and 1 disputed.
105th Regiment,	lost by nil to 1 goal.
Oulton,	lost by nil to 1 goal.
Armitage Bridge,	won by 2 goals to nil.
Hunslet,	won by 1 goal to nil.
Methley,	won by 2 goals to nil.
105th Regiment,	won by 3 goals to nil.
Hunslet,	drawn, no score.
105th Regiment,	won by 3 goals to nil.

OULTON FOOTBALL CLUB.
CLOSING TEA, AND PRESENTATION TO MR. E. BOOTHROYD.

As a finishing stroke to the season so successfully concluded, the members of the Oulton Football Club decided to have a tea; and Friday last being the date fixed for the same, an excellent repast was provided by Mrs. Peel, in the National School-room, Oulton, to which 24 members sat down. When all had finished, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Peel, for providing and presiding at such an excellent tea. After tea, a general meeting was held commencing at 8 15; Mr. Rhodes being elected chairman. The Secretary's report was first read by Mr. Boothroyd, which proved to be of a very satisfactory nature, especially so when it is remembered that this is a new club, the first meeting having been held on August 23rd last year. Since then there have been 10 committee meetings and ten general meetings; the number of members is 42; including 12 honorary, and 30 playing members. The club have played 13 matches; won 6, drawn 4, lost 3. In concluding his report the Secretary spoke highly of the valuable assistance the Club had received from Mr. Farrer, Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Grosvenor.

The Treasurer's report was next read by Mr Boothroyd (Mr. Hy. Bell being absent), and proved to be quite as satisfactory as the foregoing one; the receipts being £10 1s 3½d, and expenditure £8 5s. 7d., leaving a balance of £1 15s. 8½d. Mr. Calverley had since sent down a donation of 10s., making the balance in hand £2 5s. 8½d.

A vote of thanks was next passed to the President and Vice-Presidents, (Mr. Calverley Mr. J. S. Calverley, and Mr. Horace Calverley). Votes of thanks were also passed to the Committee, the Honorary Members, to Messrs. Farrer, Chadwick, and Grosvenor, to the Captain, and the Vice-Captain, the vote for the Captain being accompanied with musical honours.

Proposed by Mr. Boothroyd, seconded by Mr. T. D. Jackson, and carried unanimously—That Mr. Selwin Calverley be President for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. G. M. Abbey, seconded by Mr. Herbert Bell and carried—That all Honorary Members who pay 5s. and upwards be Vice-presidents.

Mr. G. M. Abbey, in proposing that Mr. Boothroyd be Secretary for the ensuing year, spoke very highly of his past services, saying that he was really the best person for the place. The proposition was seconded by Mr. J. Stead, and carried unanimously. Mr. Hy. Bell was also re-elected Treasurer.

The following members were elected to form the Committee:—G. M. Abbey, Herbert Bell, J. Rhodes, A. Gosney, T. D. Jackson, T. Rhodes and G. Parkinson.

Mr. T. D. Jackson proposed—That Mr. Boothroyd be elected as Captain, giving the members to understand that next year Mr. Boothroyd had promised to play only with the Oulton Club, and not divide himself between the Rothwell Harmonic and Oulton Clubs as he has done during the past season. The proposition was seconded by Mr. G. M. Abbey, and carried with cheers.

Mr. Boothroyd, in thanking the members for the honour of being elected as their captain, said that he had the best interests of the Club at heart, and he was glad to be able to say that he had never seen a Club which had shown such marked improvement in the style of play as the Oulton Club had done. He hoped to be able to arrange some very good matches for the next season, and trusted that each member would try to acquit himself in the best manner possible; so long as they considered him suited to be their captain he would do his utmost for the benefit of the Club; and as soon as they thought they had a better man, he was quite willing that he should take his place.

Mr. G. M. Abbey was next elected as Vice-Captain for the 1st Team; Henry Bell as Captain of the 2nd Team; and Albert Harrand as Vice-Captain.

Mr. Rhodes was re-elected as umpire, he having given the greatest satisfaction during the past season; a vote of thanks being accorded to him for the same.

Mr. Boothroyd next proposed a vote of thanks to the "*Rothwell Times*" and its representatives, to which Mr Sugden suitably replied. This concluded the general business of the evening.

Mr. Rhodes, the chairman, now stepped forward, and in the name of the members of the Club presented to Mr. Boothroyd a splendid pair of football boots and a handsome belt, the latter having the following inscription, "*Presented to E. Boothroyd by the members of the O. F. C., 1879.*" He stated by this small present the members wished to show that they appreciated the zeal and energy with which Mr. Boothroyd had worked for the Club. They could have liked to have given him a far better present and would have done so had it not been for the great depression of trade which has been severely felt at Oulton this winter; nevertheless, what had been given was given freely. (Here one of the members said they would have to give him a whole suit next year.

This was received with cheers. Mr. Boothroyd, who was wholly taken by surprise, warmly thanked the members for this tribute of their good will; and said that he had not any idea of receiving a present from them. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Boothroyd.

We may here state that Mr. Boothroyd founded the Oulton Football Club and taught all the members to play. When we take into consideration all the difficulties attending such a task, we may safely say that the Club is a credit to him, and that the members ought to be proud of their Captain.

To his energy and love of the game, the Rothwell Harmonic Football Club are indebted for a great part of their success, and we have no hesitation in saying that he will be greatly missed next season. He has a thorough knowledge of football and plays well, being very expert at dribbling and passing; and plays a splendid Association game.

A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the meeting was brought to a close at 10.15. The rest of the evening was spent in singing and dancing.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

ROTHWELL MECHANICS' NIGHT SCHOOL.

We are glad to report that the grant earned by the scholars of [illegible] is in advance of last year, [illegible] the term under Mr. [illegible] Rothwell. The grant this year amounts to £3 for attendance, and £3 [illegible]. Fifteen scholars were presented. The report says the scholars are well behaved and orderly but regrets the number is so small [illegible] under Mr. Horace [illegible] management the school is likely to flourish still more next year.

NEW HALL COLLIERY, MIDDLETON.

The miners employed at this Colliery received notices on Saturday last that they were not to come to work [illegible] for. The Colliery [illegible] owing to faulty matters, [illegible] soon be satisfactorily arranged.

In the other Collieries we think on the whole there is a little improvement, Bower's firm still remains unworked, and Briggs & Co. are running short time.

WEST RIDING POLICE COURT.

Before W. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

TRAMPLING DOWN GRASS AT CARLTON.—A little lad named Robert Ainsworth, son of a farm labourer, was charged with treading down grass in a field belonging to Mr. William Lumb, at Carlton. [illegible] costs, 13s.

QUARRELLING AMONG NEIGHBOURS AT ROTHWELL.—Alfred Kendall, a quarryman, living at Rothwell, and his wife, Hannah Kendall, were charged with damaging the property of William Sykes, at Rothwell, by treading down grass and breaking hedges. [illegible] Mr. Sykes laid the damage at 1s, and the defendants were ordered to pay this, and £1 8s. expenses.

CRICKET

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. OUTWOOD YOUNG ALBION.

This match was played at Rothwell last Saturday, when the home team won easily. Chadwick and Wilson bowled well for Outwood, Wilson taking 5 wickets for 5 runs, and Chadwick 5 wickets for 9 runs. Green, Hartley and Hirst batted well.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS	
W. A. Green, c B. Dobson b Moss	10
S. Warehouse, b Richardson	2
G. Dobson, b Richardson	0
T. Russell, b Richardson	[illegible]
J. W. Chadwick, b Moss	[illegible]
W. Hartley b Richardson	18
J. Hirst, c Richardson b Castle	[illegible]
H. Hallas, b Richardson	[illegible]
A. W. [illegible], c Dickinson b [illegible]	[illegible]
J. Wilson, b Richardson	[illegible]
A. Baines not out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	79

OUTWOOD YOUNG ALBION	
J. Dobson, b Wilson	1
B. Dobson c Chadwick b Wilson	2
H. Rushworth, c and b Chadwick	1
A. Richardson, b Wilson	5
J. Moss, c and b Wilson	0
W. Thompson c Hirst b Chadwick	2
H. Casse, c Laverack b Wilson	1
J. Ireland, c Green b Wilson	0
J. W. Hartley, c Hirst b Chadwick	1
E. Poskitt, st Green b Chadwick	0
D. Dickinson not out	0
Total	14

OULTON ST. JOHNS v. HUNSLET OSBORNE

Played at Oulton on Saturday last and resulted in a victory for the home team.

OULTON ST. JOHNS	
T. D. Jackson, b Ashton	0
A. Gosney b Ashton	15
J. Hutchinson, c May b Schofield	4
W. A. Mattin, c Ashton b Schofield	0
W. Inman, c Clark b Ashton	1
J. Shillito, c Pickering b Schofield	[illegible]
W. Butler, c May b Ashton	0
G. M. Abbey, c Dunderdale b Ashton	[illegible]
W. Hutchinson not out	0
J. Butler, b Ashton	0
W. Dawes st and b Schofield	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	35

HUNSLET OSBORNE	
Clarke b Gosney	[illegible]
Copley, b Inman	[illegible]
Summers, c and b Inman	[illegible]
Ashton, b Gosney	[illegible]
Pickering, c Gosney b Inman	[illegible]
May, b Gosney	[illegible]
Schofield b Gosney	[illegible]
Lewis, b Inman	[illegible]
Johnson, not out	[illegible]
Dunderdale, b Gosney	[illegible]
Cockerham, c Gosney b Inman	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

IF YOU
Want a Servant,
Want an Apprentice,
Want a Good Situation,
Want to Sell a Horse,
Want to Buy or Sell a House,
Want to Let or Sell your Cottages,
Want a House or Comfortable Apartments,
Want to increase your Business connection,
Want to LET People know You're STILL ALIVE
ADVERTISE IN THE
"ROTHWELL TIMES"
The only Local Paper in the District.
Advertising invigorates and keeps Old Customers,
Advertising pleases and gains New Customers,
Advertising a Good Article Pays Well,
Advertising makes Success Easy,
Advertising Shows Energy,
Advertise then Advertise,
Advertise WELL,
ADVERTISE
NOW

SEE MR. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, [illegible] debility, loss of [illegible] APPARATUS. Send two stamps. [illegible]

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis [illegible] to MR. HALSE, [illegible] his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. [illegible]

Bragg's Vegetable Charcoal
in Bottles 2/-, 4/- & 6/- each. Sold by all Chemists

It absorbs all acidity and impure gases in the stomach and bowels, and thus gives a healthy tone to the whole system. [illegible] BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS [illegible] destroying the food they live upon—viz., impurity.

NOTI[illegible]
HARRY BLAC[illegible]
Wholesale and
3, KIRKGA[illegible]
Men's Mercery
121, KIRKGA[illegible]
NOW O[illegible]
A LARGE STOC[illegible]
SEASON'[illegible]
All New
GREAT
TONIC
BOWEN'S TONI[illegible]
CAUTION.—A[illegible]
ENGLI[illegible]

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS
AND THE MOST STYLISH
JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices 20 per cent. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd v. Staincliffe on Saturday, May 2th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-ponnd Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro Plater.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME).
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle 1 Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)		Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne	-	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne	-	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity		3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof -	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DAY'S
BRONCHIAL
ELIXIR
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION,
WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA,
HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT,
ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate, Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY,
GENERAL DEALER,
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Rothwell and District for the kind patronage he has received during the last 21 years, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, having always on hand a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

Woodlesford.
Sale of Building Plant and Appliances and Household Furniture.

MR. WM. LUNN has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, May 26th 1879, on the premises of Mr. G. Lockwood Builder,

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, MACHINERY and BUILDING APPLIANCES Surplus stock of Materials and residue of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The whole of which must be cleared off previous to the removal of Business; in consequence of the site being required for the erection of Board School.

Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1879

THE CONVICT D'ARCY.

The following letters appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* yesterday.

GENTLEMEN,—As the solicitor engaged in the defence of the young man D'Arcy, who was convicted of murder at the York Assizes, and whose execution is fixed for Tuesday next I have received communications from a great number of persons in different parts of the country, some of them gentlemen of well-known standing and experience, expressing strong misgivings as to the guilt of the prisoner, and hoping that efforts are being made to procure a reprieve or respite of the execution, that time may be allowed for further investigation. A memorial to the Home Secretary has been prepared, and by the kind permission of the committee, a duplicate of it will to-morrow be deposited at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, South-parade, Leeds.

I shall feel thankful if all who sympathise with the prayer of the memorial will call and sign it to-morrow. There is not an hour to spare in the presentation of it to the Home Secretary, and it is highly important that it should be signed as numerously and influentially as possible. I have asked permission to publish one of the letters received by me, the writer being a gentlemen who is well known in this Riding for his legal experience, and who for many years was clerk to a bench of West Riding magistrates.

I am, Gentlemen, yours odediently,
EDWARD LODGE.
Wakefield, May 21st, 1879.

"Tunbridge Wells, May 19th.

"My dear Sir,—I observe that you were the solicitor for the young man D'Arcy, who was convicted of murder at the York Assizes During a very long railway journey I read a full report of his trial, and though I know nothing of the young man, or of anyone associated with him, I have been watching very anxiously to see what efforts were being made for procuring a respite of his sentence, for certainly my own mind is very far from being satisfied of his guilt. From my long acquaintance with the Judge who presided I have not the slightest doubt that the prisoner had a careful and patient trial, and I do not presume to reflect on its fairness in the slightest degree. Though the Judge expressed his approval of the verdict, I infer from his summing up that he would not have been dissatisfied if the verdict had been the other way; and though there is undoubtedly a strong case of suspicion against the prisoner I find nearly all the circumstantial evidence to be consistent with the assumption of the prisoner's innocence, and those slight parts which do not appear to be so are, I think, extremely loose and suspicious. I see that the prisoner is represented to have been a Sunday School teacher and a member of or connected with the Young Men's Christian Association; and it is an awful thing, almost beyond belief, to suppose that a man having such associations could be guilty of this most atrocious murder, and yet more so to think that he could proceed direct from so dreadful an act of butchery to a religious meeting. I do hope the very influential gentlemen connected with Sunday schools and Young Men's Christian Associations in Yorkshire are not allowing this young man to pass to an ignominious grave without making desperate efforts to save him if, in their minds as in mine, there lingers any doubt whatever as to his guilt. If I can in any way assist in such an effort, I shall be glad if your will afford me the opportunity of doing so.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, yours truly,
"N LEAROYD."
"Edward Lodge, Esq., Solicitor, Wakefield."

Another letter also appears in the daily papers of this day, pointing out the impossibility of a man committing such a deed without his clothes being in any way splashed with blood, while the furniture all around was covered.

The memorial to the Home Secretary praying for the respite of the sentence of death passed on the convict D'Arcy, which was placed yesterday in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, Leeds, was signed by about 130 persons. The memorial will be forwarded to the Home Secretary to-day.

THE EXECUTION OF D'ARCY.

We learn that, in addition to the goal officials, representatives of the York press only are to be admitted to witness the execution of John D'Arcy at York Castle next Tuesday morning, for the Oulton Murder. The reason assigned is "want of space to accommodate more reporters," as the execution is to take place from a small room, of which the scaffold forms one end, and is let down by chains.

ROBBERY AT ROBIN HOOD.

On Saturday morning last, the premises of Mr. Harrison, in Carlton Fields, were found to have been entered by robbers during the night, who had stolen the week's meat, the wife's match, the master's best suit of clothes, and a new shirt. The affair is in the hands of the police. This is the second robbery of this kind within a few weeks, and from the things selected it is evident the theives are no strangers.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE AT CARLTON.—Wm. Peace, miner, Carlton, was charged with using threatening language towards Roger Swift, butcher, Carlton.—Complainant stated that on Saturday morning, the 10th May, he was standing at his shop door when the defendant, who was a neighbour, came up, and asked him if his wife owed him anything for meat. He replied that she did. Defendant then said that if he came to his house again for money, he would pay him in such a manner that it would take three men to carry him home. He also said "Thou will be done before dark." In consequence of these threats he asked that the defendant might be bound over to keep the peace.—Defendant denied that he owed the debt. Complainant had blackguarded his (defendant's) wife because she would not pay, and when he told him that he did not owe the money, he replied that he would make him pay it whether he owed it or not.—Defendant was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

SAD CAREER OF A ROTHWELL GIRL.—Elizabeth Davis, 19 years of age, of Rothwell, was charged with stealing a woollen shawl and night dress, the property of Annie Kaye, at Rothwell, on the 6th of January.—Complainant testified that she lived with her parents at Rothwell. On the day in question the prisoner came to her house to beg, and directly after she had left the premises the articles in question were missed from the clothes line. She valued them at 10s. She had not seen them since.—Sergeant Turton stated that on the previous day he apprehended the prisoner in an unoccupied house at Rothwell. When he charged her with the theft she admitted that she had stolen the shawl, but she knew nothing about the night-dress. The prisoner and her sister had both been leading vagrant lives for some time past, and they had both been cohabiting with men.—Prisoner was sent to prison for one month.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable."—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a softness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all cutaneous affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A [illegible] GINGER BEER, [illegible] simply [illegible] of water. For children and invalids [illegible] of these drinks are most beneficial, and [illegible] and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Ærated Waters, [illegible] nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to [illegible] two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 15s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 49, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail prices.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 43 to 49.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

ACCIDENT TO A ROTHWELL BOY.

A little boy, five years of age, son of Mary Ellis, a widow, living near the Cross, at Rothwell, while visiting some relatives at Thwaite Gate, in company with his mother, had the misfortune to get his leg broken on Tuesday last. It appears the boy was playing with some companions about six o'clock on the day named, near some large stones, when one of them fell upon his leg and broke it above the ankle joint. The little fellow was brought home in a cab, when Dr. Heaps rendered the necessary assistance, and he is now doing well.

DROWNED IN A WASHING TUB.

A bright and clever little girl about 2 years of age, daughter of Charles Berry, miner, living in Bennett's yard, just behind the blacksmith shop on the Marsh, was drowned on Thursday afternoon about two o'clock, by a very simple accident. The aunt had been washing, assisted by the child's grand-mother, and had left the washhouse to fetch some water from the pump situate at the top of Butcher Lane; on returning to the washhouse, the grand-mother found the child in the peggy tub which was about a quarter full of suds. It appears the child had been anxious to help at the washing, as a little buffet painted green lay on its side by the tub, telling how the little thing had got upon the buffet to reach into the tub, and that in the act of reaching down to the suds, the buffet whelmed over from the child's toes and toppled her into the suds. Inside the tub was also found a little spade with which the child had been playing.

REV. PETER MACKENZIE'S LECTURE.

Yesterday evening this noted Wesleyan minister delivered the latest efforts of his fertile brain in the Lofthouse chapel. The subject of the lecture was "The Patriarch Jacob and his brother Esau." The Rev. Thos. Brookes having opened the meeting with singing and prayer, George Wood Esq., of Chapelthorpe, was warmly welcomed to the chair and after a few appropriate remarks called on the lecturer to proceed. The Rev. P. Mackenzie then entered on his lecture and for nearly an hour and half spoke most eloquently, interestingly and amusingly on the characters connected with his subject. Nothing seemed to be overlooked in the close criticism to which the several individuals were subjected.

Isaac's thoughtfulness and honour; his choice of a wife, Rebekah; Jacob's shrewdness and presence of mind, as well as his meanness and duplicity, followed by traits of a better nature; Esau's roving disposition and easy going habits, his folly, vexation and revenge; all these and many other items of interest in this thrilling history, were taken up and discussed in the masterly and incisive manner for which Mr. Mackenzie is so well known. The chapel was nicely filled, and the proceeds, which should be pretty good, are for the chapel funds.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.—In addition to the Gold Medal (L'Academie Nationale) and the Silver Medal awarded to Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons, the founder of the firm has been created Chevalier of the Leigon of Honour, this being the highest award to any British Pianoforte Manufacturer.

CRICKET

ROTHWELL v. METHLEY.

This match was played at Rothwell last Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. Rothwell selected to defend the wickets, being first represented by Tiffany and Dobson, against the bowling of Abrams and Bennett.

The Rothwell men soon shewed that they were in good form with the bat, and were not disposed of, until they had made the respecable score of 99, to which T. Dobson had contributed a well got 34, W. M. Wood 17, and A. Fowler 14.

Methley now went to the wickets, having 100 runs to obtain to win. This task proved sadly too much for them, as they were all disposed of, for the total of 10. No one was able to make any stand against the bowling of Tiffany and Whiteley, except Teal who went in fifth and came out bat in hand, for 2. The bowling of both men was very remarkable, as will be seen from the analysis. Tiffany secured 3 wickets in four balls

Bowler	Wides	No Balls	Runs	Wkts	Overs	Maiden Overs	Balls Bowled	Average Per Wkt
C. Tiffany	0	0	2	4	6	5	36	·5
R. Whiteley	0	0	7	5	5	1	31	1·4

ROTHWELL

T. Dobson run out	34
C. Tiffany c Walker b Arams	2
W. M. Wood b Cooper	17
A. Fowler c Laycock b Bennett	14
Rev. A. J. Irvin b Abrams	0
Rev. H. S. King b Pyrah b Bennett	5
H. Waterhouse b Bennett	0
R. Whitely b Pyrah	7
Z. Elli b Bennett	8
G. Gibson not out	0
W. Newbold b Benett	0
Extras	12
Total	99

METHLEY

J. Cooper run out	0
M. Ellis c Waterhouse b Tiffany	0
J. Mosley c Irvin b Whitely	0
S. Laycock c Waterhouse b Whiteley	1
F. C. Teal not out	2
A. Abrams b Tiffany	0
C. Abrams b Tiffany	0
H. Walker b Tiffany	0
E. Benneet b Whiteley	2
J. Wright c Dobson b Whitely	0
J. Pyrah c Newbold b Whiteley	2
Extras	1
Total	10

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. CASTLEFORD YOUNG UNION.

This match was played at Castleford last Saturday when the home team proved victorious.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS

F. Green b J. Ward	1
C. Fowler b Z Liversidge	5
A. Baines b J. Ward	2
C. Ho[illegible] b Z. Liversidge	0
W. H[illegible] b Z. Liversidge	8
J. W. Chadwick b J. Ward	2
A. W. Laverack b J. Ward	0
G. Dobson b Z. Liversidge	1
A. Pape b J. Ward	5
J. Hirst run out	0
H. Hallas c Pollitt b Z. Liversidge	2
Extras	8
Total	32

CASTLEFORD YOUNG UNION

C. Taylor b J. W. Chadwick	0
H. Chappell b J. W. Chadwick	0
J. Ward c Hardy b F. Green	21
J. Belch c Chadwick b F. Green	1
J. Smith b Green	0
A. Wright c Fowler b J. W. Chadwick	3
F. Pollitt b J. W. Chadwick	1
W. Harrison b J. W. Chadwick	4
J. Kemp c H rner b F Green	1
W. Tomlinson b F. Green	1
Z. Liversidge not out	13
Extras	3
Total	48

OULTON ST JOHN'S v. CASTLEFORD WHITE ROSE.

This match was played at Oulton on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the home team.

WHITE ROSE

J. Lenoants b A. Gosney	7
J. Fehill b J. Hutchinson	9
J. Hanton b J. Hutchinson	2
G. Brighton b J. Hutchinson	11
S. Pecket b A. Gosney	0
J. Eccless c and b A. Gosney	4
D Horner b A. Gosney	1
J. Child b A. Gosney	0
C. Atkinson b J. Hutchinson	0
R. Powell b A. Gosney	1
J. Cocker not out	0
Total	35

A. Gosney st	7
W. Hutchinson b J. Cocker	1
W. Inman b C. Atkinson	24
J. Lawson run out	0
T. D. Jackson b J. Cocker	1
J. Hutchinson b J. Cocker	7
H. Bell run out	0
H. Horne run out	2
W. A. Mirfin b C. Hutchinson	10
W. Butler b J. Cocker	0
J. Clarke not out	0
Etxras	0
Total	58

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Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

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The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

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Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)

Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.

Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)

Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.

Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).

Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.

Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

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Begs to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Rothwell and District for the kind patronage he has received during the last 21 years, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, having always on hand a large assortment of

Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
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Toys of every description. Glass and China
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All kinds of Lamps.
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WANTED, a sharp, intelligent BOY, over 13 years of age, for the Printing Office.—Apply to A. Marshall, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

On Monday, a Meeting of the above Board was held: present, J. Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman), Messrs. W. Hargreaves, Smith, J. Hargreaves, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, and Newsome, and the Clerk, Medical Officer, Collector, Treasurer, and Inspector.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Medical Officer presented his report, from which it appears there have been four deaths, three of which were male infants, the other a female who died from chronic abscess. The number in the corresponding weeks last year was precisely the same. There have been 13 births (11 boys and 2 girls) against 24 in the corresponding period last year. The marriages have been considerably fewer, being 15 per 1,000 this year, as against 16 in 1877 and 17 in 1876, this is accounted for principally by the continued bad trade. Colds of a rheumatic and influenzal character are somewhat prevalent at present, owing to the very changeable weather we have had.

So far as could be ascertained, the district is now quite free from zymotic disease.

Mr. Newsome enquired as to the sanitary condition of several old houses, which appeared to be scarcely fit for habitation, and the Doctor replied that not having examined them lately, he could not positively say, but several houses in the district were unhealthy for want of proper drainage.

On referring to the byelaws, the chairman read the 24rd law, as to level, width and construction of new streets and sewerage thereof.

In any case where it is certified to the Local Board by the medical officer of health of the district, by the surveyor, by the inspector of nuisances, or by two medical practitioners, that any building or part of a building erected since the construction of the district, is unfit for human habitation, the Local Board may cause a notice of such certificate to be served on the owner or occupier of such building, and appoint a time for him to appear and answer the same before them, and upon such appearance, or in default of such appearance, may by their order affixed conspicuously on the building or any part of the building, declare that the same is not fit for human habitation, and direct that it shall not, after a date therein to be specified, be inhabited; and any person who, after the date or time mentioned in such order, lets or occupies, or continues to let or occupy, or knowingly suffers to be occupied such building or part of a building, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of twenty shillings for every day during which the same is so let or occupied. Provided always that if at any time after the making of such order the Local Board shall be satisfied that such house has become or been rendered fit for human habitation, they may revoke their said order, and the same shall thenceforward cease to operate.

Mr. Dickinson sought an interview with the Board about his property in Commercial St., which he is anxious to complete. The difficulty arises from the fact that Mr. Dickinson's floor level is considerably higher than the street, while Mrs. Copley's houses next door are slightly below the level, and it is desired that the causeway should be made of a more regular height. Mr. Dickinson was wishful that the adjoining houses should not be injured in value, and was prepared to meet the Board, if possible. A special meeting was arranged for Wednesday night, with Mr. Dickinson and his architect.

The General district Rate as approved at last meeting for the raising of £1,310 at 1s. 7d. in the £ was then produced, and signed by five members of the Board.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hawden, it was resolved,—That the offer of George Wilson, be accepted for such paving, flagging and other work as may be required to be done for this board at the prices specified, and to the satisfaction of the Board and the Surveyor.

On the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. Elliott's quarterly cheque for £252, was ordered to be paid.

The appointment of Medical Officer is adjourned till next meeting.

The tenders in reply to an advertisement in the *Rothwell Times* having been opened, it was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Greenwood,—That the Board accept John Clayton's offer of £2 7s. 0d., for the eatage and fruitage of the Gillett Bridge field up to October.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the above Board held last Friday, there were present: Mr. J. R. Seanor, (vice-chairman) Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. Jewison, the Clerk and the Attendance Officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed; the revised time tables for Waterloo and Rothwell Haigh Boys' Schools were presented. It was proposed by Mr. Seanor, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, and carried,—That after a slight verbal alteration, the time tables for Waterloo and Rothwell Haigh Boys' Schools be approved.

The lists of wants were agreed to, and ordered to be obtained.

On the motion of Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Jewison, the salaries of teachers, and two or three other items, including a certificate in favor of Messrs. Chapman's for building, were ordered to be paid.

The attendance officer reported a number of cases of irregular attendance at school, and several were ordered to be summoned to Wakefield. The report of the schools generally was good, the greatest difficulty being experienced in the Girls' Department.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of this Board was held on Thursday last at Robin Hood School: there were present, Mr. Charlesworth, chairman, Messrs. Scarth, Hargreaves, Throp and Ward, Mr J. H. Lee, the clerk, Mr Denton, attendance officer, and Mr. Moorhouse and Mr. Ledgard, the schoolmasters. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed; the payments to the Treasurer since the last meeting were:- fees for Robin Hood School £7 3s 1d, Carlton School £6 10s, call from the overseers of Lofthouse-with-Carlton £100, and £5 1s the government grant for Carlton Night School. Cheques were signed for the usual monthly salaries and cleaning. Several applications were made for the remission of school fees; a few were granted, but others were considered able to pay and were told to do so; in two cases the clerk was instructed to summon the parents for the school pence owing by them. The attendance officer was also ordered to take out a summons against a parent who neglected to send his child to school.

WOODLESFORD CHORAL SOCIETY.

The first session of the society was brought to a close on Monday, the 19th of May, by a wind-up tea and soiree, to which the Committee invited the members (honorary and practical) and their friends. About forty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a substantial tea provided by Mr. Jno. Craven at the Two Pointers Inn. When justice had been done to the good things provided, the party adjourned for a short time to the gardens, after which the proceedings was opened by the singing of *Brindley Richards'* glee "Let the hills resound" which was well rendered by the practical members.

Mr R. R Smith in rising to propose the first toast, said that he was agreeably surprised to find, at the society's first concert, that we could boast of so much musical talent in the neighbourhood; he had been much pleased with the manner in which everyone performed his part; he was also surprised at the display of local talent in the shape of authorship; he believed that the society contained all the elements of success, therefore it gave him pleasure to propose "Success and Prosperity to the Woodlesford Choral Society." This toast was well received and duly honoured.

The President (the Rev. A. J. Irvin) in responding to the toast, said; Mr. Smith has called upon me to return thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk success to the Woodlesford Choral Society. Now, as president of the society, it seems to me a fitting opportunity to state some of the aims and objects of the society. First of all I take it that the object of a society of this kind in the village is to promote the improvement of singing. Now, music is a great gift, and I may say we are especially blessed with this gift in the West Riding of Yorkshire. You can hardly go into any village in the West Riding without finding a body of men who take great interest in it, and appear to do their utmost to perform it well. Therefore, seeing we have this great gift amongst us, it is no doubt fit and proper for us to do our best to improve it and use it to its full advantage, and of course this is the feeling of this society, which you have the privilege of meeting at certain times, to improve your music. Owing to the shortness of the present session (the society was only established in December last) it was thought wisest by the committee of management that we should confine our attention for the present to glees, part songs, &c., but as the society increases in numbers and in importance, we hope to attempt a higher class of music. You will observe from the balance sheet that the funds are in a very creditable state, leaving a balance of £5 14s. 11d, in the Treasurer's hands. I am asked to mention that it is proposed to form an elementary class for the benefit of those who are not well up in their music, that by laying a good foundation in understanding the rudiments of the science they may have a higher enjoyment in the practice of music afterwards. This class would meet on the rehearsal nights at an earlier hour. In conclusion, I beg to return you my very sincere thanks in the name of the society over which I have the honor to preside, for your good wishes and also for the kind way in which you have noticed their efforts in the past. (Applause).—Another glee was then sung, after which Mr. R. J. Smith rose to propose the health of the President He said "I do not think that anything I can say can be of much use in proposing this toast, the name and position of our president are sufficient to ensure it a cordial reception. It therefore gives me great pleasure to propose the health of the President." The President's health was then drunk with musical honours.

The Rev. A. J. Irvin, in responding, said, "It is really so long since I had my health drunk with musical honours that I hardly know how to return thanks properly. Mr. Smith has been kind enough to say far more than he ought to have said, and I really am much obliged to him for his remarks, and to you all for your cordial reception of the toast. Now I think that the office of President is sometimes a difficult office to fill, and not always a pleasant one. I will tell you why. Anything that is done by the Society over which the president presides which is not in accordance with the outside world he is held responsible for, and he sometimes hears bad instead of good accounts but I may say that what I have heard of the proceedings of this society has not been what I would in the least object to, and I have always been able to give a good account of it to those who have spoken to me about it. I will not detain you longer except to propose the health of my coadjutors, "The Vice-presidents." The toast being duly honoured, Mr. Flockton, in responding said, "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, having the honour and pleasure of being one of the Vice-presidents, and being the only one present it devolves upon me to respond to the toast. Fortunately our President performs his duty so zealously and well that there is little left for the Vice-presidents to, we feel that we can safely leave the interests of the society in his hands, and therefore our responsibility is scarcely felt. I trust that this is only the beginning of many sessions of equal or greater success, and perhaps may be allowed to recommend to each member to act as though the success of the society depended upon himself personally; be conciliating and forbearing and I am sure the position already attained will be maintained and improved. Now I have a pleasing duty to perform in connection with the Minstrel Entertainment that I was so prominently connected with. You are all aware that we were greatly indebted to certain ladies who came boldly forward to assist us; they have already been personally thanked by the committee, but in addition to this it has been decided to make each of them a small present as an acknowledgment of their kindness; I have therefore great pleasure in handing to the ladies the presents, which comprise a handsome lady's companion and two silver brooches, and I beg to conclude by proposing "The health of the Lady Members generally and those Ladies in particular."

Mr. Jeffreys briefly responded for the ladies and said he was glad to see the kind and courteous manner in which the presentation had been made to the ladies; he would also say that the services rendered were both pleasurable and profitable, because we cannot take part in any public life without reaping some benefit, therefore there was the pleasure of assisting to promote good and harmless amusement and profit also.

Mr. Chas. Best next proposed—"The Committee and Officers," coupling the toast with the name of the secretary. Mr. Walter Lockwood in responding said, "I may venture to say on behalf of myself and colleagues that we are most anxious to have the Choral Society permanently established as an Institution in Woodlesford. We believe that in organising the society we have supplied a want that has been long felt, and we have no doubt but that if it is properly supported by those for whom it is intended it will do great good; I would earnestly ask those who are already members, not to let their interest flag as the novelty wears off, but to attend all rehearsals punctually and regularly, and to try to get more members. Before sitting down I should like to propose just another toast, and that is—"The Health of our Honorary Members and Visitors." Of course you will understand that this, like all other organizations, requires funds to carry it on, and we are very much indebted to our Honorary Members for their kind and liberal support in making this burden lighter for us to bear; I have therefore much pleasure in proposing—"The Health of the Honorary Members and Visitors," coupling therewith the name of Mr. E. Wheelwright.

Mr. Wheelwright acknowledged the toast and said, "I am very much obliged to you all for the manner in which you have received my health and I hope and trust you will have every success."

Mr. R. R. Smith next proposed the health of Mr. Towler, the Conductor, which was well received.

Several part songs, glees and songs, were given at intervals during the evening, and the singing of *Spark's* "Good Night" and the National Anthem, brought the proceedings of a very pleasant evening to a close.

ASSAULT AT ROTHWELL.—Benjamin Worsnop, miner, Rothwell, preferred a charge of assault against Benjamin Crowther, who has been for the past twelve years in the employ of Messrs. Charlesworth as game-watcher and game-keeper.—Mr. Williams appeared for the defence.—The complainant stated that on the 18th inst., he was walking along a footpath at Rothwell Haigh, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when the defendant came up to him with a stone in his hand, with which he struck him on the head, and felled him into a ditch. When he got up and asked defendant what he had done that for, he knocked him down a second time, and then walked away. He could give no reason whatever why the defendant had struck him, as he had never had anything to do with him.—In cross-examination, complainant denied that he had used abusive language to the defendant, and challenged him to fight.—Two lads, named Enoch Ashworth and Geo. Gibson, were called as witnesses for the complainant, but their evidence was of a contradictory character.—Mr. Williams submitted that the evidence for the complainant was so unreliable that it should be rejected. He contended that the case would not have been brought had not the complainant some animus against the defendant because some time ago he gave evidence in a gambling case in which the complainant was concerned.—The Bench considered that the defendant had committed an assault on the complainant, and fined him £1 1s., and 7s. 6d. expenses.

FIRE AT [illegible].—On Thursday afternoon a blaze of a somewhat alarming character was seen issuing from the chimney top on the roof of the house occupied by Miss Hindle, accompanied by dense volumes of smoke, spangled with sparks. A crowd soon collected and eagerly watched the progress of the fire, excitedly speculating on the cause and probable result. A report had spread that Newsome's grocery store, which stands next to Miss Hindle's house, was on fire, and really there seemed some danger, if means were not speedily devised to check the blaze from the chimney. Seanor & Sons' manual fire engine turned out, accompanied by a strong staff from the workshops and appeared on the scene ready for action, but as the fire began to abate it was considered not necessary to put the water into play. The smoke from the offending chimney fell upon the back yards about the Cross and Bulmer's Buildings like a pall, adding to the disagreeable nature of a dull, wet, miserable morning. We are glad to state that Miss Hindle suffered no further harm than the discomfort of a fall of soot inside the house, and a slight fright. Some cakes which that lady had before the fire got sooted, but the lady herself was not *suited* at all.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous clearness that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are *choice*—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet*. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London*. "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin*. By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

EXECUTION OF THE OULTON MURDERER.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, John D'Arcy, an Irishman, aged 26, was executed within the walls of York Castle, for the wilful murder of William Metcalfe, an old man of 85, who for 40 years had been the lodgekeeper at Oulton Park, near Leeds. As has already been more minutely detailed, D'Arcy was tried at York Assizes, and found guilty. Memorials have been addressed to the Home Secretary for a reprieve, but proved unavailing. The murderer accepted the consolation of the Rev. Father Fryer, and died in the Roman Catholic faith. Up to the last moment, he maintained his innocence and it was only after the grim procession had marched to the scaffold, and the cap had already been placed on his head and the nose around his neck, that he said in answer to Father Fryer's enquiry, "I am innocent according to the evidence of the witnesses; but I nevertheless acknowledge the justice of my sentence. Lord Jesus receive my soul." The bolt was at one drawn, and the culprit was launched into eternity. Death was apparently instantaneous. Almost simultaneously a black flag was run up to the top of the flagstaff surmounting Clifford's Tower, and the witnessing of this operation was the only outside demonstration. Marwood was the executioner and performed his disagreeable duty efficiently. The act was only witnessed by the Govenor and Deputy Govenor, the Deputy-Sheriff, the Surgeon and a few prison officials.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

STOURTON SEWERS, ROADS, &c.

Dear Sir,—Please allow me a small space to say a few words in regard to the above, as I think our Corporation are rather neglecting their duty; we shall have fever again directly. It is now fifteen months since our main sewer was made; why cannot they get connected to our sinks? why print 500 notices when there is not 100 owners, if such notice must be given? why was Queen Street connected same time as the main drain was put in? Leeds end has been ready since March 21st and since then Queen Street has been working. I fail to see why any notice is necessary under such circumstances. Wakefield Road causeway is going to be repaired when it does not want it; has our coporation some money to waste, or is there some one better living up there than we on Pontefract Road. We never had a few flags to walk on; never had causeway levelled since we had a Local Board, unless it was after walking 3 weeks through mud! Is the school on Wakefield Road? Are there as many people pass up that road as the low road, I venture to say not one half. Now as I am the oldest land owner and ratepayer, I protest against the actions of the Board in laying out money on a road which is in good repair.

Let the Board turn their attention to us and let our representative come and live on our road, and then we shall soon be something thought of. It is fearful to see the little children in wet weather, wading through water to school their feet are wet all day and what is the result? GUESS! I begin to think it is true what has often been said, not half the men on the Board are practical men, and who study common sense and cannot do a trifling thing without it being pointed out. Nearly all that the Board has done has had to be suggested. When we send men, or rather, when they seek such a situation, they promise to be our servants, and attend to all these matters, why do they not give an eye to their duty?

Will the Board put some flags edge way up on our causeway for curb stones, and keep placing ashes on. We cannot aford to lay out more money anywhere where it is not needed; also rise the high road 12 inch in centre with ashes. Well they will say, ashes wont do, they cost nothing. Shoemakers wax is the best for wounds, but Doctors say it is worthless because it is chea! I tell them that if the High roads are frequently ashed, there wants nothing more, they would always be dry and the centre of roads want more pitch, they are too level.

While I am writing, allow me to add that I dont see any need for a lavatory in the Board Room, nor see why the last election cost £16 the main item would be printing, no reason about such a figure. Also, I hope, those who live near the place of sorting the papers after collection, will see that they are not seen by any one until the agents or candidates are present; it should not be allowed. Will our Board call the Railway Co's attention to the state of Railway Bridge and and roads under on Pontefract Road, there wants a little repair on the Stourton end of stone work; perhaps some one will meet with an accident; the causeway should be widened to double width, so that people can pass, and lamps put in before next winter, it is dangerous for persons going through; they can, I believe, be compelled to attend to these matters. And lastly, the Board should not allow slaughter-house manure to be deposited in a grass field near to Wakefield Road; when I passed the stench was dreadful.

I am, yours truly,

Stourton Vineries May 28th 1879. C. MIDGLEY.

P. S.—Could not Messrs. Charlesworth be induced to make a tramway into the grass field on south side of Wakefield Road and bring the coals from every pit there, instead of us having to pay for repairing roads for the coal traffic; a load of coals from Robin Hood costs me 4s; if I could get them there, leading would be only 1s let the coal owners charge 2s. per load for delivering there for their outlay; I shall then save 1s. and be a saving of rates by some hundreds of pounds. I venture to say it would pay double for all outlay very soon.

DEATHS.

MOORE.—May 22nd, Elizabeth Moore, of Rothwell, aged 2 years.

RAMSDEN.—May 26th, Ann Ramsden, of Rothwell, aged 73 years.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

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6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.

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22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770.)
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to [illegible] and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Ærated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities as being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. [illegible] per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 19, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, [illegible] by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. [illegible]

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send [illegible] to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. [illegible]

[illegible] Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in [illegible], also the Monthly Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

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(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

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IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd v. Wakefield on Saturday, May 31st, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

Lofthouse 1st v. Birstal Victoria on Monday, June 2nd, at Lofthouse, Wickets pitched at 11.

Lofthouse 1st v. Rothwell on Tuesday, June 3rd, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 11.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures. Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

[illegible]
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48
PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42
MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY			
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry		1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry		1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry		1 8	20
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY,
GENERAL DEALER,
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Rothwell and District for the kind patronage he has received during the last 21 years, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, having always on hand a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

WANTED, a sharp, intelligent BOY, over 13 years of age, for the Printing Office.—Apply to A. Marshall, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

On Monday, a Meeting of the above Board was held: present, J. Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman), Messrs. W. Hargreaves, Smith, J. Hargreaves, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, and Newsome, and the Clerk, Medical Officer, Collector, Treasurer, and Inspector.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Medical Officer presented his report, from which it appears there have been four deaths, three of which were male infants, the other a female who died from chronic abscess. The number in the corresponding weeks last year was precisely the same. There have been 13 births (11 boys and 2 girls) against 24 in the corresponding period last year. The marriages have been considerably fewer, being 15 per 1,000 this year, as against 16 in 1877 and 17 in 1876, this is accounted for principally by the continued bad trade. Colds of a rheumatic and influenzal character are somewhat prevalent at present, owing to the very changeable weather we have had.

So far as could be ascertained, the district is now quite free from zymotic disease.

Mr. Newsome enquired as to the sanitary condition of several old houses, which appeared to be scarcely fit for habitation, and the Doctor replied that not having examined them lately, he could not positively say, but several houses in the district were unhealthy for want of proper drainage.

On referring to the byelaws, the chairman read the 23rd law, as to level, width and construction of new streets and sewerage thereof.

In any case where it is certified to the Local Board by the medical officer of health of the district, by the surveyor, by the inspector of nuisances, or by two medical practitioners, that any building or part of a building erected since the construction of the district, is unfit for human habitation, the Local Board may cause a notice of such certificate to be served on the owner or occupier of such building, and appoint a time for him to appear and answer the same before them, and upon such appearance, or in default of such appearance, may by their order affixed conspicuously on the building or any part of the building, declare that the same is not fit for human habitation, and direct that it shall not, after a date therein to be specified, be inhabited; and any person who, after the date or time mentioned in such order, lets or occupies, or continues to let or occupy, or knowingly suffers to be occupied such building or part of a building, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of twenty shillings for every day during which the same is so let or occupied. Provided always that if at any time after the making of such order the Local Board shall be satisfied that such house has become or been rendered fit for human habitation, they may revoke their said order, and the same shall thenceforward cease to operate.

Mr. Dickinson sought an interview with the Board about his property in Commercial St., which he is anxious to complete. The difficulty arises from the fact that Mr. Dickinson's floor level is considerably higher than the street, while Mrs. Copley's houses next door are slightly below the level, and it is desired that the causeway should be made of a more regular height. Mr. Dickinson was wishful that the adjoining houses should not be injured in value, and was prepared to meet the Board, if possible. A special meeting was arranged for Wednesday night, with Mr. Dickinson and his architect.

[illegible] eatage and fruitage [illegible] Bridge [illegible] up to October.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the above Board held last Friday, there were present: Mr. J. R. Seanor, (vice-chairman) Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. Jewison, the Clerk and the Attendance Officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed; the revised time tables for Waterloo and Rothwell Haigh Boys' Schools were presented. It was proposed by Mr. Seanor, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, and carried,—That after a slight verbal alteration, the time tables for Waterloo and Rothwell Haigh Boys' Schools be approved.

The lists of wants were agreed to, and ordered to be obtained.

On the motion of Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Jewison, the salaries of teachers, and two or three other items, including a certificate in favor of Messrs. Chapman's for building, were ordered to be paid.

The attendance officer reported a number of cases of irregular attendance at school, and several were ordered to be summoned to Wakefield. The report of the schools generally was good, the greatest difficulty being experienced in the Girls' Department.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of this Board was held on Thursday last at Robin Hood School: there were present, Mr. Charlesworth, chairman, Messrs. Scarth, Hargreaves, Throp and Ward, Mr J. H. Lee, the clerk, Mr Denton, attendance officer, and Mr. Moorhouse and Mr. Ledgard, the schoolmasters. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed; the payments to the Treasurer since the last meeting were:- fees for Robin Hood School £7 3s 1d, Carlton School £6 10s, call from the overseers of Lofthouse-with-Carlton £100, and £5 1s the government grant for Carlton Night School. Cheques were signed for the usual monthly salaries and cleaning. Several applications were made for the remission of school fees; a few were granted, but others were considered able to pay and were told to do so; in two cases the clerk was instructed to summon the parents for the school pence owing by them. The attendance officer was also ordered to take out a summons against a parent who neglected to send his child to school.

WOODLESFORD CHORAL SOCIETY.

The first session of the society was brought to a close on Monday, the 19th of May, by a wind-up tea and soiree, to which the Committee invited the members (honorary and practical) and their friends. About forty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a substantial tea provided by Mr. Jno. Craven at the Two Pointers Inn. When justice had been done to the good things provided, the party adjourned for a short time to the gardens, after which the proceedings was opened by the singing of *Brindley Richards'* glee "Let the hills resound" which was well rendered by the practical members.

Mr R. R Smith in rising to propose the first toast, said that he was agreeably surprised to find, at the society's first concert, that we could boast of so much musical talent in the neighbourhood; he had been much pleased with the manner in which everyone performed his part; he was also surprised at the display of local talent in the shape of authorship; he believed that the society contained all the elements of success, therefore it gave him pleasure to propose "Success and Prosperity to the Woodlesford Choral Society." This toast was well received and duly honoured.

The President (the Rev. A. J. Irvin) in responding to the toast, said; Mr. Smith has called upon me to return thanks for the kind manner in which you have drunk success to the Woodlesford Choral Society. Now, as president of the society, it seems to me a fitting opportunity to state some of the aims and objects of the society. First of all I take it that the object of a society of this kind in the village is to promote the improvement of singing. Now, music is a great gift, and I may say we are especially blessed with this gift in the West Riding of Yorkshire. You can hardly go into any village in the West Riding without finding a body of men who take great interest in it, and appear to do their utmost to perform it well. Therefore, seeing we have this great gift amongst us, it is no doubt fit and proper for us to do our best to improve it and use it to its full advantage, and of course this is the feeling of this society, which you have the privilege of meeting at certain times, to improve your music. Owing to the shortness of the present session (the society was only established in December last) it was thought wisest by the committee of management that we should confine our attention for the present to glees, part songs, &c., but as the society increases in numbers and in importance, we hope to attempt a higher class of music. You will observe from the balance sheet that the funds are in a very creditable state, leaving a balance of £5 14s. 11d, in the Treasurer's hands. I am asked to mention that it is proposed to form an elementary class for the benefit of those who are not well up in their music, that by laying a good foundation in understanding the rudiments of the science they may have a higher enjoyment in the practice of music afterwards. This class would meet on the rehearsal nights at an earlier hour. In conclusion, I beg to return you my very sincere thanks in the name of the society over which I have the honor to preside, for your good wishes and also for the kind way in which you have noticed their efforts in the past. (Applause).—Another glee was then sung, after which Mr. R. J. Smith rose to propose the health of the President He said "I do not think that anything I can say can be of much use in proposing this toast, the name and position of our president are sufficient to ensure it a cordial reception. It therefore gives me great pleasure to propose the health of the President." The President's health was then drunk with musical honours.

The Rev. A. J. Irvin, in responding, said, "It is really so long since I had my health drunk with musical honours that I hardly know how to return thanks properly. Mr. Smith has been kind enough to say far more than he ought to have said, and I really am very much obliged to him for his remarks, and to you all for your cordial reception of the toast. Now I think that the office of President is sometimes a difficult office to fill, and not always a pleasant one. I will tell you why. Anything that is done by the Society over which the president presides which is not in accordance with the outside world he is held responsible for, and he sometimes hears bad instead of good accounts [illegible] act as though the success of the society depended upon himself personally; be conciliating and forbearing and I am sure the position already attained will be maintained and improved. Now I have a pleasing duty to perform in connection with the Minstrel Entertainment that I was so prominently connected with. You are all aware that we were greatly indebted to certain ladies who came boldly forward to assist us; they have already been personally thanked by the committee, but in addition to this it has been decided to make each of them a small present as an acknowledgment of their kindness; I have therefore great pleasure in handing to the ladies the presents, which comprise a handsome lady's companion and two silver brooches, and I beg to conclude by proposing "The health of the Lady Members generally and those Ladies in particular."

Mr. Jeffreys briefly responded for the ladies and said he was glad to see the kind and courteous manner in which the presentation had been made to the ladies; he would also say that the services rendered were both pleasurable and profitable, because we cannot take part in any public life without reaping some benefit, therefore there was the pleasure of assisting to promote good and harmless amusement and profit also.

Mr. Chas. Best next proposed—"The Committee and Officers," coupling the toast with the name of the secretary. Mr. Walter Lockwood in responding said, "I may venture to say on behalf of myself and colleagues that we are most anxious to have the Choral Society permanently established as an Institution in Woodlesford. We believe that in organising the society we have supplied a want that has been long felt, and we have no doubt but that if it is properly supported by those for whom it is intended it will do great good; I would earnestly ask those who are already members, not to let their interest flag as the novelty wears off, but to attend all rehearsals punctually and regularly, and to try to get more members. Before sitting down I should like to propose just another toast, and that is—"The Health of our Honorary Members and Visitors." Of course you will understand that this, like all other organizations, requires funds to carry it on, and we are very much indebted to our Honorary Members for their kind and liberal support in making this burden lighter for us to bear; I have therefore much pleasure in proposing—"The Health of the Honorary Members and Visitors," coupling therewith the name of Mr. E. Wheelwright.

Mr. Wheelwright acknowledged the toast and said, "I am very much obliged to you all for the manner in which you have received my health and I hope and trust you will have every success."

Mr. R. R. Smith next proposed the health of Mr. Towler, the Conductor, which was well received.

Several part songs, glees and songs, were given at intervals during the evening, and the singing of *Spark's* "Good Night" and the National Anthem, brought the proceedings of a very pleasant evening to a close.

ASSAULT AT ROTHWELL.—Benjamin Worsnop, miner, Rothwell, preferred a charge of assault against Benjamin Crowther, who has been for the past twelve years in the employ of Messrs. Charlesworth as game-watcher and game-keeper.—Mr. Williams appeared for the defence.—The complainant stated that on the 18th inst., he was walking along a footpath at Rothwell Haigh, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when the defendant came up to him with a stone in his hand, with which he struck him on the head, and felled him into a ditch. When he got up and asked defendant what he had done that for, he knocked him down a second time, and then walked away. He could give no reason whatever why the defendant had struck him, as he had never had anything to do with him.—In cross-examination, complainant denied that he had used abusive language to the defendant, and challenged him to fight.—Two lads, named Enoch Ashworth and Geo. Gibson, were called as witnesses for the complainant, but their evidence was of a contradictory character.—Mr. Williams submitted that the evidence for the complainant was so unreliable that it should be rejected. He contended that the case would not have been brought had not the complainant some animus against the defendant because some time ago he gave evidence in a gambling case in which the complainant was concerned.—The Bench considered that the defendant had committed an assault on the complainant, and fined him £1 1s., and 7s. 6d. expenses.

FIRE AT ROTHWELL.—On Thursday afternoon a blaze of a somewhat alarming character was seen issuing from the chimney top on the roof of the house occupied by Miss Hindle, accompanied by dense volumes of smoke, spangled with sparks. A crowd soon collected and eagerly watched the progress of the fire, excitedly speculating on the cause and probable result. A report had spread that Newsome's grocery store, which stands next to Miss Hindle's house, was on fire, and really there seemed some danger, if means were not speedily devised to check the blaze from the chimney. Seanor & Sons' manual fire engine turned out, accompanied by a strong staff from the workshops and appeared on the scene ready for action, but as the fire began to abate it was considered not necessary to put the water into play. The smoke from the offending chimney fell upon the back yards about the Cross and Bulmer's Buildings like a pall, adding to the disagreeable nature of a dull, wet, miserable morning. We are glad to state that Miss Hindle suffered no further harm than the discomfort of a fall of soot inside the house, and a slight fright. Some cakes which the lady had before the fire got sooted, but the lady herself was not *suited* at all.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice.—Lancet. Used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—[illegible] "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. [illegible] State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanitary Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. Refuse all substitutes.

but I nevertheless acknowledge the justice of my sentence. Lord Jesus receive my soul." The bolt was at once drawn, and the culprit was launched into eternity. Death was apparently instantaneous. Almost simultaneously a black flag was run up to the top of the flagstaff surmounting Clifford's Tower, and the witnessing of this operation was the only outside demonstration. Marwood was the executioner and performed his disagreeable duty efficiently. The act was only witnessed by the Govenor and Deputy Govenor, the Deputy-Sheriff, the Surgeon and a few prison officials.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

STOURTON SEWERS, ROADS, &c.

Dear Sir,—Please allow me a small space to say a few words in regard to the above, as I think our Corporation are rather neglecting their duty; we shall have fever again directly. It is now fifteen months since our main sewer was made; why cannot they get connected to our sinks? why print 300 notices when there is not 100 owners, if such notice must be given? why was Queen Street connected same time as the main drain was put in? Leeds end has been ready since March 21st and since then Queen Street has been working. I fail to see why any notice is necessary under such circumstances. Wakefield Road causeway is going to be repaired when it does not want it; has our corporation some money to waste, or is there some one better living up there than we on Pontefract Road. We never had a few flags to walk on; never had causeway levelled since we had a Local Board, unless it was after walking 3 weeks through mud! Is the school on Wakefield Road? Are there as many people pass up that road as the low road, I venture to say not one half. Now as I am the oldest land owner and ratepayer, I protest against the actions of the Board in laying out money on a road which is in good repair.

Let the Board turn their attention to us and let our representative come and live on our road, and then we shall soon be something thought of. It is fearful to see the little children in wet weather, wading through water to school their feet are wet all day and what is the result? disease! I begin to think it is true what has often been said, not half the men on the Board are practical men, and who study common sense and cannot do a trifling thing without it being pointed out. Nearly all that the Board has done has had to be suggested. When we send men, or rather, when they seek such a situation, they promise to be our servants, and attend to all these matters, why do they not give an eye to their duty?

Will the Board put some flags edge way up on our causeway for curb stones, and keep placing ashes on. We cannot afford to lay out more money anywhere where it is not needed; also rise the high road 12 inch in centre with ashes. Well they will say, ashes want do, they cost nothing. Shoemakers wax is the best for wounds, but Doctors say it is worthless because it is cheap! I tell them that if the High roads are frequently ashed, there wants nothing more, they would always be dry and the centre of roads want more pitch, they are too level.

While I am writing, allow me to add that I dont see any need for a lavatory in the Board Room, nor see why the last election cost £16 the main item would be printing, no reason about such a figure. Also I hope, those who live near the place of sorting the papers after collection, will see that they are not seen by any one until the agents or candidates are present; it should not be allowed. Will our Board call the Railway Co's attention to the state of Railway Bridge and and roads under on Pontefract Road, there wants a little repair on the Stourton end of stone work; perhaps some one will meet with an accident; the causeway should be widened to double width, so that people can pass, and lamps put in before next winter, it is dangerous for persons going through; they can, I believe, be compelled to attend to these matters. And lastly, the Board should not allow slaughter-house manure to be deposited in a grass field near to Wakefield Road; when I passed the stench was dreadful.

I am, yours truly,
Stourton Vineries May 24th 1879. C. MIDGLEY.

P. S.—Could not Messrs. Charlesworth be induced to make a tramway into the grass field on south side of Wakefield Road and bring the coals from every pit there, instead of us having to pay for repairing roads for the coal traffic; a load of coals from Robin Hood costs me 4s; if I could get them there, leading would be only 1s let the coal owners charge 2s. per load for delivering there for their outlay; I shall then save 1s. and be a saving of rates by some hundreds of pounds. I venture to say it would pay double for all outlay very soon.

DEATHS.

MOORE.—May 22nd, Elizabeth Moore, of Rothwell, aged 2 years.

RAMSDEN.—May 26th, Ann Ramsden, of Rothwell, aged 73 years.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three graduated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newsy Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770.)
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

FRAGRANT!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Soda and Seltzer Water, Aerated Waters, and [illegible] Saline Draughts, Mineral, [illegible] become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger Root. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 1s. per doz.; Quarts 2s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from—THE LONDON LABORATORY, 29, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next page.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of the above should send 2 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-road, Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See page [illegible]

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS AND THE MOST STYLISH JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit.

Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

Notice.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES

From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.

ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A

HAT

TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO

THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st v. Woodhouse Earl Grey, on Saturday, June 7th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.

WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,

General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,

ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

PRINTING,

INCLUDING,

Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,

LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In [illegible] the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is [illegible] clean in application. See the article you [illegible] is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete, for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),

FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),

FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S INSECT POWDER

DESTROYS

BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.

Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.

And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.

It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.

PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,

AUCTIONEER & VALUER,

Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.

BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,

And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS

From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.

Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY,

GENERAL DEALER,
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.

Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.

No reasonable offer refused.

Always on hand, a large assortment of

Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,

65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES

Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!

Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 8th, 1879,
THE
REV. JOHN HALLAM,
Of North Shields,
Will preach in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Rothwell, at 2.30 and 6.30 p.m.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879

WHITSUNTIDE.

The joyous season to which many thousands of Sunday Schools look forward as their time of festival has passed during the week, and taking all in all the weather has been very propitious, in Yorkshire at any rate.

Whitsuntide has been anticipated this year with special anxiety and hope, after the long, almost unending winter, for which this year stands pre-eminent. Cold, and rain, and dullness, have for so many months reigned over us, that one sometimes felt inclined to doubt whether the sunshine would ever visit us again, while the melancholy effect of the atmosphere was still further increased by the general depression of trade and want of work.

However, Whitsuntide has heralded a somewhat better state of things; although Sunday would prove disappointing to many a merry child intending to wear her new clothes at the anniversary, Monday was all that could be wished, bright, clear, warm, beautiful fair weather, and right glad were we as we thought of the thousands of bright eyed little ones (ay, and big ones, too) who peeped out of their bedroom windows first thing, to see what sort of a morning it was. All though the day the charming weather continued, and only id the early morning of Tuesday did rain fall again.

ROTHWELL PRIMITIVE METHODIST ANNIVERSARY.

The Sunday School Anniversary of the Rothwell Primitive Methodists commenced on Sunday, May 25th, when Mr. Clark, of Pontefract, preached in the afternoon and evening; during the services, the Anniversary hymns were sung and several pieces recited by the children.

Sermons were also preached in connection with the Anniversary last Sunday, by Mr. James Tempest, of Hunslet, when the congregations were large, and the children acquitted themselves well in their singing and recitations.

On Monday, the usual procession was made through the town, the scholars and teachers singing at the several points, accompanied by quite a band of stringed instruments, flutes, clarionette and trombone. The conductor was Mr. John Stead, and a nice amount of money was collected *en route*. The youngsters were not sorry to get to the School again to tea, to which they did ample justice, which was succeeded by a public tea, at which a good number sat down. By the kind permission of the Cricket Club, their field was thrown open to the School, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by both young and old.

OULTON WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Rev. Thos. Hird conducted three services in the Chapel last Sunday, at which the children connected with the School attended, the festival hymns being very sweetly rendered by the scholars and teachers, for which the greatest credit is due to Mr. Fleckton, fot his teaching and leeding.

Those who know Mr. Hind will not be surprised to hear that the sermons were of an interesting and elegant character, and exceedingly appropriate. As has been her custom ever since the formation of the School Mrs. Armitage, of Clump Cliff Farm, most kindly invited the scholars, teachers, and friends to hold the festival near her residence, which offer was gladly accepted.

By three or four o'clock a large number of children and friends had arrived, and all though the spacious park and field, games of football, cricket, ball, &c., were being enjoyed, while others delighted themselves by inhaling the balmy breeze, or wandering in the wide spreading grounds. Tea was provided in the barn, first for the children, afterwards for the elders, in the arrangements for which the ladies of the house assiduously joined the teachers.

After tea, recreations of every description were warmly gone into, and by nine or ten o'clock, a most enjoyable evening was brought to a happy close. Words can scarcely be found to express the indebtedness to Mrs. Armitage, for the pleasing outings of Whit Monday at Oulton.

ROBIN HOOD M. F. C. SCHOOL.

In connection with the above anniversary two sermons were preached on Sunday last, by Mr. Burke, of Leeds, to very good congregations. The following day, the children and teachers "processioned" the village, and sang their hymns at the houses of their friends. An excellent tea was provided in the schoolroom for the little folks, succeeded by a well-patronized public tea. The evening was spent in pleasant games, in a field kindly lent by Mr. Hartley. The proceeds of the anniversary are very good.

LOFTHOUSE WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

An address was given to the scholars on Sunday afternoon, by Mr. Cuthbert, of Wakefield, and collection taken for the school funds. On Monday, the friends, teachers and scholars paraded the village and the Green, singing the hymns and anthems at intervals, after which, an excellent tea was partaken of by a large company. A happy evening was afterwards spent in a field kindly lent by Mr. J. Charlesworth. The results of the festival are satisfactory.

CARLTON WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The thirty fifth anniversary of this school was celebrated on Whit Tuesday, when the teachers and scholars and friends assembled at the school about twelve o'clock, and walked in procession through the village and outskirts, forming and singing at two or three places in the principal street, also at Mr. Dobson's, Ouzlewell Green, Leadwell Lane, and at the house of Peter Milner, at Robin Hood, a teacher who has been laid aside by sickness for two years. The singing was sustained by quite a band of instrumentalists, the children and elder people joining in most heartily. The procession got back again again about four o'clock and the youngsters sat down to tea to which they were assisted by willing teachers. We understand that through the liberality of Mr. John Dobson, the highly respected secretary of the school, (who was unfortunately too unwell to be present) the scholars had their tea free, he having handed over to the treasurer the amount (2d. each) which they usually pay.

A public tea was then provided to which from 200 to 300 persons sat down. By the kindness of Mr Dobson, the happy children, as well as their teachers and friends repaired to an adjoining field, where the evening was spent in the usual pleasant manner. The rain put a stop to the outdoor amusement about eight o'clock, Mr. Dobson very thoughtfully and generously offered the use of the field again to morrow evening.

ROTHWELL NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The old chapel having now been pulled down and the principal portion of the *debris* removed, during the past week the excavators have been at work, digging the foundations for the new building, and we now understand that it is intended to lay the Memorial Stones of the New Chapel on Wednesday, June 25th, of which full intimation will be given.

Meanwhile all who desire to have a hand in this large undertaking, may forward their contributions to the Rev. G. Renton, Mr. B. Clark, (Treasurer), Mr. S. Seanor, (Secretary), or to the office of this Journal.

OULTON FEAST.

The annual feast at Oulton was kept up as usual, and a number of visitors might be observed in the village, sauntering up and down, and occasionally patronising one or other of the stalls and other small attractions.

The Brass Band held a grand gala in a field of Mr. B. Grosvenor's where dancing was continued to a late hour.

DANGEROUS PLAY.—On Monday morning an occurrence took place in Commercial Street, Rothwell, which might have resulted fatally. Some young men were playing with each other, and as they went down the street, 'charged' one another. One young man named Cromack, was running into the chest of his friend Young, when, by some means, his foot slipped, and he fell with considerable force, on to the pavement, where he lay motionless. His companions, alarmed, picked him up, when it was found that his neck was "out"; fortunately, one of them had the presence of mind and tact to "chuck" it in again, when Cromack shewed signs of recovery. He was at once carried home, and the doctor fetched, and was all right a day or two after.

ACCIDENT AT LOFTHOUSE.—On Whit Tuesday, a young man named Thomas Whitehead, son of Joseph Whitehead, Bright Eyes Row, had the misfortune to break his arm whilst wrestling with another young man in the Cricket Field at Lofthouse. Mr. Whiteley of Wakefield attended the youth.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A person named Land, of Cock Pit Houses, Lee Moor, went to bed hearty and well on Wednesday night, and died about half past twelve on the following morning.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

"They are a treasure"—*Standard.*

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*

6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.

PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and Note Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.—ED.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

Sir,

I fear Mr. C. Midgley has got upon a subject which may prove embarrassing, if not unpleasant to you, Sir, if continued, when he deals with matters concerning the policy of the Local Board. Nevertheless as the *Rothwell Times* is the only medium in the shape of a newspaper, through which the public may express their opinions or crotchets, the amiable editor, for the nonce, may stand aside and let those who have ideas speak out, himself, if he pleases, an indifferent spectator.

Whilst on this side of the question, I should like to ask if the *R. T.* is the organ of the Local Board merely or a vehicle at the service of the public? There is a notion abroad that the Editor is under the lash of the Board to the prejudice of the public good; the query is often put, if we are to have reports of the doings of the Board, why cannot we have fuller reports? Do the wire-pullers restrain the reporter or is he indolent? The public will take as an answer, not words, but deeds on this head. Leaving that, let us look at Mr. Midgley's letter. I shall pass the first eleven lines to be dealt with by some member of the Board. Ah! but the wiseacres say, no member of the Board will notice it. Why; are not the arguments worthy of notice? or is the board room a coward's castle, screening the members when their doings are assailed? Now any one may see, with half an eye, that the public good is not considered when told that the pavement on Wakefield Road along that side of it where Mr. Holmes and Mr. Swales reside, is to be taken up and re-laid, and the crossing made perfect, regardless of cost, while Pontefract Road must wait in the condition that it is! Where is the justice? I would suggest that the Pontefract Road about Coggill's be photographed after a heavy shower of rain, the view taking in, let us say, about three crossings there and extending up the streets; the picture afterwards to be hung up in the Board Room, as a conscience reviver for the members.

Mr. Midgley invites our representatives to "flit," and take up their abode on the Pontefract Road. I can imagine the knowing ones on the Board replying, "No, thank you, not until the streets are repaired." Why, on Mr. Midgley's own showing, you are in danger of fever so long as the sink pipes remain unconnected with the mains; but then as a counterbalancing advantage there is a good prospect of a dislocated ankle in passing what is by courtesy called a footpath, in front of Atkinson street and adjacent crossings.

This invitation of Mr. Midgley's must be "sarcastic." If I were a member of the Board I should give the Pontefract Road a very shy took in case I happened to be in want of a house.

Why does not Mr. Midgley himself gain a seat on the Board? Is it because he prefers to play the part of Diogenes,—refusing to act, while reserving the right to grumble at those who do?

What about the lavatory for the use of the members of the Board Mr. Midgley shares the opinion of one member, at least, that such a luxury might be dispensed with. I happened lately to have a conversation with one very hard-working member, who said, the thing was unnecessary, and I understood him to say, he would vote against it.

We want a few such members as this.—[My wife, who is at my elbow, says, "the fewer the better," but then she is in favour of the lavatory.] One would think the members might perform the offices of the toilet and nature before leaving home, and not burden the ratepayers for their private benefit.

Yours truly,

IGNORAMUS.

[While "Ignoramus" pats Mr. Editor on the back he tries his "amiable" nature somewhat by the plain language he uses? however we cannot but feel obliged to our correspondent for putting us up to duty, if need be, and should any attempt be made to restrain a reporter from publishing information which is for the public good or to bring ourselves under the "lash of the Board," we shall have the comfort of knowing that, in resenting such an affront to the liberty of the press, we have the strong support of the public and especially of our friend "Ignoramus" who has, may be, some desire to change his name and character, by a wider acquaintance with men and things. ED.]

Sir,—Will you allow me a short space in your valuable paper for a few remarks concerning our Whitsuntide Festival. We have just held our school anniversary, and have been favoured from Heaven with fine warm weather, making all things very pleasant and comfortable after the long cold winter. We have also been favoured with the presence and support of many kind friends during the two special Sabbaths; for which we are extremely grateful. Also, on Whit Monday, while singing through the village, accompanied by the promising young musical talent of Rothwell, and some old tried friends, we are again encouraged by the liberality of our friends, after which the Scholars were taken to the School and regailed with tea, buns, &c. During the evening we found pleasure and recreation in a field kindly lent for the occassion and the Scholars were again treated with nuts, spice, balls, &c., and on breaking up at night, we were able to say we had had a very pleasant and successful anniversary.

yours, &c.,

A PRIMITIVE METHODIST

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

CRICKET

LOFTHOUSE v. BIRSTAL VICTORIA

The above match was played at Lofthouse on Whit-Monday, and resulted in a victory for the home team. The following is the score:—

LOFTHOUSE

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
M. Lunn, c Milnes b Driver	2	c Milnes b Driver	1
S. Ward, c Woffenden b Waters	8	b Waters	4
J. Charlesworth, c & b Driver	7	b Waters	0
A. France, c Preston b Driver	2	c Woffenden b Waters	1
W. M. Wool, c Milnes b Driver	14	st Robinson b do..	12
W. Idle, b Waters	1	b Waters	5
A. Atkinson, c Milnes b Driver	3	b Driver	3
J. H. Lee, c Driver b Waters	4	not out..........	6
B. Colley, c Scargill b Driver	6	c Milnes b Waters..	0
J. Newbold, b Driver......	1	b Waters	5
W. Atkinson, not out	0	b Waters	5
Extras	3	....	3
Total....	51	....	45

BIRSTAL VICTORIA

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
W. Scargill, run out........	2		
W. Woffenden, b A. Atkinson	3	not out..........	6
J. Waters, b A. Atkinson..	1		
G. Charlesworth, run out..	0		
H. Preston, b France	11	not out..........	14
G. Milnes, c France b Atkinson	1		
J. Robinson, b France	1		
W. H. Farrand, lbw b Atkinson	1		
T. Crowther, c France b do	4	b Newbold......	1
J. Driver, not out	7	b W. Atkinson........	2
G. H. Russell, b France ..	0		
Extras ..	2		
Total	33	....	23

ROTHWELL v. NEW MILLER DAM.

Played at Rothwell on Whit Monday June 2nd 1879 and resulted in a win for the home team, the scores were as follows.

ROTHWELL

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
T. Dobson b Ramsbottom....	7	b Ramsbottom	3
C. Tiffany c Jackson b do..	33	not out	8
R. Whiteley b Ramsbottom ..	0	c Guest b do	0
Rev. H. S. King b Thomas..	2	b Inman	2
A. Fowler c Thomas b Ramsbtm	15	b Inman	1
A. Tiffany c Midgley b do...	1	b Ramsbottom	2
G. Gibson c Jackson b Inman	1	hit wkts b Inman ..	5
Z. Ellis not out	8	b Ramsbottom	7
W. Newbold c Thomas b Inman	4	b Inman	2
J. Taylor b Ramsbottom ..	0	b Ramsbottom	1
S. Bedford b Ramsbottom ..	2	b Ramsbottom	0
Extras	10	....	7
Total	83		38

NEW MILLER DAM

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
A. Oxley c Bedford c Whiteley	0	not out	2
H. Thomas b Whiteley	2	c and b King	10
T. Bramald b Tiffany	1	did not bat	
S. Midgley c Dobson b Whiteley	2	b Dobson	0
W. Jackson b Whiteley....	3	c A Tiffany b C Tiffany	1
F. Hirst run out	1	not out	3
J. Bickerdyke b Tiffany	1	b Dobson	0
J. Hemingway b Whiteley ..	0	c Ellis b Tiffany ..	0
W. H. Ramsbottom b Whiteley	0	c Ellis b Dobson ..	0
A. Iveson b Tiffany	11	c Newbold b Dobson	0
S. Inman not out	4	b Dobson	1
Extras	4	....	1
Total	30	....	22

ROTHWELL v. LOFTHOUSE

Played at Lofthouse on Whit-Tuesday June 3 and resulted in a win for the visitors. The scores were as follows:—

ROTHWELL

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
T. Dobson, b A. Atkinson..	12	lbw b Charlesworth	0
A. Fowler, run out	10	did not bat	
G. Gibson, run out	0	c Charlesworth b Lunn	7
W. M Wood, b A. Atkinson	2	c France b Charlesworth	[illegible]
F. Green not out	2	b Lunn........	0
A. Tiffany, c Lee b Atkinson	20	b Charlesworth	2
J. Taylor, b Idle	14	not out........	4
Rev. H. S. King, b France..	14	did not bat	
R. Whiteley, st Lunn	3	b Charlesworth	1
C. Tiffany, c Newton b France	11	did not bat	
W. H. Waterhouse, c France	0	did not bat	
Extras........	4	....	1
Total........	92 for 5 wkts......		15

LOFTHOUSE

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
J. Charlesworth, run out	0	c Whiteley b King..	3
S. Ward, c and b Whiteley	3	not out............	3
A. France, c and b Whiteley	19	c Dobson b Whiteley	10
M. Lunn, c Dobson b do....	9	run out............	11
J. H. Lee, b Tiffany.......	0	c Green b Dobson ..	0
W. Idle, c Whiteley..	0	b King..............	1
A. Atkinson, b Whiteley ..	2	c Taylor b Tiffany..	1
W. Newton, c Dobson b do..	2	c Tiffany b King ..	0
W. Atkinson, b Tiffany....	1	b King............	1
B. Colley, b Whiteley	1	run out............	1
J. Parker, not out	0	c King b Whiteley	18
Extras........	4	....	2
Total....	41	....	51

ROTHWELL v. WOODLESFORD

Played at Rothwell on May 31st 1879 which resulted in win for the visitors. The scores were as follows.

ROTHWELL

T. Dobson b Sims..	0
C. Tiffany c West b Smith	0
R. Whitley c West by Smith........	8
Rev. H. S. King b Smith	7
W. H. Waterhouse c West b Smith	3
G. Gibson b Smith..............	5
Z. Ellis b Sims	1
T. T. Rawling c West b Sims	2
W. Newbold b Inman	9
A. Tiffany b Inman	8
J. Taylor not out	1
Extras..................	1
Total	45

WOODLESFORD

Rev. H. M. Sims b Tiffany	58
Rev. A. J. Irvin b Tiffany..........	0
T. West b Tiffany	8
F. S. Lockwood c Rawling b Tiffany	19
J. Robinson c A. Tiffany b Whiteley	0
W. Craven b Whiteley	0
J. Wright c A. Tiffany b Tiffany....	0
G. Inman thrown out by Tiffany..	24
C. West b Whiteley	0
R. J. Smith b Tiffany	6
T. Mathews not out	1
Extras..................	4
Total	120

OULTON ST JOHNS v. ROTHWELL JUNIORS

Played at Oulton on Whit Monday and was won easily by the home team.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Green b Gosney	5	c Clarke b Gosney..	2
Dobson b Gosney	0	b Gosney	6
Hirst b Gosney	4	b Gosney	0
Russell c Davy b Inman ..	0	c Davy b Inman....	0
Chadwick c Gosney b Inman	5	run out	10
Fowler c Gosney b Inman ..	2	c Davy b Gosney ..	4
Pape not out	3	b Inman............	1
Hartley l b w b Gosney......	3	c Mirfin b Gosney..	1
Baines b Gosney	2	c Inman b Gosney	6
Laverack c Inman b Gosney	0	c Davy b Inman	0
Wilson b Gosney	0	not out	0
Extras	2	....	3
Totol	26	....	33

OULTON ST JOHNS

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
A. Bell c Russell b Chadwick	2	run out	3
Gosney c Wilson b Chadwick	1	b Chadwick	16
Butler b Wilson	5	b Green	0
Inman run out	4	c Laverack b Hirst	8
Mirfin b Chadwick	14	b Chadwick	0
Hutchinson run out	9	c Wilson b Hirst ..	1
Jowitt b Green	4	c Hartley b Hirst ..	0
Clarke c Fowler b Green	6	b Hirst	0
Davy c Wilson b Chadwick..	12	not out	0
Blackburn c Hartley b Green	0	not out	2
Dawson run out	0	b Chadwick	1
Extras	2	....	1
Total	59	....	32

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THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Seidlitz and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Aerated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 15s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 19, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 62 to 68.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and [illegible] whether arising from teething or [illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold [illegible] everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. [illegible] New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, [illegible]

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS,

The Best and Safest Remedy for

Weak Muscles.	Inflammation of the Lungs.
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Bronchitis.	Asthma.
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Local Pains.	

The Medical Profession throughout the world have given their unqualified approval of the wonderful and beneficial effects of these Plasters, which are rapidly superseding all other remedies. They have only to be tried to be appreciated.

Soothes pain, reanimates torpid limbs, seems in many cases to revive the powers of life. The great demand proves them to be used as a universal remedy. They are convenient of application, and safe for all, being incapable of producing any injurious effects.

BE SURE YOU OBTAIN THE GENUINE PLASTERS, SEE "Thos. Allcock & Co. Porous Plaster" IS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP, THUS:

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are sold by all druggists at 1s. 1½d. each, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. The yard plaster is specially recommended for families and physicians. Price 14s. per yard, 7s. 6d. per half yard, or 4s. per quarter. N.B.—A plaster sent to any part of the country for 15 stamps.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

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The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
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THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd v. Hope Foundry, on Saturday, June 14th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

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ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
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Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater.

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ENGLAND'S SCOURGE-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

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FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

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PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	210	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	110	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret -	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

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ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

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AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

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INSECT
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Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.

Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.

And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.

It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.

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Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.

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BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
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To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
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Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
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GENERAL DEALER.
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Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES

Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!

Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
Rothwell.
The Ceremony of Laying
EIGHT MEMORIAL STONES
Will take place at the site,
On Wednesday, June 25th, 1879,
Commencing at Three o'clock.

The Sunday School Children will place their Bags on the Stone, and the Contributions of Friends will also be accepted.

ADDRESSES

By the Revs T. Brookes, W. Brunyate, T. Hind, and G. Renton. Messrs. J. H. Wice, W. Pettinger, H. Roberts, and other friends.

A PUBLIC TEA

Will be provided in the Schoolroom, at Five o'clock., TICKETS, 1s. each, may be had of Messrs. Batty Clark, Ward and Marshall.

After Tea,

A PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held. Chair to be taken at 6.30 by
MR. COUNCILLOR WAYMAN,
(Ex-Mayor of Sunderland).

ROTHWELL FLORAL HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW will be held on Monday August 18th 1879.
T. Wormald Sec.

TO BE LET.

TWO MALT KILNS situate at Rothwell. Apply to Mr. John Farrer, Oulton.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879

AFGHANISTAN AND SOUTH AFRICA.

It is just twelve months since an incident took place in the distant city of Cabul which, although not attracting much interest or attention at the time, has since been productive of grave and serious consequences.

On the 7th June, 1878, a Russian Mission arrived in the Afghan capital, and was somewhat ostentatiously welcomed by the then reigning Ameer. For many years Great Britain and Russia had agreed not to take such a measure as this with respect to the land of mountain passes and wild tribes; and, therefore, the arrival of the Muscovite mission was not in accordance with the understanding which had long existed between the two Powers. But the explanation of it seemed to be just this. England, two months previously, had summoned several thousand Indian troops to Europe to be ready in case of emergency to act in the then threatening state of foreign affairs. It was no secret that the relations between the Courts of London and St Petersburg were at that time anything but satisfactory; and that if the Indian troops were to act at all, it would be against the forces of the Czar. It was probably, therefore, deemed expedient by the Russians to create a diversion which would compel England to keep her Hindoo warriors in their native land; hence the mission to the capital of Afghanistan. The plan succeeded, and the authorities at Calcutta lost no time in demanding from the Ameer that the emissaries of the Russian Emperor having been received, Shere Ali should also extend a welcome to the representatives of the Queen of England. The ruler at Cabul politely but firmly declined to give the greeting asked for; and the result is well known. Great Britain made war upon him, he became a fugitive from his dominions, was speedily thereafter gathered to his fathers, and Yakoob Khan, his son, reigned on his stead. The Afghans, contrary to expectation, and in opposition to the experiences of forty years ago, made no serious attempt to oppose the progress of the victorious British army; we were, indeed, for the most time marching against an invisible enemy; and thus it came to pass that on the 7th June, 1879, exactly twelve months from the day when the Russian Mission arrived in Cabul—the London papers were enabled to publish a correspondence between the Viceroy of India and Yakoob Khan, showing that hostilities were were at an end, and holding out hopes that Great Britain having obtained her scientific frontier as the north-west boundary of India, there will be a period of prolonged peace between the two countries.

The war in Afghanistan lasted just six months, from November to May; and the English people will consider themselves fortunate if the conflict in South Africa is not of longer duration. The British forces crossed the Tugela and entered the land of Zulus on the 12th of January—five months ago; and the expedition, so far from being a triumphant march, as in Afghanistan, has thus far been more productive of misfortune than of glory. The Zulus, unlike the Afghans, have fiercely resisted the invasion of their territory; and reinforcements by thousands have had to be despatched from England in order, if possible, to bring the war to a satisfactory determination. The unexpectedly stubborn resistance of the Zulus has caused the season most favourable ot the carrying out of hostilities to glide away; and now we learn that King Cetewayo has commenced setting fire to the grass along the lines by which our columns must advance. The difficulties in the way of the transport service are enormous, for as there are no provisions nor forage in the country itself, every item of the commissariat has to accompany the troops in their marches through a barren land. It is very different indeed from the onward progress of the German armies through France nine years ago. The way then lay over fertile plains white with the harvest, through luxuriant vineyards and cultivated farmsteads. It was only for the Germans to "requisition" what they wanted—whether the choicest of wines or the best victuals—and the thing was done. But Zululand is not France; and to say nothing of corn or wine, or olives, at present there is not even grass in it for the horses. With lofty hills sometimes barring the way, and rocky ravines occasionally diversifying the line of march, it is no wonder that the progress is a slow one. Whatever may be attempted the fact seems tolerably clear that the army is in no fit condition to undertake the winter campaign as yet, and it is just possible that the advance may be delayed for some time to come. Already August is spoken of as the period to which it would be wise to defer operations on any large scale. Sir Garnet Wolseley is, however, hastening, towards the Cape by day and by night; and his abilities to make the best of a military situation surrounded with difficulties the public have every confidence. No doubt the youth of the men forming the rank and file of the army is a serious defect, which made itself felt in the Afghan campaign, and has now become painfully apparent in consequence of the strain thrown upon our resources by the Zulu war. But modern warfare depends more upon scientific skill than upon the mere weight of the physical frame; and as the commander-in chief in South Africa is one of the most skilful, scientific, and successful commanders of his day, there is more reason to hope for speedier termination of the Zulu war than, looked at superficially, recent accounts would seem to warrant.

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the Local Board was held last Monday: present, Mr. W. Hargreaves (chairman), Messrs. J. Hargreaves, W. Smith, G. Greenwood, S. Bramley, J. Hawden, J. Holmes, H. P. Newsome, and the clerk, treasurer and inspector.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, it was suggested by Mr. Holmes and the chairman, that some record should be kept of meetings not held in the Board room, as for instance, the Highways Committee, which was generally out of doors.

Mr. Newsome thought the duty of committees was to go into the details of a question and report or recommend to the Board.

The Chairman agreed, but felt that some note should be made in the minute book of the attendances of members on those committees, who ought to have credit for the work done in committee. No committee consists of more than four members, so that they can never out-vote the Board, which consists of nine.

Mr. Holmes thought there should not only be a minute of the members present, but also a note of the work done.

The chairman suggested that, in future, the chairman of each committee should make a report of the committee meetings held, and the members present, and hand the same over to the clerk, who should enter it in his minute book.

It was then proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley—That the minutes be confirmed.

Mr. Greenwood. Is the lavatory in?

The Clerk. No.

The minutes were then approved.

A long discussion ensued on Mr. Dickinson's barrel shoot, lately put down in front of his property in Commercial street, and of which a small plan had been prepared.

Mr. Greenwood had at first noticed the shoot coming so far on to the causeway, and had drawn the attention of several other members to it as subject for enquiry; on this account he had been somewhat blamed as showing a bad spirit, but he was sure he had no such feeling, and asked whether, as a member of the Board, he had done anything wrong in doing so.

The Chairman. Certainly not.

Mr. Holmes thought that the Board should go by the plan, and that if Mr. Dickinson had given a certain portion of land to the public, it was not now his to use for a barrel shoot.

Mr. Newsome was afraid it might be taken as a precedent, if people were allowed to put barrel shoots where they liked. The property was a great improvement, and he should like the Board to keep that idea in view, so that either by arrangement or purchase the town should become gradually improved.

The Chairman reminded the Board that Mr. Dickinson made certain stipulations when he put his new buildings so much further back in order to improve the town, and in doing so, always intended keeping a part of the frontage for his own purpose, if necessary.

Mr. Hawden understood that he made the improvement on condition of making a good causeway.

Mr. Greenwood said when the committee met Mr. Dickinson about putting back his building 18 inches, it was stated that the extra width would enable him to put hampers or anything else on the flags in front of the shop.

On being asked, the inspector said he had measured the causeway, and found it was 6 feet 11 inches wide, the framework of the barrel shoot projecting 3 feet 1 inch, allowing 3 feet 10 inches for flagging at this point.

The Chairman held that Mr. Dickinson had endeavoured to carry out the Board's wishes, and that as the committee had given him permission to make this shoot, he was perfectly right.

Mr. J. Hargreaves felt that as Mr. Dickinson had met the Board in a most gentlemanly manner and carried out the Board's suggestions, he ought in all fairness to be allowed to complete that for which the committee gave him permission, if he makes it safe and even with the causeway.

Mr. Bramley agreed with Mr. Dickinson, and had suggested some square iron studs being driven into the wooden shoot, which he had no doubt would be done, and proposed—That Mr. Dickinson's plan for a barrel shoot be accepted:—seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves and carried, Mr. Newsome being neutral.

An application from Messrs. J. & J. Charlesworth for a supply of water for their locomotive was mentioned, it is supposed about 30,000 gallons per week will be required. This, as well as an intended extension at Stourton, is referred to the Waterworks Committee, on the motion of Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. Bramley, the chairman being neutral.

Mr. J. Hargreaves enquired what provision there is in Rothwell in case of fire.

The Chairman suggested that if the Board purchased 100 yards of hose to fix on the hydrants, that would answer every ordinary purpose; he further intimated that if the piping was of the same size as Messrs. Charlesworth's, they would be glad to lend another 100 yards, if necessary, the Board returning the favour in case it was requisite for Messrs. Charlesworth. This matter is referred to the committee.

Mr. J. Hargreaves also asked what power the Board has of compelling persons to direct their spouts into drains, instead of having the rain-water flooding the footpaths. The question will de gone into by the clerk.

Mr. Hawden wished to know what was to be done for Windmill property for water.

Mr. J. Hargreaves stated that Mr. Abbishaw was prepared to meet the Board in every way, and had his tank open for the inspector's examination, and was all ready for putting his pumps into the houses.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved—That Mr. Abbishaw have permission to fill his tank and direct pumps into it, after it has been properly inspected and approved by the inspector.

In reply to Mr. Newsome's enquiry how he would be charged, he was informed that each of the four houses would be charged according to the rent scale published in the bye-laws.

A letter was read from Mr. Morrison (town clerk of Leeds), stating that the Leeds Corporation had begun receiving Stourton sewage from the 1st of June, from which time rent would be due.

The Rothwell Telegraph Extension not having paid for itself within £5 1s. for the past year, the postal authorities call upon the Board, on behalf of the guarantors, to forward a cheque for that amount. The cheque was granted, Mr. Holmes being neutral.

The Secretary of the Gas Light Company asked permission to divert a pathway now leading from Gaol Fold in another direction, which was granted, on condition that a lamp is placed on the bridge, and make the road to the satisfaction of the Board; proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried, the chairman neutral.

An account for extra work due from the Leeds Corporation to Mr. Elliot was referred to the Corporation.

An item of 25s. for keeping lamps in order during the year was granted to C. Longley, and other accounts and salaaies passed.

On the proposal of Mr J. Hargreaves seconded by Mr. Hawden, it was unanimously resolved to appoint Dr. Heaps, medical officer to the Board for two years.

Some property belonging to Mr. Acomb, having for some time been dangerous and unfit for habitation, the surveyor was authorized to take the necessary steps for secnring safety.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for these pectoral complaints, which neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body; and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

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From the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames-street, London, and in future will be issued with every packet.

JUDSON'S DYES.—24 Colours 6d each.—
Anyone can use them.—Ask for
Judson's Dyes.—Of Chemists and Stationers.

SCHOOL BOARD PROSECUTIONS.

On Friday last Mr. J. T. Robson, of Rothwell Haigh, was summoned by the Rothwell School Board for the irregular attendance of two of his children at school. Mr. Denton, school attendance officer, appeared in support of the case. The defendant was fined 5s. in each case and warned against any future neglect; the presiding magistrate, Mr. Holdsworth, remarking that the schools not only suffered by this irregular attendance in the loss of the Government Grant, but also the children, and for their interest it was desirable in such cases to enforce regularity.

ACCIDENT AT ROBIN HOOD.

On Wednesday an unfortunate accident happened at the quarries of Mr George Armitage, at Robin Hood, Nr. Wakefield. It appears that while moving a quantity of stone with the engine, a large slab, six inch thick, fell upon a young man named Henry Hutchinson, breaking his thigh in two places. The unfortunate young man was at once removed to Leeds Infirmary. It may be remembered that an elder brother of the injured young man was killed by an engine accident, at the above named quarries about two years ago.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The committee of the Leeds Young Men's Christian Association have made arrangements with the Rev. Dr. Talmage, by which he has undertaken to deliver a course of ten lectures in different towns in England in aid of a fund for the liquidation of a debt resting on the Association, and for the erection of a new building. It is announced that Dr. Talmage will visit Leeds shortly and give a lecture on "The bright side of things."

THE COAL TRADE is very slack in this district at present, three and four days per week being the extreme of working days.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 67 to 69.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

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SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's SUTTON's	SUTTON's VEGETABLE SEEDS. THE VILLA COLLECTIONS C, 7/6; D, 12/6. Larger Collections, £1 1s., £2 2s., £3 3s. SUTTON's FLOWER SEEDS. THE VILLA COLLECTIONS 5/-, 7/6., 10/6 and 21/- ALL FLOWER SEEDS and ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS (except Peas and Beans) FREE BY POST. ALL PARCELS VALUE 20/- CARRIAGE FREE BY RAIL. Friends and neighbours combining their orders supplied at a great reduction.	SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

CAUTION.—
SUTTON & SONS HAVE NO AGENTS and do not supply other Seedsmen.
SUTTON & SONS, {The Queen's SEEDSMEN} READING

POPULAR MEDICAL WORKS, published by J. & A. CHURCHILL, London, and to be had of all Booksellers.
CHAVASSE'S ADVICE TO A MOTHER, 2/6.
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EYRE'S STOMACH AND ITS DIFFICULTIES, 1/-
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WILSON'S HEALTHY SKIN AND HAIR, 2/6.
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DOMVILLE'S MANUAL FOR HOSPITAL NURSES, 2/6.
VEITCH'S HANDBOOK FOR NURSES, 2/6.
RIDGE'S DIET FOR THE SICK, 1/6.
11, New Burlington Street, London, W.

Just published, 5/-. To be had of all Booksellers.
CONSUMPTION: its Nature, Symptoms, Causes, Prevention, Curability, and Treatment, by PETER GOWAN, M.D., B.Sc., Late Physician and Surgeon in Ordinary to the King of Siam.
—"his short work contains suggestions which may be pondered with profit and with hopefulness both by the Medical profession and the public."—*Saturday Review.*
"His views on the subject, forcibly stated and supported by numerous facts and illustrations, deserve the attention of the Faculty as well as of the general reader."—*Scotsman.*
London: J. & A. Churchill.

SIGHT AND HOW TO PRESERVE IT. By H. C. ANGELL, M.D. Illustrated, Post free, 1s 2d. London: HARDWICKE & BOGUE, 192, Piccadilly, W.

Sufferers from COLD or RHEUMATISM should use EVANS'S PATENT VENTILATED

CHAMOIS LEATHER SHIRTS. Price post free 12/- to 15/- according to size. The Shirts are made of the finest skins, and are the cheapest and warmest clothing that can be bought. T. EVANS & SON, SAWSTON, CAMBS.

LONDON JOINT STOCK TEA Co., Ld, 84, Leadenhall St., E.C. PURE TEAS. Broken Congou, 1/4; Assam ditto, 1/8; fine Strong Congou, 1/10 to 2/2; fine Assam Congou, 2/4; fine Assam Pekoe, 2/6; finest ditto 3/-; 12 lbs. Carriage paid.

FOR SALE, TWO INVALUABLE DOMESTIC NOVELTIES.
THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC PATENT SAFETY LAMPS.
THE "MAGIC" PATENT FIRE LIGHTER.
Applications from respectable Tradespeople Solicited.
THE PROTECTOR LAMP & LIGHTING COMPANY, Limited.
MANCHESTER.

VENETIAN BLIND LATHS.
10/6 per Bundle of 480 feet. 10/6
First pine only. Orders over 20 Bundles Carriage free.
W. A. Swears & Co., 34, Chicksand Street, London, E.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS
AND THE MOST STYLISH
JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price.

Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £3 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24. BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd v. Wakefield Parish Church on Saturday, June 21st, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "Keating's Worm Tablets," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	210	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	110	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.(	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.
GENERAL DEALER.
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
Rothwell.
The Ceremony of Laying
EIGHT MEMORIAL STONES
Will take place at the site,
On Wednesday, June 25th, 1879,
Commencing at Three o'clock.

The Sunday School Children will place their Bags on the Stone, and the Contributions of Friends will also be accepted.

ADDRESSES
By the Revs T. Brookes, W. Brunyate, T. Hind, and G. Renton, Messrs. J. H. Wice, W. Pettinger, H. Roberts, and other friends.

A PUBLIC TEA
Will be provided in the Schoolroom, at Five o'clock., TICKETS, 1s. each, may be had of Messrs. Batty Clark, Ward and Marshall.
After Tea, in the Mechanics' Hall,
A PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held. Chair to be taken at 6.30 by
MR. COUNCILLOR WAYMAN,
(Ex-Mayor of Sunderland).

ROTHWELL FLORAL HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW will be held on Monday August 18th 1879.
T. Wormald Sec.

TO BE LET.
TWO MALT KILNS situate at Rothwell. Apply to Mr. John Farrer, Oulton.

AGENTS WANTED, in the Towns and Villages throughout the United Kingdom. Persons having time to call on shops, will hear of a profitable agency on application to J. C. Morrison & Co. 20, High Holborn, London.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1879

ZULU WAR,

Death of the Prince Imperial.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday Morning.

During the sitting of the House last night, Mr. Pender, Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, received a telegram from his brother stating that the Prince Imperial had been killed in South Africa. No details of any kind were given. The intelligence spread very rapidly through Parliament, and Mr. Pender left the House at an early hour.

About one o'clock a confirmatory telegram was received at the House by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Colonial Secretary. The Prince, it seems, was engaged with a reconnoitring party, when they were attached by Zulus, and the Prince and three private soldiers were killed.

The telegrams referred to came by the way of Aden.

LATER.

Lord Sydney, the late Lord Chamberlain, has, I believe, telegraphed the sad news to the Queen.

The body of the Prince, it is said, has been found and buried.

Lady Sydney received a telegram from Lady Frere direct conveying the intelligence.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

CAPETOWN, June 3, Afternoon, *via* Madeira.

Prince Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, is dead. On June 1st, His Imperial Highness, accompanied by several other officers, left General Wood's camp, on a reconnaissance.

The party dismounted from their horses in a mealie field, near the Hyotozozi River, the enemy crept up and assegaied the Prince and two troopers. Their bodies have been recovered.

The Prince had just returned from a three days' patrol under Col. Buller, when none of the enemy were met with.

INTERNATIONAL UNITY.

Although the war drums have not yet ceased to roll, and the battle flag has not in our time been furled, two gatherings which have just taken place in London point to an advance towards international unity in more than one direction. The sittings of the International Telegraph Conference and the International Literary Congress, both of which have been held in the British capital, show a readier recognition of a community of interest amongst civilized peoples. We have not arrived at the stage referred to in one of the Laureate's earlier poems, in which Mr. Tennyson's hero anticipates the assembling of "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world;" but save in those instances in which direct political or economical differences intervene to divide the leading States, they may be already said to acknowledge their inter-connection in a sort of informal federal union. The modern mode of regarding such questions as that of extradition is a notable illustration of this change. The jealousy which formerly stood in the way of effecting any liberal and comprehensive arrangement between States for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals is now almost a thing of the past, and its disappearance is wholly due to the development of what may be called the Federal idea. It is not that individual nations are less attached than before to their own forms of jurisprudence, but they have now a far more vivid conception of civilization as a whole, and of the common interests of civilized nations in the punishment of crime, wherever it may be committed.

The two bodies whose presence at the same time in London has already been noticed, testify to the significance of the movement which called them together concurrently with each other. Each in its respective way is an expression of the solidarity now recognised as existing between the States of the civilized world relative to the diffusion of ideas and the spread of information, whether through the medium of the printing press or the telegraph wire. There can be no doubt that civilization is equally interested in the successful labours of both agencies. The direct influence of the older instrument for the dissemination of the products of intelligence is unquestionably the more widely felt of the two; at the same time it is fairly open to remark that the indirect effects of the more modern factor in the work of civilization are not unlikely to surpass any which can be immediately attributed to its predecessor. The Printing Press has done a stupendous work in the world during the four centuries of its use, and it is one of our most powerful engines for the diffusion of Christianity and civilization. But the advocates of the Electric Telegraph, quoting its more modern discovery and application, declare that it has done even more than the printing press to unite nations with each other. Doubtless the Telegraphic Conference does in a certain limited sense represent that "federation of the world" of which the English poet dreamed. Its delegates were officially appointed by the different Governments and private telegraph companies of Europe, so that their representative character was fully established. The group of nations which hold, each of them in their hands, a link of the mighty electric chain that girdles the world, may be said without much strain of metaphor to form a single commonwealth, possessing an essential unity in view of which national distinctions disappear. Still it would not be wise to press the parallel too far. The deep-lying antagonisms and rivalries of nations yet remain, and are not to be removed by merely drawing closer the material bonds of union between one people and another. So long as these antagonisms exist and operate, agencies, which, as a rule promote the unity of peoples, are liable to be turned to an opposite purpose. The electric telegraph is itself a most potent and deadly instrument of war as well as a minister of peace and progress. Ever since the beginning of the unfortunate war in South Africa we have been deploring the absence of telegraphic communication with that distant dependency as one main cause of the little advance which has been made in the more effectual carrying on of hostilities.

Taking, however, so much for granted, it is nevertheless true that anything which impresses the various nations of the earth with a sense of mutual dependence, which brings home to them day by day the perception that they are stronger and more prosperous in union than in separation, must ultimately tend to convert a material bond of union into a moral one, and the sense of a community of interest into a concordancy of sentiment and feeling. The discussion of the means whereby, under an international system of copyright, the printed products of each nation's thought may be more freely diffused throughout the whole commonwealth of peoples, and the deliberations of the Telegraph Conference, bring the essential unity of civilization strikingly before the mind. The white sails of our commerce are found in every sea, and the telegraphic wire and the products of the printing-press are in every civilised land. The struggle with these humanising agencies with influences like those of war, which tend only to the destruction of mankind, is never-resting; but if we have any faith either in Divine promises, or in the progress of human nature itself, there can be but one end to the conflict. The time will come when nations shall not lift up the sword one against another, neither shall they learn war any more.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

THE New Tinted Envelopes and No Paper at A. MARSHALL'S, Bookseller, Rothwell.

BOOKBINDING done well and cheaply by A. MARSHALL, Lithographer, Rothwell.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

TWELVE CARTES de VISITE, 2s. 8d; [illegible] Carte enlarged to 10 inches, [illegible] Carte with remittance. [illegible] London Photographic Co., [illegible] Regent Street, London, W. [illegible]

ROBBERY AT ROTHWELL.

Between Monday night and Tuesday morning the house of Mr. Joseph Gibson, Churchfield, was entered by thieves, and a silver lever watch and a purse containing five or six shillings taken away. An entrance had been obtained by slipping the catch of the kitchen window, as it was found loose in the morning and the window blind was fast between the sash and the framework. The robbers had evidently been disturbed, perhaps by hearing the child cry, as there were some drawers which had not been searched. The affair is now in the hands of the police. This being the fourth attempt made in this district, within a short time, we would advise all those who have anything in their houses to be on their guard, especially during the present depression of trade;—those who have nothing can please themselves.

LEEDS COUNTY COURT.

This morning the Clerk to the Rothwell School Board appeared at the County Court in support of summonses for arrears of school fees against Joshua Wormald and Thomas Woodcock. Orders were made on the defendants in both cases to pay up the amounts due, together with costs; Wormald at 4s. per month, and Woodcock at 2s.

MR. JOSEPH DOBSON.

Some thirty years ago, a young man named Joseph Dobson, a respectable basket-maker at Rothwell, left this village for Liverpool, accompanied by his uncle, Thos Stephenson, chemist, to try his fortune in a foreign land. After living some five years in America, he left and sailed for New South Wales, in Australia. Here he began business as a journeyman basket-maker, and by untiring industry and perseverance was eminently successful, and realised a considerable fortune, in securing which he has been ably assisted by an excellent business wife and a dutiful son. Some three weeks ago he returned for a short time to his native village on a visit to his sisters and brothers and relatives. He first called upon his uncle Stephenson, who had written him many encouraging letters on behalf of his honoured parents, who are both gone away to a nobler clime beyond the changes of this sublunary world; he did not know his uncle, nor did his uncle recognise him at the first sight. He then proceeded to the home and house he had left so many years ago, where one of his brothers still continues the basket-making business; to him he gave rather a large order for a class of baskets, at a certain price, which he agreed to execute. Mr. Dobson then said, "You will want to know where the goods are to be sent, and to whom they must be directed." "Yes," was the reply. Then he said, "My name is Joseph Dobson." The unexpected meeting was very affecting and a most happy one for his brothers and sisters, who are all well and living in and about Rothwell. Many old acquaintances and friends have joyfully greeted him in the old village. He is remarkably well, and leaves his native place for Sydney on the 11th of August next, sailing from London in the well-known steamer, "Chimborazo," with the best wishes of all his relatives and friends for a safe return to the loved ones away.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members belonging to the Accident Club of Messrs Charlesworth's Collieries was held in the Mechanic's Hall, when the usual report was submitted and the surplus agreed to be given for a trip, the Rothwell Haigh miners deciding to go to Southport, and the Newmarket to visit Scarbro. There was a very large attendance.

THE ROTHWELL GAS COMPANY have recently purchased the plot of land adjoining the plant, and are about to erect a large holder to meet the required storage for the extensions and increasing consumption. The foot path is to be diverted to the opposite side, a much straighter and shorter route.

THE COAL TRADE of the district is still very depressed, three and four are the limit of the working days; other branches are also very slack.

IF YOU
Want a Servant,
Want an Apprentice,
Want a Good Situation,
Want to Sell a Harmonium,
Want to Buy or Sell a Horse,
Want to Let or Sell your Cottages,
Want a House or Comfortable Apartments,
Want to increase your Business connection,
Want to LET People know You're STILL ALIVE
ADVERTISE IN THE
"ROTHWELL TIMES"
The only Local Paper in the District.
Advertising invigorates and keeps Old Customers,
Advertising pleases and gains New Customers,
Advertising a Good Article Pays Well,
Advertising secures at least one Trial,
Advertising makes Success Easy,
Advertising Shows Energy.
Advertise then At Once,
Advertise WELL,
ADVERTISE
NOW

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.
CLEANLINESS—W. G NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD.—Used without waste or dust. Sold [illegible] for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, and [illegible] 12, Soho Square, London.
CAUTION.—There are several spurious imitations.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S
VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER.
For the TOILET and NURSERY.
Universally admired for its Purity and Exquisite Fragrance.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
CERTIFICATES of EFFICIENCY and PURITY
From the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames-street, London, and in future will be issued with every packet.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 42 to 49.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine-dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous clearance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 531, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

CRICKET

ROTHWELL v. HUNSLET

Played at Rothwell on Saturday and resulted in a draw greatly in favour of Rothwell. Tiffany's bowling was very destructive, as will be seen from the analysis.

ROTHWELL	
Rev. H. M. Sims, c Hindle b Clark	28
T. Dobson, c Britton b Gilbert	0
G. Gibson, lbw b Marsh	11
A. Fowler, c Marsh b Phillis	2
R. Whiteley, c Haywood b Clark	1
Rev. H. S. King, c and b Haywood	3
Rev. A. J. Irvin, c Britton b Clark	25
C. Tiffany, c Hindle b Marsh	18
W. H. Waterhouse, b Smithson	1
A. Tiffany, b Haywood	14
Z. Ellis, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	107

HUNSLET	
S. Smithson, b Tiffany	1
T. Marsh, c Tiffany b Whiteley	2
S. Gilbert, lbw b Tiffany	0
W. J. Haywood, (pro.) b Tiffany	11
G. Britton, b Tiffany	7
B. Denton, c Whiteley b Tiffany	9
J. Stringer, c Irvin b Tiffany	12
W. Marsh, lbw b Tiffany	0
J. Clark, not out	2
Extras	3
Total for 8 wkts	47

ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN v. GLASS HOUGHTON

GLASS HOUGHTON	
D. Gibson c Rawling b A. Batty	0
H. Smith b A. Batty	11
J. Butterfield b A. Batty	2
T. Rooke b F. Green	5
J. Holroyd b A. Batty	2
W. Windmill not out	10
R. Wainwright c Cripps b F. Green	0
Lindley b F. Green	0
J. Cockcroft b A. Batty	0
J. Johnson c Cripps b A. Batty	0
H. Taylor b A. Batty	1
Extras	3
Total	34

ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN	
T. T. Rawling b D. Gibson	0
A. Cripps c and b Butterfield	1
J. Rawson b Butterfield	0
G. Wilson c Gibson b Butterfield	8
C. Horner c and b Butterfield	8
F. Green b Holdroyd	17
J. Ward run out	3
H Chapman b Smith	6
A. Batty thrown out	1
H. Bennett c Butterfield b Holdroyd	1
T. Copley not out	0
Extras	5
Total	50

OULTON ST JOHN'S v. CASTLEFORD LILY OF THE VALLEY.

This match was played at Oulton on Saturday last and resulted in an easy victory for the home team.

CASTLEFORD LILY OF THE VALLEY	
W. Elland b Gosney	1
H. Masterman b Smith	1
H. Helleyn c Jackson b Smith	0
W. Williamson b Gosney	6
A. Tomlinson b Smith	0
J. Schofield b Gosney	2
C. Osborne c Horne b Gosney	0
J. Abrams b Smith	1
G. Townend St Mirfin	3
G. Taylor run out	1
G. Barnes not out	0
Extras	1
Total	16

OULTON ST JOHNS	
E. Blackburn b Taylor	0
W. Buttler l b w b Masterman	9
A. Gosney b Abrams	2
R. J. Smith b Abrams	0
J. Hutchinson b Abrams	2
W. A. Mirfin run out	6
T. D. Jackson b Masterman	0
H. Horne c and b Abrams	4
W. Davy b Masterman	0
J. Lawson not out	4
W. Hutchinson b Schofield	1
Extras	12
Total	31

GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT WAKEFIELD

NOTTS v. 18 of WAKEFIELD with GILBERT and W. G. GRACE

This match commenced in beautiful weather yesterday morning at a quarter to one. The Wakefield men commenced to handle the willow against the bowling of Shaw and Morley. Hammond and Lumb were first to put in an appearance, but the former was clean bowled by Shaw the first ball. The fine bowling of Shaw and Morley was very destructive, Easby and Hayley showing good defence, who with Clayton and Gilbert were the only ones who made any stand against the lace county. The crack batsman was caught at wicket from his second ball, which was believed to be a mistake of the umpire. W. G. quietly submitted but said he was not out. The innings closed at half past four for the total of 79 runs.

WAKEFIELD	
Hammond, b Shaw	0
Lumb, b Morley	6
Rochefort, run out	0
Crallan, c Wild b Morley	0
Gilbert, b Morley	9
Grace, c Wild b Morley	2
Elliot, b Morley	3
Hayley, c Barnes b Morley	7
Easby, b Morley	10
Charlesworth, b Morley	5
Bartram, c Wild b Morley	2
Elliot, c Shrewsbury b Morley	0
Clegg, c Shrewsbury b Morley	0
West, c Daft b Shaw	1
Hirst, b Shaw	1
Clayton, b Shaw	20
Dyson, run out	3
Motley, b Morley	0
Wood, not out	2
Tempest, b Morly	0
Extras	8
Total	79

Daft and Oscroft at 5 o'clock commenced the defensive against the bowling of Clayton and Motley. When Oscroft had made 4 he was badly missed by Wood in the long field.

NOTTS	
Daft, c Gilbert b Clayton	13
Oscroft, not out	22
Selby, b Clayton	0
Shrewsbury, not out	0
Extras	1
Total for 2 wkts	36

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, from £5, carriage paid. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices from John W. Legge, Sculptor, Aberdeen.

PRESENTS. BARNARD'S PRIZE MEDAL Bassinets, Music & Dressing Stands. Illustrated list of B. Barnard, Patentee, 107, St. Paul's Rd., Highbury, London.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, REGISTRATION of DESIGNS and TRADE MARKS. HUGHES & SON, 123, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C. The "Patent Laws of all Nations," by E. J. Hughes, Price 2/6 by post 2/8, now ready.

Just Published, Price 4s. 6d., to be had of all Booksellers.
RESPIRATORY DISEASES. (Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, loss of voice, &c.) and their specific Cure By Dr. Churchill's methods, from the Dutch and other sources. J. W. Koickmann, 2, Langham Place, London, W.

EVERY ONE LIKES CUSTARD.—Send 7 stamps to FREEMAN & HILDYARD, Dover Rd. Borough, London, for six penny packets Freeman's CUSTARD POWDER. Each packet makes pint delicious custard without eggs.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE. Purify the Blood. Cleanse the System. Go to the root of disease. Cured thousands. Established over 50 years.

UNDYED *Cloth*, plain & fancy patterns can be had by the yard, Harris-Jones & Co., 119, Oxford St. London.

ROYALTY and GREATNESS. Six beautiful Portraits, in Chromo-Lithography, Embossed, of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, Prince and Princess of Wales, Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone. Each of the Series equal to a 3/- Coloured Photograph. Price for the Six Complete, Fourpence. Of all Stationers and Picture Dealers, or post free for 5 Stamps from the Publisher, Raphael Tuck, 177, City Rd., London.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS.
ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS,
The Best and Safest Remedy for

Weak Muscles.	Inflammation of the Lungs.
Nervous Affections.	Severe Coughs.
Bronchitis.	Asthma.
Sciatica.	Lumbago.
Rheumatism.	Diarrhœa.
Tic Doloureux.	Consumption.
Local Pains.	

The Medical Profession throughout the world have given their unqualified approval of the wonderful and beneficial effects of these Plasters, which are rapidly superseding all other remedies. They have only to be tried to be appreciated.

Soothes pain, reanimates torpid limbs, seems in many cases to revive the powers of life. The great demand proves them to be used as a universal remedy. They are convenient of application and safe for all, being incapable of producing any injurious effects.

BE SURE YOU OBTAIN THE GENUINE PLASTERS,
SEE
"Thos. Allcock & Co. Porous Plaster"
IS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP, THUS:

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are sold by all druggists at 1s. 1½d. each, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. The yard plaster is specially recommended for families and physicians. Price 14s. per yard, or 8s. per half yard, or 4s. per quarter. N.B.—A plaster sent to any part of the country for 15 stamps.
PRINCIPAL AGENCY:
57, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS AND THE MOST STYLISH JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSS LL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st v. Hanging Heaton, on Saturday, June 28, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro Plater.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
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WOODLESFORD.
SEYYID MUSTAFA BEN-YUSUF
In his native costume will give illustrations of
EASTERN LIFE
AND BIBLE CUSTOMS,
On Monday next, June 30th, 1879.
Doors open at 7.30, Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by the REV. A. J. IRVIN, B.A., Vicar.

There will be 13 persons of the town dressed in various Arab, Turkish, and other Eastern Costumes. Numerous Curiosities, Antiques, and other objects of interest. To conclude with an Arab Farewell Song, accompanied by a musical instrument (Darabukkah) of great antiquity. The Entertainment will be divided into Two parts, viz.,

TOWN ARABS and DESERT LIFE

Admission: Front Seats 1s 6d, Second Seats 1s. Children Half-price.
Tickets may be obtained at the Post Offices, Oulton and Woodlesford.

Also, on Tuesday, July 1st,
At 8 o'clock, in the
NATIONAL SCHOOL, METHLEY;
Chair to be taken by the
HON. and REV. P. Y. SAVILE.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL, ROTHWELL.

MEMORIAL STONE LAYING.

There are periods in the history of individuals and societies which only occur once in a lifetime, and surely the commencement of a New Wesleyan Chapel is one of those occasions which the Rothwell Methodists will never forget.

It is only eight weeks since the last service was held in the old chapel, and already the walls of the new building appear rising from the ashes of the old sanctuary.

Only those who have been engaged in similar undertakings can understand the anxiety and labour which is entailed on many friends of the scheme, and of their joy when everything passes off successfully. So it was on Wednesday, when, except a passing shower of rain, we had the finest day there has been for some time. Mr. Pinder, the architect, had taken good care to have every thing in as forward a state as possible, and when the stone-laying ceremony commenced at three o'clock, all appeared to be in readiness. Favoured with splendid weather, a large concourse of people gathered on and around the site of the old chapel in Butcher Lane, there being not less than a thousand people present.

At three o'clock the Rev. Thos. Brookes, (superintendent) gave out the 989th hymn, commencing "Thou who hast in Zion laid," after which a portion of scripture was read by the Rev. Thos. Hind, and an appropriate prayer offered by the Rev. Wesley Brunyate.

Mr. Brookes then addressing J. W. Wayman, Esq., of Sunderland, expressed his pleasure on seeing him present, and in other congratulatory terms presented to him on behalf of the Trustees, a handsome silver trowel, suitably engraved.

Mr. Wayman, after laying the first memorial stone in the usual form, reciprocated Mr. Brookes' welcome, and expressed his pleasure in taking part in this interesting ceremony. Referring to Methodism at large he said it stood in rather a complex position as between the Church of England and Nonconformity. He had not a word to say against the Church of England, and were he called to vote for or against her dis-establishment, he was not sure how he should vote. Referring to the chapel now being built, he said that Methodism guaranteed that the Gospel would be preached from its pulpit in its purity and its beauty. In relation to the considerable decrease of membership which will be reported this year, while sad at the thought, he held that Methodism as a system was largely on the increase, as proved by the fact that during the last year 151 chapels have been built, at an estimated cost of £190,982. Besides these, 14 ministers' houses and schoolrooms have been built, and 250 enlargements and alterations made, giving a total of 416 cases during the past year, at an expense of £306,027. Old debts have been paid off during the last 23 years amounting to £1,226,245. Touching on the question as to the class meeting being the only test of membership, the speaker believed that very shortly the Conference would have to consider some means of recognising the thousands of godly people who were one with us in every point save this test of membership. He wished the scheme every success.

Mr. Clark presented the trowel to Mrs. Roodhouse, assuring her of his pleasure in doing so in the name of the trustees, after which she pronounced the stone well and truly laid

Mr. Batty performed the same honourable duty to Mrs. Bunting, who, after completing her masonic duties, replied through the Rev. W. Brunyate, accepting the trowel, and assuring the trustees of her good wishes.

The Rev. Thos. Brookes then called on Mr. Marshall to place a commemorative bottle in a cavity under one of the corner stones. It was announced that the bottle contained copies of the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Rothwell Times*, preachers' plan, first list of donations, programme of the day's proceedings, lists of stone layers, circuit ministers, circuit, chapel, society and poor stewards, members of building committee, trustees, architect and contractors.

The Rev. G. Renton had the pleasure of presenting the trowel to Miss Ross, a young lady of Wakefield, who in laying the stone said, "I declare this stone well and truly laid, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and may the Great Architect of the universe bless this building, and all who take an active part in this building, and all who shall hereafter worship in this sanctuary, and may we all be brought to dwell in the presence of the Most High. Amen."

Mr. J. R. Seanor presented the fifth trowel to Mr. Wm. Hargreaves whom he was most happy to see present, and mentioned his having already laid the foundation stone of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and the Rothwell Board Schools.

Mr. Hargreaves having laid the stone in the usual form, was happy to be present, and while he thought there were others who might more appropriately have occupied his place, men who had worked hard in this work, he thanked them for this honour.

Mr. G. Armitage handed the sixth trowel to Mr. J. Hargreaves in the name of the Trustees, and after having been used, the stone was declared to be well and truly laid in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Mr. S. Seanor had the pleasure of presenting the seventh trowel to Mr. C. Ward, who as representing the choir had been of great service in the chapel. Mr. Ward then laid the stone, expressing the thanks of himself and Mrs. Ward.

The eighth stone being still vacant, it was agreed that a most pleasing and appropriate mode of using it would be to commemorate the name of the late Mr. R. Seanor, who for many years occupied a prominent position in the church and was already a subscriber to the new chapel, when his lamented death took place. The Rev. Thos. Hind in a few touching words handed an elegant trowel, (similar to the others) to Mrs. Seanor in remembrance of her late honoured husband.

Mrs. Seanor then laid the stone, Mr. J. R. Seanor replying on her behalf, how surprised they were at the kind and feeling thought which had been manifested for the memory of his beloved father, and assuring them of the great interest which he would have taken in the work had he been alive.

The centre stone was laid by Mr. Clark and Mr. Batty, the two senior stewards, in mentioning whom, the Rev. Mr. Renton said the Committee had thought that it was only right that some commemoration should be preserved of the stewards and secretary concerned in the building of the chapel, and that therefore the centre stone had been decided on.

It bore the inscription—

B. Clark
S. Batty
J. R. Seanor,
A. Marshall,
} Stewards, June 25th, 1879.
S. Seanor, Secretary.
Rev. G. Renton, Minister

The amount represented by this stone is about £200.

Each of the ladies and gentlemen laying memorial stones very generously handed over to the secretary a donation of £25 for which the Committee feel very grateful.

Each stone bears the name of the person who laid it, and the trowels which are most handsome, bear a suitable inscription.

An interesting procession of little boys and girls now passed the centre stone, placing thereon small red bags, containing amounts gathered by these youthful collectors, a list of which was given at the evening meeting.

Gifts and promises were also placed on the stone from several friends, including one from Mr. Pratt, on behalf of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, who sent their very best wishes for the success of the movement, and assuring the Rothwell friends of their deep interest in the work.

Collectors were also stationed in various parts of the ground with "gift baskets."

Prayer was then offered and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Superintendent.

THE TEA.

The proceedings having terminated rather earlier than was anticipated, a number of friends from a distance peregrinated the town, and noted with pleasure its improvements. By a quarter to five the tables were replenished with a large variety of good things and the seats being already filled, the divine blessing was asked, and tea commenced. The arrangements were excellent, and everything of the best quality; nearly 300 persons sat down; the tables were presided over by Mrs. Seanor, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Pennington, Mrs Ward, Mrs. T. Gibson, Mrs. J. R. Seanor, Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Arundale, Mrs. A. Ward and Miss Flockton.

Amongst the friends present, whose names have not already been mentioned, we noticed the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Cullingworth, Messrs. J. H. Wice, W. Pettinger, Cookson, Ross, Calverley, Fallas, and other gentlemen and ladies.

THE PUBLIC MEETING

was held in the Mechanics' Institute, which was crowded with a highly respectable and enthusiastic audience.

At half-past six the Rev. Thos. Brookes gave out the 608th hymn ("Before Jehovah's awful throne") which having been sung, prayer was offered, returning thanks to Almighty God for his favour, and asking his continued blessing on the work.

In a highly eulogistic speech Mr. Brookes introduced Mr. Councillor Wayman to the chair, which that gentleman very kindly and promptly occupied.

Mr. S. Seanor, the secretary of the Building Committee, on being called on to read a report of the day's receipts, announced that the children's bags laid on the stone amounted to £10 4s. 5½d. and were as follows.

[illegible] Armitage	22 5	S. H. Townsley	5 0
A. E. Walton	20 0	C. Ellis	5 0
Florence Marshall	16 6	A. W. Hargreaves	4 7
A. Varley	12 5	E. Hobson	4 4
E. Ward	12 0	Annie Cripps	4 1
S. J. Morton	12 0	E. Frost	4 0
Thomas Sheldon	11 10	C. Tayler	4 0
Joseph Jackson	11 0	F. Hargreaves	3 7
Thomas Young	10 0	S. Warwick	3 0
E. Clarkson	8 0	G. Allen	2 10½
Annie Lunn	7 1	H. White	2 1
C. E. Seanor	7 0	S. Hirst	1 9
H. Sherburn	7 0	E. A. Fly	1 10
		S. A. Curtis	1 1

Respecting Ann Elizabeth Walton's bag, an interesting fact was mentioned, that a portion of its contents had been subscribed by a little sister four years old, who died two years ago, but who had manifested an earnest desire to help on the new chapel, and had willingly sacrificed nearly all her little money presents to add to her store for the scheme she loved so well. At least one little angel looked down on yesterday's proceedings with real sympathy and joy.

Including the £175 from the ladies and gentlemen laying stones and the children's bags, there was collected on the ground a grand total for the afternoon of £228.

The chairman, on rising to address the meeting, and during his cheery speech, was warmly received, and gave such a high keynote to the proceedings as tended greatly to make it a thorough success. After amusingly apologising for his presence in the chair, Mr. Wayman expressed the great pleasure he had had in being present on this happy day, every portion of which seemed to be so successfully managed. He had noticed one pleasing item in the stone laying; at the one end of memorial stones he had seen Miss Ross, a young lady full of youth and beauty giving the bloom of her life to help this good work, whilst at the other extremity he watched Mrs. Seanor, laying another stone, and rendering the last days of her long life to the service of God; he prayed God to bless them both. Some kindly words were also said to the children, whom he had been so delighted to see laying their red bags on the stone, and he urged the advantage of teaching children to give their small amounts, rather than Mr. and Mrs. So and So reporting their well known guinea. He thought, too, he had never sat down to a better or more orderly tea in which the rich and poor, the young and old, alike mingled. The amount already announced as the afternoon's takings, he considered most handsome, and if they went on in that way they would soon have the chapel out of debt.

He warned them against allowing a debt to remain on their chapel, and urged the friends to have it clear as soon as ever possible.

Mr. Wayman concluded by saying he believed the great want of the church was a prayerful expectancy,—"Ask and expect to receive."—and he trusted God's blessing would continually rest upon them.

The Rev. Thos. Hind (who had only just stepped on to the platform) was the next speaker, and gave a very happy address, in which, after speaking of the pleasurable day he expressed thankfulness for the kindly spirit and unity of action which had characterised this movement. He had never spent a dull or unprofitable service in the old sanctuary, but he was, nevertheless, glad that they were going to build a larger and more beautiful temple. Wesleyan Methodism stood well in the neighbourhood, and he hoped it would stand better still. He was one who believed that all goodness and wisdom was not buried in the past, but that there was much in the present and still more in the future. He felt confident that in the New Chapel there would be larger and better congregations than in the old one, and urged any who had hitherto not gone so heartily into the scheme as they ought, to at once enter into it, and help;—he heartily wished them "God Speed"

Mr. Mason of Oulton, followed in a pleasing and amusing strain, highly approving the course the Rothwell people had taken in building a new and more handsome chapel a course which must commend itself to all right thinking men. He thought it would be difficult to find a more harmonious and united society than Rothwell Methodists.

He maintained there was no cause for envy or offence to existing churches, in this erection of a new chapel, and that were they all to be filled, there would yet be room in this locality for still more effort.

He trusted that as this house was a temple for the Prince of Peace, that harmony and peace would ever reign in it, and it would be a nucleus to which many will attach themselves in the future. Urging the friends to "Be not weary in well-doing" he concluded by by giving the motto "Excelsior."

The choir then very ably rendered the chorus "And the glory."

The chairman, after again expressing his pleasure in seeing the children present, called on the Rev. Wesley Brunyate to address the meeting.

Mr. Brunyate was in his happiest mood, and while his speech was full of valuable matter, witticisms and eulogies of everybody and everything abounded. Mr. Renton's sagacity in choosing such a beautiful day, elegant and happy speeches of Mr. Hind and Mr. Mason, the very capital chairman, the splendid tea, and the very noble and generous donations of Mrs. Roodhouse and others, seemed to combine in making everything agreeable. He thought that with such a choir, and such a house, and such a minister, Rothwell should have a noble and comfortable chapel. He believed this house of prayer would be a great blessing to Rothwell. Speaking of village methodism, Mr. Brunyate held that a great deal of the vigour and success of Methodism was due to its power in villages and mentioned many honoured names whose early life was spent in a country village. After referring to some places in the country where the squire has full power not only over his land, but who claims to be the only spiritual guide (through his clergyman) of all who live within the limit of so many acres, he was thankful for the robust Methodism which prevailed all over the land, so that in nearly every village, a plain gospel is proclaimed. He trusted that spiritual blessings would abundantly descend upon them, and that with continued unity and energy, the new chapel would be brought to a happy and prosperous completion.

The 416th hymn having been sung, the Rev. Thos. Brookes said it had been a most happy day, the fine weather and the financial success were really so splendid, while they congratulated each other, they should return thanks to Almighty God for answering their prayers.

Speaking of the new erection, he said that while Methodists claimed to hold the broadest catholicity of spirit, they held closely the simple truths and doctrines of the Bible, and that those who worshipped in the new house might depend on hearing the plain Gospel preached. He pressed on his hearers the fact of the sacredness of God's house, and trusted this would never be forgotten, and that the one end of their building the chapel, was for the salvation of souls and for the glory of God. He was pleased to remember that though some might weep on pulling down the old chapel they would not have to weep with the Jews of old, and say—"that the glory of the former house was not so great as the second one." He concluded by urging continued unity of purpose and a consecration of every power to God

The Rev. G. Renton made a humourous speech in which he pleasantly and wittily retorted on some of the other speakers, maintaining warmly the character and work of his people. He announced that the sum given and promised up to that time was £250, including £5 on behalf of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, whose names were remembered in many a household with love and respect Mr Renton concluded by stating that Mr. Wayman had promised to take a part in the opening services, and to bring Mrs. Wayman with him, and by moving a vote of thanks to him for presiding.

Mr. Clark, in seconding the motion, felt they had had a most propitious day, and one of the pleasantest features of the day was their becoming acquainted with Mr. Wayman who he trusted would live long to do service for God.

After a most hearty vote of thanks, Mr. Wayman expressed his pleasure at meeting again with Mr. Brookes, whom he esteemed very highly, and also with Mr. Renton, whom he esteemed no less highly, and said he should be happy, if requested, to preach one of the opening sermons; he should always have pleasure in looking back on what had occurred that day.

The collection was then taken, amounting to £6 6s., which with another item or two fixes the total receipts of the day at £260.

Mr. J. R. Seanor very pleasantly moved a vote of thanks to the ladies who had presided at tea, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who had so generously undertaken to lay memorial stones. He was thankful that in these hard times God had so wonderfully helped those who were engaged in this scheme, and that he had also inclined so many friends to assist. Whatever had been said about Mr. Renton there had not been half enough; no one knew the time and care which this matter had cost Mr. and Mrs. Renton and Miss Mason.

Mr. Marshall, in seconding the motion, did so most heartily, and while thanking the friends for the money which had been given so handsomely, asked that the interest and work of all might be enlisted in preparing for the Bazaar in September.

The vote having been very warmly accorded, the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced, after which the choir sang the *Hallelujah Chorus* in splendid time.

Throughout the meeting the speakers and hearers were in high spirits, and frequent bursts of applause interrupted the speeches.

The New Wesleyan Chapel now building in Butcher Lane, Rothwell, is to be in the Italian style of architecture, of pressed brick with stone dressings, a handsome pile of stone running up each corner of the frontage, entered by doors on either side of the centre stone, the staircases rising on either side of an inner porch, fitted up with pitch pine gallery and stalls, lighted from the ceiling by brilliant gaseliers, and seating about 750 persons.

The frontage will be pleasing and neat, while every means is being taken to make the interior comfortable and attractive.

CRICKET

LOFTHOUSE v. WAKEFIED PARISH CHURCH

Played at Lofthouse on Saturday.

LOFTHOUSE	
M. Lunn, b Harnell	1
S. Ward, c Hardwick b Harnell	5
W. Idle, c Fothergill b Hardwick	3
A. France, not out	32
E. Goldthorpe, b Bedford	10
A. Atkinson, c Robinson b Harnell	1
J. Parker, b Bedford	2
J. H. Lee, b Bedford	1
H. Moorhouse, b Bedford	0
W. Newton, c Backhouse b Bedford	1
W. Atkinson, c Gill b Bedford	2
Extras	6
Total	64

WAKEFIELD PARISH CHURCH	
I. Hardwick, c Goldthorpe b Atkinson	1
T. Backhouse, run out	0
T. Gill, b A. Atkinson	7
J. Robinson, b A. Atkinson	13
W. Bedford, c Parker b A. Atkinson	4
C. H. Perkin b A. Atkinson	5
J. Maddison, b A. Atkinson	5
E. Ellis, not out	17
J. Fothergill, c and b W. Atkinson	5
H. Harnell, run out	0
J. Alared, c Lunn b A. Atkinson	0
Extras	3
Total	61

ROTHWELL CHURCH CHOIR v. WOODLESFORD CHURCH CHOIR

At Rothwell on Monday.

ROTHWELL CHOIR	
Rev. H. S. King, not out	57
A. Fowler, c Smith b Prime	0
A. Pape, c and b Smith	1
Rev. G. Heberden, b Smith	7
T. Bennett, c Smith b Prime	4
W. Butterfield, b Smith	2
H. Bennett, b Smith	0
T. Bedford, b Hirst	1
E. Moss, b Hewitt	8
W. Dobson, b Irvin	0
T. Wormald, b Irvin	0
Extras	9
Total	89

WOODLESFORD CHOIR	
Rev. A. J. Irvin lbw b Heberden	1
J. Prime, c H. Bennett b King	8
H. Hudson, b King	0
W. Hirst run out	56
A. Halliwell, run out	0
J. Hewitt, run out	11
R. J. Smith, c H. Bennett b King	7
W. H. Little, st King b Fowler	1
W. Lockwood, c Dobson b Fowler	1
W. Hay, st King b Fowler	7
J. Hirst, not out	3
Extras	1
Total	98

For reports of Local Board, School Board, and other meetings, see back page

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CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd, v. Rothwell, on Saturday, July 5th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

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WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-ponnd Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman for 2s. 6d. It is strong and filled and fitted complete damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)

Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.

Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)

Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.

Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).

Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.

Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY,
GENERAL DEALER.
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1879

INFIRMARY SUNDAY AT ROTHWELL.

For some time past, a conviction has prevailed in the minds of a number of working men that an annual special effort should be make in Rothwell to acknowledge the advantages of the Leeds Infirmary and to assist its funds. The members of the Perseverance Lodge of Odd-fellows, meeting at the White Swan Inn, therefore decided to make a beginning, and publicly announced that a procession would be formed and a special service held in furtherance of the above noble institution.

Some hopes were entertained that other lodges would take part in the demonstration but for some reason they did not, although a large number were present at the service.

The proposal having been mentioned to the Rev. G. Heberden, M.A. vicar of Rothwell, he very heartily entered into the project, and willingly assented to preach a sermon in the church, and to arrange for a full choral service.

Very great credit is due to the Perseverance Lodge for initiating such a laudable demonstration, and we do not doubt that another year other lodges will join in the procession, and so make it really a grand success, and produce a handsome contribution on to the valuable Infirmary.

At one o'clock on Sunday last, the Rothwell Model Prize Brass Band struck up an inspiriting air, and marched down to the White Swan Inn, the lodge room of the "Perseverance" Society. Here a procession of odd-fellows was formed, which, headed by the Band, playing hymns and sacred compositions, proceeded through the principal streets of the town, and thence to the Rothwell Parish Church, where they arrived some time before three o'clock.

By the time the service was to commence nearly every seat was occupied, and the large proportion of working men was a pleasing and rather unusual sight.

On Sunday last, a procession, headed by the Band, paraded the streets, and afterwards marched to the Parish Church, where a full choral service was commenced at three o'clock.

The devotional portion of the service having been conducted by the Rev. H. S. King, the 55th ch. Isaiah and the 12th ch. Luke were read as lessons, and the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimitis* sung. The anthem "Lift up your heads" was very efficiently rendered by the choir.

The Rev, the vicar, having ascended the pulpit, announced as his text "Laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come" 1st Tim. 6th ch. 19th v and preached a most appropriate sermon on the subject of benefit societies and their relation to the higher benefits of religion and heaven. Highly approving of such societies, as a self-help and sympathy in times of sickness and death, the vicar reminded his hearers that the greatest caution should be used that their societies were based on a sound and good foundation; he had known several instances in which people who had paid in their money for many years, when they came to a time of need, found they had been building on a quicksand foundation and lost their all. He believed God gave health and strength that we may provide for old age and sickness, and that those who had to be dependent on others came to that position generally by sloth, or sin, or intemperance (excepting, of course, such as were incapacited by early weakness or by accident).

Recurring to the object of the service, he said they had come to-day not to accumulate funds, but to bring to God a thank-offering in the shape of a contribution to the Leeds Infirmary, an institution so well known and so useful that nothing needs be said to recommend its claims. The Secretary to the Infirmary had written him that during the past year 74 persons had been received as indoor or outdoor patients at a cost of £40. Such societies were one of the healthiest signs of Christianity; by striving to alleviate the sufferings of others we show forth our thankfulness to God, and are laying up in store, a good foundation in the time to come. Taking Christ as the one foundation, he encouraged them to give to such institutions, so laying up treasure in heaven and helping to strengthen our foundation, and in the end be rewarded by hearing the commendation of Christ "I was sick and ye visited me, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

Suitable hymns were sung during the service, and at the close the Band played the *Hallelujah Chorus* with considerable effect.

Many persons remarked on the exceedingly good playing of the Band while parading the streets. The offertories amounted to £7.

SEYYID MUSTAFA BEN-YUSUF AT WOODLESFORD.

The name of the above gentleman will now be familiar in the district, this (June 30th) being the second occasion the parishes of Rothwell, Oulton and Woodlesford have had the advantage of witnessing his interesting entertainment. In the early part of the year the committee of the Mechanics' Institute at Rothwell granted him the use of their large hall, and as a proof of the success of the entertainment Seyyid Mustafa was requested to repeat it in the same place.

The entertainment is described as "Illustrations of Eastern Life and Bible Customs," which is cleverly divided into two parts, viz., "Town Arabs" and "Desert Life." The several characters were well personated by some of the members of the Church choir, who were dressed in Eastern costumes. The entertainment commenced by the introduction of these characters to the audience, with a description of their costume and the ways and habits of the characters they impersonated. The visit of the merchant to the shop and his method of bargaining was very amusing. The dresses of the Scribe and Pharisee, which were precisely the same as those worn in the time of Our Blessed Lord, were next described; the pen, ink bottle, and parchment of the Scribe, and the phylacteries on the forehead and arms of the Pharisee, being specially noticed.

Several objects of interest were exhibited by Seyyid Mustafa:—the oil lamp, which according to Dean Stanley would be the same kind as that alluded to in the parable of the Ten Virgins. The bed which was in common use in the East, which was a kind of mat easily folded up and carried in the hand,—a fact which it was pointed out, refuted the common objection made by the infidel that it was impossible the man who was "sick of the palsy" could have carried his bed. These and other curiosities were shewn including the Hookah, or water bottle, the Chebook or Turkish Pipe with which the natives smoke the "pipe of peace"; the woman's candle and broom, etc, etc. The second part of the entertainment consisted of a description of the Arabian desert life; the mode of reception to strangers given by the Arab Chief, and the interview between two brothers after prolonged separation. Perhaps one of the most interesting portions of this part of the entertainment was the description of the method adopted by the Eastern shepherds when returning home with their sheep. Seyyid Mustafa said on first coming to England he was astonished to find dogs employed to assist the shepherd, as they invariably led them by the voice, and it was quite easy for a shepherd to call his own sheep out of a number of others and lead them home, illustrating the words of our Lord, "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them and they follow Me."

At the conclusion the chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Seyyid Mustafa for his interesting and instructive entertainment, and also to the members of the choir who had so readily assisted. The vote was heartily accorded. Considering the time of the year and the extreme difficulty of tempting people to hear anything in the shape of a lecture, even when the evenings are dark, the room was fairly filled, about £3 being taken at the doors and through the sale of tickets.

OULTON-WITH-WOODLESFORD SCHOOL BOARD.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for the proposed new Board Schools at Woodlesford having been approved by the Education Department, the School Board have made arrangements for the building operations to be commenced and carried forward with all possible despatch. The different works are let to the following contractors:—

Mason Work—Appleyard Bros., Bramley, £1843
Joiner Work—W. Beckwith, Castleford, £600
Plumbing and Glazing—J. Lindley, Leeds
Slating—Hill & Nelson, Bradford
Plastering—Knowles, Leeds.
Painting—A. & G. Barker, Rothwell

The outer walls of the buildings are to be built of pitch-faced Idle stone. The difference in the cost of Idle stone and Oulton stone is £107, but the Board are of opinion that the superior quality and more pleasing appearance of the Idle stone sufficiently justify them in incurring the extra expense. It is thought that as these Schools are the first which have been built at Woodlesford, the occasion should be signalized in some public manner, and it is therefore intended to hold a public ceremony on the laying of the corner stone, which will take place during the next fortnight, and of which further announcement will be duly made. The cost of the site at 7s. per yard was £883.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL LOFTHOUSE.

On Wednesday last this village was early astir and the children belonging to the Church Sunday School were busy preparing themselves for the trip so kindly given as in the past three years of the school exisetnce by Joseph Charlesworth Esq. of Lofthouse House. All the scholars and teachers met at the school at seven o'clock and after singing a hymn and prayers, were served with a bun, to eat on the way. There were 140 scholars and 25 teachers, who with the church choir, proceeded by way of Thorpe Lane to Ardsley Station, where carriages were waiting for them and were soon filled with the merry party. The trip from Dewsbury, Wakefield &c., came up at fifteen past eight and in a few minutes the whole train steamed off. The morning and the whole day was splendid. Not a drop of rain came to spoil the pleasure of the party. The train was run into the North Eastern Line at Holbeck Junction, and then proceeded over Airedale past the noble old pile of Kirkstall Abbey through Horsforth and the dreaded Bramhope tunnel and into picturesque Wharfedale past Ormscliff Craggs, and on to Harrogate. There the train stopped a few minutes to allow some of the party to get off. It then whistled and snorted again out of the station into the beautiful country past Bolton with its stunted tower, over the Nidd Bridge, and on till the venerable Ripon Minster came in view, arriving at the Ripon Station at 9-45. There the children were drawn up in order and soon spread in two busses and 5 or 6 waggonettes and with the other friends ready for a further ride. Several men however were in the meantime very busily engaged in storing heavy packages of eatables on the tops of the two busses and other places, to be conveyed forward to entertain the inner man and woman. The procession of waggonettes and busses caused no little consternation among the usually quiet folk of Ripon; as the visitors keep their eyes wide open taking stock of every thing in the way. Instead of going to the Cathedral as was intended, the party went forward to the Studley grounds and walked up to the New Church at the top of the Avenue, where they were struck with wonder at the splendour and magnificence of the internal decorations and construction. Here they sang several hymns to pass the time away till the organist, Mr. Benson came with the key and discoursed some sweet music from the excellent organ in the church. The *Vox Celeste* being most delicately voiced and sounded as if miles distant; while the *Vox Humane* came in and many of the visitors thought it was an old man singing, as he played it in the middle of the Register. This organ contains 23 stops and two mannals, and cost £100; so that it is a very superior instrument. It is a perfect gem and is in unison with the other parts of the church.

Now the party walked on to the lodge and entered the grounds, when after singing grace the children were soon busy demolishing beef, rabbit pie, ham, berry pie, ginger beer, etc. After a furious onslaught for about 35 minutes during which time Joseph Charlesworth, Esq. John Dobson, Esq. Mrs. Dobson and Miss Sarah Charlesworth, Rev. R. Chadwick, Messrs W. Hartley and James Andrews, Churchwardens, and the teachers were all kept busy carving and distributing the good things abundantly supplied from Lofthouse House, to the eager juveniles, while they played after dinner the teachers, choirmen, and friends sat down to a second spread, consisting of salmon, beef, mutton, lamb, ham, rabbit pie, gooseberry and currant berry pie; bottled ale and stout and ginger beer; cheese, tarts, etc. After obtaining satisfaction the whole company set off to see the grandest sight of the day,—Fountains Abbey; and after exploring the many parts of the splendid ruin, the company formed and made the building as in old time, sound with the full chorus of several select hymns, and after a verse of the National Anthem, to show their loyalty at Studley Royal, they wended their way back among the splendid lakes and giant trees to the lodge, where they were regaled with tea, buns, spice and seed loaf and berry pie. At 5-30 the conveyances came up and were soon loaded with the company and the return journey began to Ripon, where the Minster was opened to them and the organ was played for a few minutes. Several went up the steps to the top of the tower whence an extensive view of the surrounding country was obtained. All then went forward to the station and the homeward journey was commenced at 7-30, and all reached Ardsley at 9-30, after having spent one of the most enjoyable and delightful days possible which will be a red letter day with many of the children for years.

The weather, as if not to spoil so great munificence, was excellent. Everything looked well and the giver as well as the receivers enjoyed the trip immensely. All got home without any accident or anything to spoil the days pleasure and all were heartily thankful to their kind and considerate benefactor who is never so happy as when he is dispensing happiness to others, and doing good, not in an ostentatious manner but quietly.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY AT ROTHWELL.

On Sunday evening, about half-past six o'clock, as John Quinnland of the Bank Leeds was walking through the pastures from Rothwell towards Victoria Pit, he was suddenly assaulted by five men who after knocking the man down, kicked and injured him most disgracefully, and did not leave him they had extracted 35s. from his pocket till with a tobacco box and knife. Some other persons coming in sight, an alarm was raised, and the ruffians scampered off in all directions, one of them named Charles Tyers, being caught near the cemetery. P.C. Wilson on searching him at his house found the box and knife in his possession Tyers was brought before the magistrate on Monday, and is remanded till next Monday, when it is hoped others of the band will be captured. They are all Hunslet men.

ROTHWELL HAIGH MINERS' TRIP.—The members of the Miners' Accident Club in the employ of Messrs. Charlesworth, had their annual trip to Southport. About 1000 persons availed themselves of the advantage to view this pleasant watering place. The usual seaside, attractions were heartily enjoyed, whilst the Aquarium and Winter Gardens were visited by a good number. The excursionists arrived home all safe, heartily pleased with their days pleasure.

FEVER AT CARLTON.—We are informed that the fever so much feared which recently broke out in the village of Carlton is showing signs of dying out. We have not heard of any fresh cases during the week. In Methley the fever has made sad havoc of the dear little ones, one family burying two in one day.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Sam Bentley, coal miner, of Woodlesford, was on Monday convicted of being drunk and fighting in the street on Sunday evening, the 22nd, and was fined 2s. 11d. and 10s. costs.—Arthur Bradley, stone dresser, of Oulton, was also convicted of being drunk and riotous on Saturday evening, for which he was fined 15s. and 12s. 6d. costs.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purfying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure"—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON. 22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

SEE MR. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 43 to 48.

We have received a letter from Mr. C. Midgley, Stourtion Vineries, which will be inserted in our next issue.—ED.

CRICKET

LOFTHOUSE 2nd ELEVEN v. HANGING HEATON 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Hanging Heaton on Saturday.

LOFTHOUSE	
W. Whittlestone	10
W. Chadwick	2
H. Noble	18
G. Dews	6
J. Noble	9
B. Colley	3
J. W. Blackburn	4
J. Sharp	0
J. Newell	2
W. Armitage, not out	2
W. Bown	0
Extras	7
Total	63

HANGING HEATON	
S. Boothroyd	6
J. Lawford	0
J. H. Smith	0
H. Stockwell	16
A. Jagger	0
J. W. Brown	0
E. Batty	0
C. H. Pickles	0
H. Brier	5
I. Winpenny	3
J. Boothroyd, not out	5
Extras	6
Total	41

OULTON HALL v. ROTHWELL JUNIORS

Played on the ground of the latter on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the home team.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS	
T. Russell, c Saxton b Chadwick	1
G. Dobson, run out	5
A. Pape, b Chadwick	0
H. Richardson, c Inman b Saxton	1
J. Wilson, c Abbey b Chadwick	0
J. Hirst, not out	12
Hanks, b Saxton	1
Laverack, lbw	3
Ward, b Chadwick	0
Blackburn, c Inman b Saxton	3
Hopton, c Chadwick b Saxton	0
Extras	2
Total	28

OULTON HALL	
W. Inman, b Wilson	2
E. Sharp, c Ward b Hirst	3
G. M. Abbey, c and b Russell	14
J. Saxton, c Richardson b Russell	10
B. Jowett, b Russell	7
D. Chadwick, c and b Russell	0
G. Arber, c Richardson b Russell	0
A. Harrand, not out	0
W. Owen, b Russell	3
H. Bell, b Russell	2
J. Proud, b Russell	0
Extras	1
Total	42

OULTON St JOHNS v. EAST ARDSLEY UNITED

Played at Ardsley on Saturday last and was won by the visitors.

OULTON St JOHNS	
Gosney, b Snowdon	3
Butler, lbw b Snowden	1
Hutchinson, c Snowden b J. Wood	1
Mirfin, b J. Wood	5
Davey, b J. Wood	1
Jackson b Snowden	5
Horne, b Snowden	0
Deninson, b Snowden	5
Bell, c Broad b Snowden	14
Lawson, c Lenk b J. Wood	2
Barber, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	42

ARDSLEY	
Allan, b Barber	10
Watson, b Gosney	0
W. Wood, c Davey b Gosney	0
N. Whiteley c and b Barber	1
Snowden, b Gosney	5
J. Wood, not out	13
Broad, c Mirfin b Gosney	0
Richardson, c Deninson b Barber	0
Carter, run run out	1
S. Wood, b Gosney	0
Link b Barber	0
Extras	3
Total	33

ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN v. ROBIN HOOD

Played at Robin Hood on Saturday and resulted in a victory for Rothwell.

ROBIN HOOD	
W. Milner, run out	2
J. Plowes, b Batty	0
W. Horner, run out	0
L. Aveyard, b Batty	4
S. Milner, c H. Chapman b Green	6
A. Broadhead b Batty	0
S. Webster, run out	5
G. Stringer, b Green	3
J. Horner, c Chapman b Green	1
W. Lee, not out	1
B. Dobson, c Green b Batty	0
Extras	10
Total	32

ROTHWELL	
A. Batty, b Horner	13
H. Bennett b Dobson	1
Z. Ellis, thrown out	1
T. T. Rawling, run out	0
A. Chapman, c Broadhead b Dobson	0
A. Tiffany, b Dobson	6
F. Green, lbw b Dobson	0
H. Chapman, b Horner	2
A. Hanks b Horner	5
T. Bennett, run out	5
A. Cripps, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	40

LOFTHOUSE v. ROTHWELL CHOIR BOYS!

ROTHWELL	
A. Ward c and b Balm	3
H. Wormald, c Green b Balm	15
A. Pape b Green	8
W. Bennett b Green	4
A. Bedford b Green	0
N. Bennett b Balm	0
S. Dobson run out	4
G. Abbishaw b Balm	1
J. Abbishaw run out	0
W. Speight b balm	0
W. Sheldon not out	0
Extras	7
Total	42

LOFTHOUSE	
C. Ward b Pape	0
B. Hartley b Ward	5
W. Green b Pape	0
F. Balm b Ward	3
J. C. Hartley b Pape	0
A. Newbold b Pape	0
T. Andrews b Pape	2
W. Wild b Ward	3
G. Balm b Ward	0
G. Firth b Pape	0
H. Lee not out	0
Extras	2
Total	15

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street London.

IF YOU
Want a Servant,
Want an Apprentice,
Want a Good Situation,
Want to Sell a Harmonium,
Want to Buy or Sell a Horse,
Want to Let or Sell your Cottages,
Want a House or Comfortable Apartments,
Want to increase your Business connection,
Want to LET People know You're STILL ALIVE
ADVERTISE IN THE
"ROTHWELL TIMES"
The only Local Paper in the District.
Advertising invigorates and keeps Old Customers,
Advertising pleases and gains New Customers,
Advertising a Good Article Pays Well,
Advertising secures at least one Trial,
Advertising makes Success Easy,
Advertising Shows Energy.
Advertise then At Once,
Advertise WELL,
ADVERTISE
NOW

JUDSON'S DYES.—24 Colours 6d each.—Anyone can use them.—Ask for Judson's Dyes.—Of Chemists and Stationers.

[illegible] PILLS [illegible] discharges [illegible] acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Sons, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST AND THE MOST STYLISH DRESS GOODS

JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit.

Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.

ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd, v. Hanging Heaton on Saturday. July 12th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s. and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,

113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,

General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S," as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48
PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42
MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY			
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry		1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry		1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry		1 8	20
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S INSECT POWDER

DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses. &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.

PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELOWN-ROAD LEEDS.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,

AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.

GENERAL DEALER.
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.

Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,

65, Coburg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £5 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

ROTHWELL FLORAL, HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, on Monday, August 18th, 1879. Schedules and Entry Forms post free on application.

THOS. WORMALD, Sec.
Rothwell, near Leeds.

ROTHWELL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by Mr. WILLIAM LUNN, on the *16th day of July*, 1879, at Six o'clock in the Evening precisely, at the BLACK BULL INN, Rothwell subject to conditions which will be then produced;

LOT 1. All those FIVE COTTAGES, Nos. 5 6 7, 8, and 9, with the Yard and conveniences belonging thereto, situate at the top of SHAW FOLD, in Rothwell, and occupied by Edward Townsley, Eliza Garland, Joseph Thackray, and Elizabeth Wright.

LOT 2. All those FOUR COTTAGES, Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4, with the Stable Yard and conveniences belonging thereto, situate near to the MILL DAM, in Rothwell, containing an area of 333 square yards, and occupied by John Fox, James Farrer, Harrison Ayre, and James Chappell.

The present is a favourable opportunity to obtain several votes for the Riding at a small cost.

For further particulars apply to Christopher Jewison, Esq., Oulton, or to

J G. TURNER,
Solicitor, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1879.

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

On Monday evening there were present at the Board meeting, J. Charlesworth, Esq, chairman, Messrs. W. Hargreaves, W. Smith, J. Hargreaves, S. Bramley, G. Greenwood, Hawden, Holmes, and the clerk, inspector, and treasurer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Some discussion ensued on the report of the Highways Committee made by Mr. Hargreaves, which stated that the roads are neither much better nor much worse than at the previous inspection; they would, however draw Mr. Elliott's attention to Bullock lane, which wants putting right at once; some of the roads should also be rounder in form; there is also a bad piece at Newmarket. The chairman thought Rothwell would stand as a good chance of getting help from the county rate as Stanley had.

Respecting the application of the secretaries of the Mechanics' Institute for a supply of water, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Hawden,—That the Institute be supplied with water at the rate of 20s. per annum.—Mr. Greenwood neutral.

A letter was read from Mr. Parkinson respecting the Stourton house connections, to which the clerk was instructed to reply that the connections are all being made under the eye of the surveyor. Mr. Holmes paid a high tribute to the care and attention bestowed by the surveyor in overlooking the drain connections, and stated that he had also made certain valuable suggestions in sanitary matters which had been adopted by the several owners.

There were two tenders for the making and laying of the new streets behind the Board School, both at the same price, the Board deciding for Newbold, he being an owner and resident on the estate. Mr. Holmes therefore proposed, and Mr. Hargreaves seconded,—That Newbold's tender to make and lay the main sewer at 2s. per yard be accepted.

The Clerk was instructed to obtain prices of pipes from several firms and the committee to carry out the work.

Mr. Holmes suggested the advantage of putting in street gullies or grates at the same time as the house drains were being made, thus saving the expense of opening the ground again, and proposed that the Board put in grates at Stourton; Mr. W. Hargreaves seconded. An amendment was afterwards carried, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves,—That the suggestion be referred to the committee.

Several accounts, including the gas bill for supplying gas to 47 lamps at 37s. each, were passed and ordered to be paid.

ROTHWELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held in the Club room on Tuesday evening last, but the attendance was small. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Hargreaves, vice-president, who briefly opened the meeting by calling upon Mr. Enos Taylor, the senior secretary, to read the report. The report stated that the Institution was in an unsatisfactory condition, the number of members being:—Honorary 29, Ordinary 107, Total 136; as against Honorary 36, Ordinary 127, Total 163 for the past year; or a decrease of 7 Honorary and 20 Ordinary. Five of the honorary members have left the neighbourhood, while several of the ordinary members have joined Carlton or Rothwell Working Men's Clubs. The income from this source is naturally less, having fallen from £56. 14s. 3d. to £47. 4s 1d. The two concerts given respectively by Mr. Bray's party, and the Leeds Amateur Orchestral Society had also been failures, having resulted in a joint loss of £5. 5s.

Lectures have been given by Mr. Curzon, on "Yorkshire Worthies;" by Mr. Blyth, on "Some daily wants;" and by the Rev. Mr. Starr, on "Cromwell;" all of which were more succesful than usual in attendance and interest, though the financial result (which is not of primary interest in lectures) was not large. Mr. Blyth's interesting and valuable address was specially commendable, and all intelligent persons will echo the sentiment of the report in hoping that he will again give us the advantage of his research, and that other gentlemen in the district will follow in his footsteps

The drawing class, owing partly to Mr. Thompson's commencing a similar class, has only been attended by seven pupils, the result of whose examination has not yet transpired.

The boys class had also been conducted under disadvantages, the first teacher having given up the work after a few weeks, and though generously and efficiently taken up by Mr. Harms, resulted in only 15 accepted attendances, of whom however 12 passed in reading, six in writing and six in arithmetic. The grant earned amounted to £6, and the Inspector paid a compliment to the way in which the class was managed.

The library, (which has been thoroughly overhauled and old and useless books thrown out) now contains 863 volumes. conveniently and carefully arranged in a new catalogue. Of the 3219 issues during the year, 1693 were books of fiction. The report recommends the new Committee to keep up a supply of new books as a means of retaining the influential members.

Referring to the recent purchase of the house adjoining the Institute, the report looks upon the transaction with satisfaction. and goes on to state that the amount of purchase money was £250 of which £58 has been subscribed, the balance of £208 (including legal expenses &c.) being obtained through the building society, repayable within 18 years.

Some discussion ensued on the causes of the decrease and ultimately the report was adopted, and the following resolutions passed.

That no Concerts be given during the coming year

That the *Builder* be discontinued and *Design and Work* be taken

A motion not to have any paid lecturers during the coming year, was lost on a division

The Balance sheet for the year, and also for the cottage appears on our first page.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected and stand as follows:-

President—Rev. G. Heberden, M. A.
Vice-Presidents—J. G Turner Esq., Jas. Hargreaves Esq.,
Treasurer—Mr. T. Stainer.
Librarian—Mr. Ben Taylor.
Committee—Messrs. W. F. Blyth, A. Parker, W. Lunn, S. Bramley, S Seanor, W. Batty, A. Drew, Jas. Batty, T. Copley.
Auditors—Mr. Marshall, Mr. Ward,
Secretary—Mr. Enos Taylor.
Assistant Sec.—Mr. C. Bennett

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

On Sunday last the anniversary services of the Rothwell Wesleyan Sunday School were held (by the kind permission of the trustees, who held their service in the Mechanics' Hall) in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and conducted by their old friend, Mr. Ed. Simpson, of Featherstone. Mr. Simpson, who always goes heart and soul into Sunday school services, was quite in his element, and throughout the day seemed thoroughly to enjoy the proceedings.

At each service the children and teachers occupied most of the gallery, while the orchestra was filled with the choir and instrumentalists, all being under the *baton* of Mr. Ward In the morning the congregation was only small, but in the afternoon and evening the neat and cleanly looking chapel was crowded in every part, and the singing and playing gave general satisfaction, especially at the last service. The sermons of Mr. Simpson, though not based on texts likely to set forward Sunday school work, were made eminently practical and interesting; the morning text being, "Set thine house in order," in which the original reference was left out, and taking the heart as the house, very appropriate similes were drawn as to the stability, cleanliness, and furniture of the house. In the afternoon the value of mothers and mothers' love was strongly pourtrayed, concluding with a suitable application; while in the evening an earnest and interesting discourse was founded on "The door is shut." in which the Eastern marriage preparations and feast were described, and made to represent the spiritual benefits of religion and of heaven. The collections amounted to £6 10s. 8d.

Wednesday, the day of the children's festival, dawned with forebodings of bad weather, and the result proved them only too well founded; while there was not a continuous settled down-pour of rain, it was worse than that, a succession of sharp, heavy showers interfering with all arrangements of time and comfort.

However, the children and teachers gathered at the school, and after waiting some time for a successful turn in the weather, contented themselves with indoor pleasures, the superintendents endeavouring to amuse the children by short addresses while the anniversary hymns were gone through, and so made the best of things till tea time, when full justice was done to the provisions, and it was still hoped that the usual procession might take place. Vain hope, however; the clouds again broke, and eventually an impromptu entertainment was got up, in which the musicians assisted, and Messrs. Seanor, Ledgard, Marshall, H. Lunn, Butterick, Morton, Goodall and others gave addresses or readings, whereby an agreeable evening was enjoyed.

It was announced that, should weather permit, the usual festivities and amusements would take place in the cricket field this evening.

ROTHWELL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

In common with the Wesleyan school, the friends, teachers and scholars connected with the Church Schools were greatly disappointed by reason of the unfavourable weather of Wednesday. Having assembled at the schools by two o'clock, they had to wait till nearly three before the rain had so far cleared off, as to allow the procession walking to Church, where a children's service was held. The Rev. A. J. Irvin preached a short sermon, and the anniversary hymns were sung.

Shortly after four o'clock, the procession returned to the schools, when a bountiful tea was provided by the kindness of teachers and other friends. Tea being finished, a large number of books and other presents were given to such scholars as had commended themselves by good conduct and regular attendance. At six o'clock the Rothwell Brass Band preceded the procession down to the Vicar's field, when notwithstanding the rain and discomfort, the company managed to enjoy themselves with the usual amusements.

In our next week's issue we hope to be able to give a report of the trip to Chatsworth.

ROBBERY AT OULTON

On Tuesday evening after 10 o'clock some person or persons broke into the house of Mr. Robert Jordan, bootmaker, Oulton; and stole therefrom 16 pairs of boots, and some eatables. The back window, looking into the Cricket Field, had been opened, and the thief had evidently taken his time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

THE PROPOSED NEW COAL DEPOT.

DEAR SIR,—My excuse for troubling you again is because no one else does so. Have you only one Ignoramus in Rothwell? I hope there are more like him; not much ignoramus about him. I trust next time he will give his proper name. Public opinion here is that my last remarks will not be turned to account; I expected that, but, sir, I can assure you that I don't write for writing's sake, I intend having the reforms made, in some shape or other. What the rate-payers are thinking of, not to go into the road question, I am at a loss to understand;—is it of no importance. I tell you that the Board have as much right to expect us to pay for repairing their private as to ask us to subscribe to repair a road which is not equalled in England for traffic. Please notice all other roads outside Leeds borough, and you will find to add them together the amount of traffic will not come up to Wakefield road, and where is there another road which is so near the centre of Leeds, which Leeds does not repair? I think it is now time this state of things should be remedied. The tram lines are no new invention; I have been talking about it for over 10 years. Now I ask for your assistance in print, as talking appears to be of no avail. It is not my intention to pull the Board to pieces, as some imagine, but to advise and help one another,—which should be the motto of every man.

A few days after I wrote you last, I saw a better and more important route for the coal depot, which ought to be at Thwaite Gate; then all the roads will be in the Leeds district. This week, I was talking to a friend on this matter, and he said, we rate-payers must be a lot of blind men that we cannot see we are paying unnecessary expenses in roads, when, for a mere trifle be would make a junction with the rails at Cinder Ovens, continue them on the side of Pontefract road as quick as possible, and come on to the old bar house, there have the depot, and work on to the tram lines to carry the coals to—where? Why, to every part of Leeds during the night. At the present time the field opposite to Stourton is for sale. and can be got cheap. Buy it all— build or sell for buildings the front to the road, let the lines run at the back run a line into the Forge to supply and receive produce on to the railway, supply boats at the ferry-boat for up district which is a mile nearer than the one now in use: have the entire supply of coals all over Leeds and district, when we get steam on the trams (which will come, and I may say receive other merchandise for the railway. A line would be welcomed to the Sewage Works at Knostrop to receive the manure for all parts of the world, and I dont hesitate to say many other benefits will suggest themselves if the depot is made; surely these cannot fail to be inducements. I also think the land (if the benefits are pointed out) might be procured from Lord Stourton at a very cheap rate, and no doubt he would assist otherwise. Now, if the depot is not made by us at once the land may be sold (which will be valuable some day), and another company may cross the river and take our place; then who gets the future coal trade of Leeds. If Messrs Charlesworth dont feel disposed to partake of these profits, why cannot we ratepayers do it? We are paying £1400 a year for roads, and we can buy the land and pay all costs in four years: in fact, a better prospect for a private company never was projected Anyhow, something must be done and done at once to save expense, and I trust that my remarks will cause some discussion on this most important subject

I cannot understand why the sinks on our estate have not been all connected, we have now been paying Leeds one month's charges, why were not all notices given out at one time, and where notices have been delivered, not attended to: they say 14 days is the limit, if I made a byelaw, I would adhere to it

We have got the crossing at Thwaite Gate paved, but it would do your eyes good to see it; it's hollow instead of being round, and what water comes off Wakefield Road has to cross, and how the water is going to get away from Mr. Parker'sgate I cannot tell. Some of our portion is 12in. too low, who's to blame? Mr. Nobody! I see in your report of last Board meeting Mr Horn has written a letter on the height of the paving, and what do you think? The Board has seen it! Here a man writes a letter when it affects one, and he is attended to; another man's letter affecting thousands, and it is not noticed. Ah! but you say I did not write the Board. I admit that, but I have written the Board before time, and still the same. I dont intend to write them again: but to you, if you will kindly insert in your valuable and widely circulated paper. Mr. Horn's complaint is to be looked into and remedied how is that? Is there no one can tell him a few loads of ashes will do the needful. I have often told his men so, and have helped his horses out frequently. Is the highway to give way for a bye road? I think not.

The street behind the Board School wants the main drain in; the Board says the School is to pay one half and owners the other half, how is this? will anyone explain? Are some streets to be put on to the rates and others to be called private? Should you or any of your numerous readers not fully understand my views, I shall be glad to further explain,

I am, yours truly.
C. MIDGLEY.

Stourton, July 2nd. 1879.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure"—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three graduated obliques—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
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FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

CRICKET

LOFTHOUSE v. ROTHWELL

This match, in which considerable local interest is taken, was played on the Rothwell Cricket ground on Saturday afternoon last. Lofthouse having won the toss, sent in Seth Ward and Moses Lunn. The bowling was commenced by Whiteley and C. Tiffany. The ground being lively, and the high wind rendering bowling difficult, 25 runs were scored before the two first batsmen were parted. Idle joined Ward and was clean bowled by Tiffany the first ball (2 wickets for 25). France succeded Idle and a stand was made for some time. A change in the bowling was now made, Irvin going on (in place of Whiteley) with lobs. In Irvin's third over Ward (who had played a careful innings for 19) was bowled. Tiffany was then changed for King, who in his first over bowled Lee. Nothing worthy of notice in the batting occurred during the remainder of the innings which closed for 82. With the exception of Ward, Lunn, and France, none of the batsmen made any stand. The fielding of Waterhouse was much admired and frequently applauded.

The Rothwell innings was commenced by Irvin and W. M. Wood to the bowling of J. Charlesworth and Atkinson. Wood was bowled by Atkinson without scoring when Irvin was joined by A. Fowler who only scored 1 when he was clean bowled by the same bowler. King took the vacant place and he, after a good hit (for only 2 however) and a single, fell to a ball from Charlesworth. Tiffany now came in and a good stand was hoped for but Irvin was well caught at cover point after a carefully played innings of 11, by Ward, whose fielding throughout the innings, was excellent. Whiteley then came to the wicket and some rapid scoring took place. Some very loose fielding and wild running now occurred and C. Tiffany unfortunately was run out having scored 6 very quickly. T. Dobson who followed was given out leg before wicket, and Whiteley, who scored 7, fell to a ball from Atkinson, who was bowling well. A. Tiffany rapidly scored 12 and the innings closed for 65, leaving Lofthouse the winners by 17 runs The longstopping for the Lofthouse Eleven was very bad, the number of byes and leg byes being 19. Appended is the full score.—

LOFTHOUSE	
S. Ward, b Irvin	19
M. Lunn, b Tiffany	15
W. Idle, b Tiffany	0
A. France, b Whiteley	22
A. Atkinson, b King	11
J. H Lee b King	3
W. Charlesworth, b Whitley	0
W. Atkinson, b King	1
J. Armitage, b King	0
J. Parker, c Wood b Whiteley	4
J. Charlesworth, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	82
ROTHWELL	
Rev. A. J. Irvin, c Ward b Atkinson	11
W. M. Wood, b Atkinson	0
A. Fowler, b Atkinson	1
Rev. H. S. King, b Charlesworth	3
C. Tiffany, run out	6
R. Whiteley, b Atkinson	7
T. Dobson, lbw b Atkinson	4
G. Gibson, b Atkinson	0
A. Tiffany, b Atkinson	12
W. H. Waterhouse, b Atkinson	0
J. Taylor, not out	0
Extras	21
Total	65

OULTON HALL v CASTLEFORD WHITE ROSE

OULTON HALL	
R. Harrand, b Cocker	2
J. Cockerham, b Cocker	0
B. Jowett, b Cocker	4
T. Russel, b Cocker	4
G. M. Abbey, b Cocker	0
J. W. Chadwick, b Ethell	3
J. Saxton, b Ethell	10
D. Chadwick, c Beaton b Ethell	13
W. Ingham, run out	1
W. Owen, c Beaton b Ethell	2
A. Mallendar, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	44
CASTLEFORD WHITE ROSE	
D. Hommen, b Saxton	4
F. Wild, b Chadwick	3
J. Ethell, b Saxton	1
G. Beaton, c Owen b Saxton	5
W. Ethell, b Saxton	0
J. Cocker, c Mallendar b Chadwick	0
C. Atkinson, b Chadwick	0
T. Peckett, b Saxton	1
A. Threadgold b Saxton	0
J. Child, not out	0
J. Barker, b Saxton	0
Extras	3
Total	17

ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN v LOFTHOUSE 2nd ELEVEN

This match was played at Lofthouse last Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Rothwell. This is the first time that our 2nd Eleven have had the honour to overcome their Lofthouse opponents. For the last five years matches have been arranged between these clubs, only to end with one result. It is, however, encouraging to know, that at last they have been able to secure a decided victory. Rothwell won the toss and sent in their opponents, Newbould and Noble going to the wickets, against the bowling of Batty and Green. Both men played careful, 2 runs only being obtained from the first three overs, Noble then hit Green to leg for 4, but he was soon after run out (1 for 8.) Dews now partnered Newbould, but after scoring 3 was well caught by Ellis at square leg, (2 for 12.) Whittlestone the next man was bowled by Horner (3 for 17,) Colley now joined Newbould, who however, was soon after bowled by Batty.

Colley soon followed, his stumps being disarranged by the same bowler. (5 for 21.) No headway could be made against the bowling, Horner having displaced Green, who was evidently not in his usual form. The remaining batters slowly rose the score to 30. The bowling of A. Batty was remarkable, as will be seen from the analysis.

It was now the Rothwellians turn to handle the willow, Rawling and Cripps going to the wickets against the bowling of Newbould and Blackburn. After 6 had been scored, Rawling was bowled by Newbould for 4. Ellis filled the vacant place but did not remain long, being caught by Newton, (2 for 12). Brears now joined Cripps and some steady play followed runs came slowly, being chiefly singles. Cripps then let out at one of Blackburn's, and was caught by Newton at long off. Green came in next but after obtaining five singles he returned, being caught by Nunns (4 for 24) Brears, who up to this time had been batting very carefully was now joined by Wilson, and by steady play the score was rattled off. The batters let out freely, especially Brears who soon added 26 to his credit, when he was caught in the slips On returning to the Pavilion he was well applauded. The remaining batters did good service, especially Fowler who obtained 20 not out.

LOFTHOUSE	
J. Newbould, b Batty	2
J. Noble, run out	5
G. Dews, c Ellis b Batty	3
W. Whittlestone b Horner	3
B. Colley, b Horner	0
H. Noble b Batty	4
W. Chadwick, run out	0
J. Blackburn, c Green b Batty	3
S. Nunns, b Batty	0
A. Newton, b Horner	5
J. Newill, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	30
ROTHWELL 2nd	
T. T. Rawling, b Newbould	4
A. Cripps, c Newton b Newbould	5
Z. Ellis, c Newton b Blackburn	4
W. Brears, c Blackburn b Nunns	26
F. Green, c Nunns b Blackburn	5
G. Wilson, b Blackburn	7
T. Newton, c Newton b Nunns	4
A. Batty, c Whittlestone b Nunns	6
C. Horner, run out	16
C. Fowler, not out	20
W. Wright, run out	10
Extras	7
Total	114

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 63 to 68.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—A BRIDAL GROUP of the Royal Family and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Most magnificent Court Dresses from the late Exhibition. The Late Shere Ali; a Group of the principal Indian Tributary Princes; Portrait Model representing Peace, the Banner-cross Murderer, disguised as Mr. Thompson, of Blackheath, and also as he appeared in convict dress on his trial, taken from life, added to the Chamber of Horrors.—Admission 1s. Extra rooms 6d. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

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JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER. For the TOILET and NURSERY. Universally admired for its Purity and Exquisite Fragrance. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. CERTIFICATES of EFFICIENCY and PURITY From the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames-street, London, and in future will be issued with every packet.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

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JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.
Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cent. below shopkeepers' prices.
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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
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CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st. v. Wakefield, on Saturday, July 19th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves

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Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
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"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

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ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

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The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

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FAMILY GROCERS,
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PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

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WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

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PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
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ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
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BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
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Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD
LEEDS
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.
GENERAL DEALER,
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

ROTHWELL FLORAL, HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, on Monday, August 18th, 1879. Schedules and Entry Forms post free on application.
THOS. WORMALD, Sec.
Rothwell, near Leeds.

Rothwell Times.
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879

OULTON-WITH-WOODLESFORD BOARD SCHOOLS. MEMORIAL STONE LAYING.

Considerable interest was manifested on Wednesday in Woodlesford on the occasion of laying the memorial stone of Board Schools under the above Board.

Favoured with fine weather, the proceedings passed off most successfully, the ceremony lasting about an hour.

The building is being erected in Stocking Lane, in a most eligible and healthy site, and will consist of three separate school rooms, to each of which is attached a class room; each department is calculated for about 100 children, boys, girls and infants, altogether 300 scholars. The material for the outer walls is pitch faced Idle stone, brick being used for the inner walls and partitions. A master's house is also being erected in the same plot, while a room intended as a cooking kitchen is included in the plan. The cost of the land was £883 and the building are estimated at £3116. The contractors are as follow:—Mason Work—Appleyard Bros., Bramley, £1843; Joiner Work—W. Beckwith, Castleford. £600; Plumbing and Glazing—J. Lindley, Leeds; Plastering—Knowles Leeds; Slating—Hill & Nelson, Bradford; Painting—A. & G. Barker, Rothwell; Mr. C. S. Nelson being the Architect.

The proceedings on Wednesday commenced at 3. 30. with a short religous service, the children attending the temporary school being accommodated on a platform, and assisting in the hymns &c., After singing and prayer led by the Rev. A. J. Irvin B.A., vicar of Woodlesford and chairman of the Board, Mr. W. Mason in few well-chosen and happy sentences, expressed his pleasure on behalf of the members of the Board and contractors, in presenting to Mr. Irvin, an elegant silver trowel, hoping he would ever have pleasant remembrance of the day Mr. Irvin having spread the mortar, the memorial stone was lowered and fixed in its place; after which, a neatly carved mallet was presented by Mr. C. Nelson, the architect, and the customary taps having been given on the stone, the chairman repeated the words, "I lay this memorial stone, in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost Amen." The second hymn was then sung and the religious service concluded.

The Rev. A. J. Irvin then addressed the assembly, offering his congratulations that after an existence of eighteen months the Board had now commenced the building of new schools for Woodlesford. He then stated that in the bottle placed under the stone was a document setting forth the resolutions come to by the Board, a copy of this day's service, *Leeds Mercury*, and several coins, and a card of the Woodlesford cricket club. Referring to the meetings of the Board, Mr. Irvin thanked the other members for their courtesy, and while he could not say they had always been unanimous in their opinions, they had each at heart the best interests of the ratepayers. There was great need of a school at Woodlesford, and while he could not say that a Board School was a school after his own heart, yet as it was agreeable to the ratepayers, it should be his wish and object to carry out their desire.

He said there would be separate schools with class room to each for boys, girls, and infants; and a room set apart for teaching cooking. Complimenting the present teacher on the sewing of the little ones, Mr. Irvin impressed the great importance of sewing lessons. He hoped a night school would be established, and also that a branch of the Penny Savings Bank would be opened. The appropriateness of commencing the ceremony with a religious service was dwelt upon as a happy omen, he, holding that although the schools were erected for a secular purpose, all teaching was to some extent sacred. He also took it as a sign that when the time came for deciding the question of Bible knowledge, the Holy Scriptures would be used in the schools, and urged the parents to send the children in good time, so as to take part in the religious instruction. The Rev. gentleman concluded with the hope that the effect of the School Board's work would be to bring happiness and comfort to every heart and home in the parish.

Mr. Taylor, congratulated the ratepayers on securing so eligible a site for their schools which were central without being too public. After giving the statistics as to accommodation and cost, he felt that the erection of these schools would meet a long felt want in Woodlesford, and hoped the instruction given in the schools would fit the children to discharge the duties devolving upon them in after life. He agreed with the chairman that religious instruction should be given in these schools, though possibly if they came to details, they might not see alike. He would be sorry if the great truths of religion were not taught, but there should be no dogmatic teaching. He trusted that when a new Board was elected for the district it would be chosen on the same fair principles as the present one; if there was any alteration, as the Church and Dissent were already represented, he would have some member unconnected with any religous denomination.

Mr. Mason said he was glad to have an opportunity of joining the chairman and Mr. Taylor as to what should be taught in these schools. While erected for secular education yet he would be sorry if the truths of the Bible were shut out. They should teach the broad truths of the Bible without any dogmas, and he was sure no person would take advantage to use a public institution for sectarian purposes. Quoting various statistics, the astonishing advance of education was pointed out, showing that scarcely more than half the children were provided for in 1869, while accommodation is now made for nearly every child in the kingdom. He trusted parents would support the teachers, and send their children regularly and cleanly to the schools which would shortly be opened.

The proceedings were then concluded.

Tea was provided for the scholars in the temporary school-room at five o'clock, by the kindness of the members of the Board.

The inscription on the stone is as follows:
Oulton-with Woodlesford School Board.
This stone was laid by the
REV. A. J. E. IRVIN, B.A.
Chairman of the Board,
July 17th, 1879.

W. Mason, V.C.	H. Bentley
J. Jackson	B. Taylor
C. S. Nelson, Architect.	R. J. Smith, Clerk.

PROPERTY SALES IN ROTHWELL

Not more than twelve years ago, it was necessary to go to Leeds for many articles, but now country drapers, grocers, shoemakers and others can compete with the city tradesmen in price and quality; since then new industries have been introduced, and any class of printing can be executed at the Rothwell Steam Printing Works; later still the important function of auctioneer has been undertaken by Mr. Lunn, and while he has frequently been engaged in disposing of furniture and other articles, he has only once previously had the opportunity of putting up property for sale in this district.

On Wednesday evening, at the Black Bull Inn, Mr. Lunn made his first appearance in Rothwell, as auctioneer for the sale of property, and earned on all sides the approval of his auditors; maintaining the good temper of his company by his original hits and witty sayings, and securing for his clients what may be considered very respectable prices.

The first lot offered by the executors of the late Mr. Adam Goldthorpe, was the old Wesleyan Schoolroom, in Swithen's St., now made into a dwelling-house, shop and warehouse, which, from £60 rose to £113, when it was withdrawn. Goldthorpe's second lot consisted of a field on the Leeds and Wakefield road, containing 828 yards, which was sold to Mr. W. Hargreaves at 2s. per yard.

The other portion of the sale consisted of two lots of old property, formerly belonging to Mr. J. B. Acomb, at the Shaw Fold and the Mill Dam. The first lot was five cottages for which only £60 was offered, and it was withdrawn. The second lot, near the Mill Dam, consisted of four cottages in much better repair and position; the bids rose from £50 to 156, when they were knocked down to Mr. Joseph Stead. The first lot was again put up, and gradually rose from £60 to £87, when Mr. John Dobson was declared the purchaser. Mr. J. G. Turner was the solicitor for this property.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

EXCURSION TO CHATSWORTH AND MATLOCK.

On Thursday the 10th, about seventy of the teachers and friends connected with the Rothwell Parish Church Sunday Schools had their Annual Picnic. This year they availed themselves of one of Cook's excursions to Chatsworth and Matlock.

In Rothwell, the early morning did not look too promising. The train left Woodlesford at 7.40. a.m., and as we journeyed southwards, we appeared to be coming gradually to one of those countries where the sun sometimes shines; this in itself, was no small treat, and right heartily was "Old Sol" greeted by several who have had little of his company for the last few months. We will pass over many interesting points which were noticed on the way, just however, mentioning the 'spiral steeple' at Chesterfield, which is certainly a great curiosity of architecture.

Leaving the main line at Ambergate, we turned into a most lovely valley, and soon reached Matlock, but as this was not our present destination, we travelled on a few miles further, and came to Rowsley. On getting outside the station, we were assailed by a powerful body of car drivers, anxious to do us a kindness in the shape of a ride to the 'House'. Many of us availed ourselves of the generosity of these hospitable natives, and we soon came in sight of the splendid mansion we had come to visit. Passing over the preliminary business of getting through the gates, &c., we crossed the Quadrangle and entered a door on the opposite side where we consigned ourselves to the leadership of a female domestic of the house, who was to see us round. It would be absolutely impossible for us to describe here, one thousandth part of what we saw; we found ourselves surrounded on every side by the utmost grandeur; painted ceilings and walls of the highest art became too numerous to notice, each suite of rooms revealed new branches in painting, carving, marble work, sculpture, &c., every branch of art apparently endeavouring to excel the others in magnificence and perfection. Leaving the beauties of art, we were handed over to a gardener who escorted us over the grounds to shew us the beauties of nature: of course, there came the numberless flower beds, lawns, beautifully trained hedges and trees; and we must not forget to mention the fernery, in which stands an artificial willow with hundreds of water jets, the aim of the knowing ones is to beguile the innocents into the enclosure, the guide lends himself a party to the plot, and as soon as the bumpkins are fairly inside, the whole cascade is turned on, and—well! it is needless to say that they do not waste many minutes in trying to appear brave.

The next object of note is the monstre glass house from which Sir Joseph Paxton took his idea of the Crystal Palace: here we see the vegetation of the tropics, giant ferns, palms, &c., in all their natural grandeur and beauty. We must, however, leave Chatsworth, and look quick, too, or our benevolent car-driver will not be able to reach the station in time for the train which is to convey us to Matlock. We, however, manage it, and shortly find ourselves in the streets of an extremely pretty watering-place. Well! what is there to see here? What's yon in the distance? A troop of cavalry? Ah, no! on coming nearer we find it is only a troop of donkey boys. Well, here goes; what's the odds, we've come to enjoy ourselves, so of course we must have donkeys; and the next minute sees us off.

"How fair arrayed
They file from off the donkey stand,
And sweep so gallant by,
With bridle and mane held fast in hand,
Or all their arms out stretching high;
St George himself might waken from the dead
To see fair England's riders fly."

The tall and thin with their legs dangling behind, the stouter ones experiencing the various horrors of donkey shaking, ladies and gentlemen all gallantly mounted. Alas! one of the steeds is becoming restive, and the fair rider is placed in imminent peril,—the whole street is screaming, whether with terror or laughter I'll leave you to judge,—the young lady is thrown violently to the ground, but she vehemently declares she is not hurt, and to prove the assertion she remounts and proceeds right manfully on her journey without further mishap. Arrangements were made for tea at five p.m., and as it is only three we start off for the "Royal Cumberland Cavern." On our way up we are met by a woman at a gate who gives us a ticket and swindles us out of sixpence each. We are then armed with a candlestick, and proceed into the mouth of the cave. On and on we go in single file, cracking jokes, blowing each other's candles out, or anything to break the monotony of a walk between two stone walls about a foot apart and four feet high. We pass various underground wonders, such as "The Harpsichord," "The Long Gallery," "The Queen's Palace," &c.; we at last reached the lowest point, 330 feet below the surface, the guide took a select few to see other wonders, but the majority under the leadership of our noble selves returned to seek daylight.

"Our hand still held the burning brand,
Our clothes were smeared with dirt and sand.

A jolly good wash and a comfortable tea made new creatures of us, and after another hour of walking and boating we once more sought the railway, laden with ferns, Derbyshire spar, and all manner of trophies. I may scarcely add that a more enjoyable day we never spent.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, CARLTON.

On Sunday last two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Bootland, in connection with the above, to good congregations; the children singing their hymns and anthems in a very creditable manner under the leadership of Mr. G. Wilson On Monday, the teachers, scholars and friends sang at several places in the village, after which the usual tea was held, to which a good number sat down. After tea the children and friends spent the evening in a field kindly lent by Mr. A. Furness.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 43 to 48.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE AND CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Seidlitz and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Aerated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 15s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 19, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—A BRIDAL GROUP of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Most magnificent Court Dresses from the Paris Exhibition. The late Shere Ali; a Group of the principal Indian Tributary Princes; Portrait Model representing Peace, the Banner-cross Murderer, disguised as Mr. Thompson, of Blackheath, and also as he appeared in convict dress on his trial, taken from life, added to the Chamber of Horrors.—Admission 1s. Extra rooms 6d. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Beautifying, purifying. It is elegantly white and the purest of soaps, not making the water dark, brown, or green, like coloured soaps. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, M.R.C.S.* "Permit me to add my testimony to the value of the Milk and Sulphur Soap."—*A. W. Postans, F.C.S.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists and perfumers. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford Street, London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

CLEANLINESS.—
NIXEY'S REFINED
BLACK LEAD.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S
VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER.
For the TOILET and NURSERY.
Universally admired for its Purity and Exquisite Fragrance,
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
CERTIFICATES of EFFICIENCY and PURITY
From the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames-street, London, and in future will be issued with every packet.

CRICKET

ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN v. WOODLESFORD 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Rothwell on Saturday and ended in a victory for Rothwell.

ROTHWELL 2nd	
J. Rawson, b Burley	3
Z. Ellis, b Wright	27
A. Cripps, run out	22
W. Richardson, b Wright	7
J. Wade, b Tular	8
H. Chapman, b Wright	0
I. Bedford, run out	11
F. Green, not out	26
J. Verity, b Tular	1
G. Wilson, b Tular	0
H. Bennett, c Nettleton b Inman	5
Extras	20
Total	130

WOODLESFORD 2nd	
S. Inman, b Green	4
E. Denison, b Green	1
F. Nettleton, b Green	0
S. Wright b Z. Ellis	0
E. Tular, b Green	0
G. Boys, b Bennett	2
W. Burley, b Green	4
S. Denison, b Ellis	0
W. Bentley, c Ellis b Green	12
J. Hoyle, b Bennett	1
H. Hughes, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	28

CARLTON v OULTON BREWERY

On Saturday last on the ground of the latter and ended in a draw greatly in favour of the former

CARLTON	
A. Beeton, b Prime	15
A. Newton, b Hirst	16
A. Kendrew, b Hirst	12
B. Brown, c Prime b Hewitt	2
W. Denton, l b w b Hewitt	1
J. Ward, b Hewitt	3
A. Charlesworth, not out	18
T. Priestley, c Thompson b Hewitt	0
E. Nunns, b Hewitt	0
E. Brummill, b Hewitt	0
Extras	5
Total	72

OULTON BREWERY	
H. B. West, c Thompson b Beeton	5
Buckley, b Nunns	1
Tillotson, b Kendrew	8
Wooler, b Nunns	2
Prime, c Beeton b Nunns	0
Hirst, c Ward b Nunns	26
Smith, c Brown b Kendrew	0
Hewitt, run out	1
Jellyman, b Nunns	4
Thompson, not out	0
Lee, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	51

LOFTHOUSE v. HANGING HEATON

Played at Hanging Heaton on Saturday last.

LOFTHOUSE	
M. Lunn, b Woffenden	57
S. Wart, c Woffenden b Lister	7
J. Charlesworth, b Woffenden	10
J. Armitage, run out	5
A. France, c Bailey b Baxter	13
G. Dews, c Senior b Sykes	16
A. Atkinson, st Banks b Baxter	9
E. Goldthorpe, c Banks b Baxter	5
W. Idle, b Woffenden	3
W. Armitage, b Woffenden	0
W. Atkinson, not out	1
Extras	22
Total	148

HANGING HEATON	
B. Senior, not out	18
C. Banks, b Atkinson	1
B. Sykes, b Atkinson	10
J. W. Baxter, b W. Atkinson	2
Extras	5
Total for 3 wickets	36

LOFTHOUSE 2nd ELEVEN v. HANGING HEATON 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Lofthouse on Saturday last

LOFTHOUSE 2nd	
W. Chadwick, b Lawford	6
W. Horner c Stockwell b Lawford	4
T. W. Crawford, c Pickles b Lawford	1
B. Colley, c Senior b Smith	24
J. W. Blackburn, b Pickles	8
J. Newbould, b Pickles	6
H. Noble, run out	3
J. Noble c Brown b Pickles	11
J. Newell, b Pickles	0
T. Ward, not out	3
W. Dews, b Smith	0
Extras	6
Total	72

HANGING HEATON 2nd	
H. Stockwell, c Horner b Blackburn	3
H. Brier, c Blackburn b Newbould	2
C. Rayner, b Newbould	9
J. [illegible], b Crawford	2
M. Senior, b Newbould	0
J. H. Smith, run out	1
J. Lawford, run out	7
J. Boothroyd, b Newbould	9
S. Boothroyd, b Newbould	0
C. H. Pickles [illegible]	4
W. Lyle, [illegible]	
Extras	3
Total for 9 wickets	50

Next week will be published "A Visit to Windsor Castle," by C. Gibson, London.

Printing of all descriptions
done cheaply and well at
A. MARSHALL & CO.'S, ROTHWELL

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, from £5, carriage paid. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices from John W. Legge, Sculptor, Aberdeen.

PRESENTS. BARNARD'S PRIZE MEDAL Bassinets, Music & Dressing Stands. Illustrated list of B. Barnard, Patentee, 107, St. Paul's Rd., Highbury, London.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, REGISTRATION of DESIGNS and TRADE MARKS. Hughes & Son, 123, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. The "Patent Laws of all Nations," by E. J. Hughes, Price 2/6 by post 2/8, now ready.

Just Published, Price 4s.6d., to be had of all Booksellers. RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, loss of voice, &c.) and their specific Cure By Dr. Churchill's methods, from the Dutch and other sources. J. W. Kolckmann, 2, Langham Place, London, W.

EVERY ONE LIKES CUSTARD.—Send 7 stamps to FREEMAN & HILDYARD, Dover Rd. Boro', London, for six penny packets Freeman's CUSTARD POWDER. Each packet makes pint delicious custard without eggs.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE, Purify the Blood. Cleanse the System. Go to the root of disease. Cured thousands. Established over 50 years.

UNDYED Cloth, plain & fancy patterns can be had by the yard. Harris Jones & Co., 119, Oxford St. London.

ROYALTY and GREATNESS. Six beautiful Portraits, in Chromo-Lithography, Embossed, of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, Prince and Princess of Wales, Earl of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone. Each of the Series equal to a 3-Coloured Photograph. Price for the Six Complete, Fourpence. Of all Stationers and Picture Dealers, or post free for 5 Stamps from the Publisher, Raphael Tuck, 177, City Rd. London.

THE "GLYCERINE DIP,"
FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS,
A Certain Preventive and Cure of Scab, Destructive to Ticks, Lice, and all Parasites infesting the Skins of Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals. Its emollient and Stimulating Properties greatly Promote the Growth of the Wool, and being a Powerful disinfectant it arrests the spread of Contagious Diseases. Sold by Agents in every market town. Price 6d. per pound. Sole Manufacturers and Exporters,
(for Hastwicke, Guerin & Co.),
TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LINCOLN.

CHURNING MADE EASY!
TOMLINSON & Co's BUTTER POWDER
BRINGS the Butter Quickly, Removes all unpleasant flavour of Turnips, Cake, Mangolds, Wild Garlic, Dead Leaves, &c., Increases the Quantity and Improves the Quality of Butter, so that Farmers and Dairymen may insure Good, Firm and Sweet Butter all the Year Round. Sold in Boxes, 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. each, by Chemists and Grocers. Sole Manufacturers,
TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LINCOLN.

THE "GRANULAR BROWNING."
(REGISTERED TRADE MARK.)
SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
It imparts a Rich Colour and Superior Flavour to the Gravies of Roast Meats, Chops, Steaks, Cutlets, Chicken and Game Gravies, Hashes, Stews, Soups, Broths, Beef Tea, etc. Sold in Bottles, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Chemists, Grocers, and Italian Warehousemen. Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Lincoln.

THE ORIGINAL
"LUDDINGTON'S OILS,"
THE CELEBRATED
HORSE, SHEEP, & CATTLE MEDICINE
(REGISTERED).
STANDS UNRIVALLED as a Safe, Effectual, and Speedy REMEDY for COLIC, GRIPES AND GRAVEL IN HORSES, DIARRHŒA OR SCOUR IN CALVES, SHEEP, OR LAMBS, and is invaluable in cases of DIFFICULT LAMBING, FOALING, AND CALVING. It being a sure PREVENTIVE of PAINING, &c. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, 2s. 6d. and 5s. each. Sole Manufacturers and Exporters, (for the Proprietor),—
TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Chemists, Lincoln.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. Clarke, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, Barclay & Sons London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST AND THE MOST STYLISH DRESS GOODS
JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices. 20 per cend. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit. Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths. All the leading styles in Coating, Trousering, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price. Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE.—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st, v. Upper Armley on Saturday. July 26th at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d. at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME).
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.
GENERAL DEALER.
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture.
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £15 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

ROTHWELL FLORAL, HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, on Monday, August 18th, 1879. Schedules and Entry Forms post free on application.
THOS. WORMALD, Sec
Rothwell, near Leeds.

JAMES HOPTON,
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
SALES UNDERTAKEN. &c.

CARLTON, NR. WAKEFIELD.

MR. JAMES HOPTON has received instructions from MR. JOSEPH ARUNDALE, Family Grocer and General Dealer, (who is removing to his newly-erected and commodious Premises in Town Street, Carlton,) to SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, July 28th, 1879, a large number of articles being a portion of his Stock-in-trade. For further particulars, see Bills. Sale at one o'clock
Auctioneer's office, Carlton Lane, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879

LOCAL BOARD MEETING.

The fortnightly meeting of the Rothwell Local Board was held on Monday evening present—Messrs. W. Hargreaves (chairman) Smith, J. Hargreaves, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome and the Clerk, Treasurer and Inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read, the medical officer's report was read by Mr. Blyth. Only one death has been registered during the past few weeks, and that was an infant living only two hours: consequently we may say that there has been no death from *disease* in the whole district, for the last four weeks; this is very satisfactory, as in the corresponding time of last year, 11 deaths were registered. We may therefore conclude that the district generally, is at the present time in a very healthy state; this is attributed in some measure to the *continued* low temperature, and the absence of fruit, especially of unsound fruit, which is a frequent source of diarrhœa of a somewhat fatal character amongst young children. 14 birtsh have been registered, (8 boys and 6 girls) as against 13 during the same period in 1878.

There is not, so far as can be ascertained, any zymotic complaint in the district, though fever is prevalent in the surrounding villages. After congratulatibg each other on the very satisfactory report, Mr. Blyth withdrew.

There being some error in the account of the Leeds waterworks, an enquiry was directed to be made.

Mr Hawden complained that the w atr supplied to the houses in his neighbourhood, was quite red and thick, and that they were without that day. The Inspector said it would be the flap valve which was not working properly; a straw would put it out of order, and he would see to it being corrected at once.

Mr. J. Hargreaves repeated his question about the rain from fall pipes of houses being allowed to splash on the causeway and make walking very disagreeable. It appears there is nothing in the bye-laws to enforce the abatement of the nuisance, but it was thought if pointed out to the owners, they would see the propriety of carrying the pipes down, and as far as possible remedying the unpleasantness complained of.

Mr. Bramley pointed out the overgrown state of the hedges in some parts, and suggested that the attention of certain occupiers should be drawn to the matter. The Inspector was authorised to take such action as would be necessary.

It being about time to look after the lighting of the streets, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, that the Clerk ascertain the price per lamp at which gas will be supplied by the Leeds Corporaation and the Rothwell Gas Light Co.

The public works committee were also deputed to visit the district and report if any and what additional lamps should be put down.

Mr. Bramley reported that the Slaughter-houses Committee had met, and had inspected all the slaughter-houses except one, where they could not get in; some had had their places whitewashed, and he believed that all were in a satisfactory condition at present.

The telegraph and lamp posts being now considerably outside the causeway, near the Queen Hotel, Wakefield Road, it was proposed by Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Hawden, that the clerk write the Post Office authorities to remove the posts to a more suitable position, as might be agreed with the Inspector.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

On Friday last, the ordinary meeting of the above Board was held, present: Mr. W. Hargreaves, (chairman) Messrs. Seanor, Jas Hargreaves, Batty, Jewison, and the clerk, treasurer, and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Richardson, the architect, attended respecting the boundary wall on the east side of the Rowthell school site, and it was agreed that he should arrange a give-and-take line with Mr. Farrer.

In accordance with a resolution passed at last meeting, each head teacher had sent in a list of scholars who had allowed their school pence to get behind-hand, and the Board spent two hours in going particularly into each case remitting a few of the most needy persons, and instructing the clerk to obtain the arrears from a number of parents.

The Management Committee finding the Infants department at Rothwell Haigh deficient in teaching power, it was agreed to remove a teacher from the Girls' school to assist Mrs. Dobson.

The holidays are arranged to commence on Friday, August 8th, to Monday, the 25th.

The lists of wants were approved, and the accounts and teachers' salaries ordered to be paid. The trustees of the Wesleyan School-room having offered 10s. for the use of the Board's harmonium, the offer was accepted.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN CHAPEL

The new building now rising in all its goodly proportions, in Butcher Lnne, is progressing most favourably, the walls being up to the sills of the gallery windows, and the foundations of the gallery firmly built into the walls and fixed on the neat ornamental pillars.

Active measures are being taken to make the Bazaar to be held early in October, a grand success.

ROTHWELL BOARD SCHOOLS.

The roofing of the schools is now nearly completed, and we understand the slaters are expected on Monday.

POLICE NEWS

On Monday, George Blackburn was brought up, charged with assaulting Thos. Gillings, of Stourton, at Bullock Lane Pit, and was fined 5s 6d. and £1. 14s. 6d. costs.

Mr. W. H. Jordan was fined 2s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. costs for allowing two horses to stray on Pontefract Road on the 12th inst.

DUCK STEALING—Last Friday, four lads, named W. Fieldhouse, H. Blackburn, C. Wright and J. W. Handforth, were brought up, charged with stealing several ducks from Jordan's farm. The first three were sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment, Handforth being liberated on paying 10s.

ADULTERATED PAREGORIC.

We copy the following from the columns of a contemporary, warning all persons, not chemists; against selling drugs containing poisons.—At the Barnsley Police Court, on June 30th, John Fairclough, of Ardsley, was charged under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, with selling paregoric which was not of the required quality. Superintendent Sykes purchased the article, which on being analysed was found to contain no opium. Fined 5s. and costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.—ED.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

SIR,—Will you allow me, through your columns, to ask the plain question, Why should a memorial be erected to Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey? If it is because he died a soldier's death with our army, then why should there not be monuments erected to every brave soldier who has lost his life in that miserable and luckless Zulu War? In my opinion, more than enough has been done to show national grief at his sad death and sympathy with the most unfortunate lady at Chizlehurst. What has he done for England, to be placed in such a position? He went out to get the French people to talk about him, and not our people. Did not two English-born soldiers die at the same time and place as the Prince? Doubtless these unfortunate men had mothers or wives who grieved as sincerely as the Empress Eugenie, deep as her sorrow may be. I earnestly trust, in common I believe with millions of Liberals throughout England and Scotland, that the proposed memorial in Westminster Abbey will not be carried out. How would the house of Brunswick and the friends of civil and religious liberty have felt if Louis XIV had put up a statue of the Old or Young Pretender in Notre Dame, and that was a century and a half ago Sir, if Englishmen feel wounded to the quick, how must Frenchmen feel? As regards Lieut. Carey, he may possibly have momentarily lost his nerve, as many others might when suddenly set upon by an unknown number of Zulus; but, whatever a court-marshal may judge, I trust that the people of England will see that, should any punishment whatever be deemed necessary none more severe is awarded than would have been had his companion been the least known subaltern or volunteer in the service, instead of rejoicing in the title of Prince Imperial. Yours, &c,
HISTORICUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purfying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

A VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

Early on the morning of Whit-Tuesday last, the weather was anything but cheering in London; however, as the day advanced, the sun shone his brightest at various intervals, and his glorious beams were very much appreciated by myself and two intimate acquaintances, who are no strangers to the Yorkshire village, so widely known by the familiar name of Rothwell.

After waiting for a very long hour, we took tickets at the South Western Railway Terminus, in Waterloo Road, London, for the old and royal town of Windsor, and in 75 minutes we were in sight of the grandest and most magnificent Castle in Europe, the right royal residence of our beloved Queen Victoria.

After a slight refreshment, we ascended a somewhat precipitous hill, on which so firmly stands the world-famed Windsor Castle, "which enjoyeth (says an old English writer) a most delightful prospect round about, for right in front of it, overlooketh a vale lying out far and wide, garnished with cornfields, flourishing meadows deck'd with groves on either side, and watered with the most mild and calm river Thames; behind it arise hills everywhere, neither rough nor over high, attired as it were with woods, and even dedicated by nature to hunting and game."

Windsor is a clean little town, and I learn from an authentic source, that the Saxon kings had a palace in the oldest portion of it, and that Edward the Confessor occasionally kept his court there.

After procuring an order for admittance into the state-rooms at a bookseller's shop close to the Castle, we entered within its walls, through a noble gateway, and were shown by a guide, the horseshoe cloisters and other ancient, yet most interesting buildings which are principally inhabited by the choristers of St. George's Chapel.

On our way towards the state apartments, we looked over a low battlemented wall, upon what was once the moat of the Round Tower; instead of stagnant water, it presents a beautiful garden studded with fruit trees, and the mound from the bottom of the moat to the foot of the famous round tower, is beautifully decked with shrubbery and presents a most charming appearance.

Proceeding through a gateway, whose low portal indicates its antiquity, and whose port cullis was drawn up high over our heads, we found ourselves within a magnificent quadrangle, and approaching a low arched doorway, we gave up the order we had that we had previously received to an official, and began to ascend a staircase whose walls are beautiful by the superb paintings of Reubens, and other well known artists of imperishable fame; having arrived on the top of this staircase which is an art exhibition in itself, we entered with uncovered heads and the "Queen's Audience Chamber" whose high ceiling is splendidly painted by Verrio, a Neapolitan artist.

The walls of a castle would be incomplete without tapestry, but in this chamber and the next one adjoining (the Queen's Presence Chamber) that ancient covering of a wall, is surpassingly beautiful. The first glance at once captivates the eye, and immensely pleases the mind of the observer; the story which this Gobelin tapestry represents, is that of Queen Esther.

The next place of particular interest is the "Guard Room", and between two large guns stands a portion of the mainmast of the ever-to-be-remembered "Victory" with a large hole right through it, which was made by a French cannon ball at the battle of Trafalgar. This historical piece of timber is about six feet high, and is appropriately crowned by a splendid bust of the great English old captain, Admiral Lord Nelson. The walls of this interesting room are tastefully arranged with swords, and muskets, and other instruments of warfare, peculiar to the time that they were in use.

We visit other magnificent apartments and view with wonder and emotion their exquisite adornments, and after casting a long lingering look at the Vandyke room, we pass out into the open air, and after a short walk, we ascend half way up the granite steps, that lead to the famous Round Tower, and rest awhile, for our legs are not so young as they were twenty years ago. Close by our side in the wall is the muzzle of a small gun, which points ominously down this renowned staircase: let us hope that it never fired a shot in its present position.

After ringing with our knuckles, the tuneful bell of Sebastopol, which hangs in an enclosed turret, we reached the battlements, and soon we ascended the wooden steps which led us out to the summit of the highest tower of this remarkable Castle of Windsor.

Oh! for the pen of a Sir Walter Scott, to describe the splendour of the surrounding scenery, which is exceedingly beautiful, and so extensive as to embrace twelve different counties. An amusing military servant of Her Majesty's, explained to us all the principal features in the landscape; the mausoleum of the late Prince Consort, and also that of the Duchess of Kent; the little plain and village of Runnymede, where the Barons forced King John to sign the Magna Charta; the famous Eton College; the Long Walk, which is a straight road three miles in length, and bordered on each side by a double row of stately elms; a little to the right of it, and far away in the distance, is Queen Anne's walk, and as far as the eye can reach, are the hills of Harrow and Hampstead.

How gratifying to an observant mind from this elevated position, to seriously contemplate the works of the Omnipotent Being; how little indeed are the artificial labours of man, in comparison to the natural varieties of a glorious landscape; the winding river, the hills, the vales, the woods, &c., and far away in the horizon the rising and setting sun.

When the amusing and communicative old sergeant had finished his description of the surrounding country, we descended the very numerous steps of the Round Tower, and had a peep over the battlemented wall of the high and commanding terrace, and then walked leisurely to St. George's Chapel.

This splendid structure was begun by Edward the Fourth, and was not finished, until the beginning of the reign of Henry the Eighth. I may venture to say, that this magnificent specimen of architectural skill, alone is worthy of a visit from Yorkshire, or any other part of England. As a devotional edifice it stands unrivalled, and is in far better preservation than Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster.

The roof of St. George's chapel is simply perfect; it is so richly decorated, and is supported on clustered columns which spread out on each side like a fan; the painted windows, (one is a very large one being over the principal entrance) represent in glowing colours, some remarkable subjects in Christian history.

The choir is pre-eminently beautiful, the banners and escutcheons of the Knights of the Garter hang over the richly carved stalls, within which are affixed the armorial bearings of many a nolbe knight, whose imperishable names grace the pages of English History. In this most interesting chapel is a fine toned organ, and within the altar, and beneath Her Majesties private pew, stands a pair of iron gates mode by an artistic blacksmith of Antwerp, one Quentin Matsy's, who was born in the year 1460. There is also a curious oil painting by him in the National Gallery which represents two misers counting their gold.

Here also in this chapel, the visitors very often unconciously tread upon the graves of Edward the fourth, Henry the sixth, Henry the eighth, and also that of the headless and unfortunate King Charles the First, and it is said that a subterranean passage is at the foot of the altar, which communicates with the tomb house of the cemetery of the race of England's Kings.

The monuments are not very numerous, yet some of them are excellent performances of the sculptors art, especially that of Her Majesty's father, and the cenotaph of the Princess Charlotte, which is a remarkable piece of work executed from a solid block of white marble.

There are many, very many reminiscences of the past appertaining to Windsor, which are highly interesting to the visitor and many hours may be spent with advantage in the surrounding parks and villages. Shakespeare has immortalized many places and things in this royal neighbourhood, and I am thoroughly satisfied that I and my two friends returned to London, much the better for our inspection of the noble Castle of Windsor.

Romantic tales, and songs have told,
Of Thee, Oh! Windsor Castle old,
Of noble kings, and steel clad knights,
Of tournaments, and sanguine fights,
Of turret, tower, and massive keep,
Of battlements, and dungeons deep,
Of pondrous rings, on columns round,
And clanking chains, with prisoners bound;
Of moat chok'd up with tall rank weeds,
And drawyridge lower'd for prancing steeds,
Of archer bold with cloth yard shaft,
And rosy wine from flagons quaff'd,
Of royal huntsmen richly dress'd
And noble deer with hounds "hard pressed;"
Of "Herne the hunter" who, tis said,
Had two great horns grown on his head;
Of all these things, and many more,
Romancing writers by the score,
Have oft in song and tale extoll'd
The beauties of this castle old;
Yet none admire it, with mind more fervent
Than I, dear Editor your humble servant.

C. GIBSON LONDON.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER-GELDART.—On the 14th instant, at Holy Trinity Church, Preston, by the Rev. R. Thistlethwaite, vicar, Robert Bussey Walker, late of Rothwell to Margaret, daughter of Matthew Geldart, of Preston.

DEATHS.

NAYLER.—On the 21st inst., Mary, daughter of W. and M. A. Nayler, of Oulton, aged 7 weeks

HARRISON.—On the 23rd inst., Mary Harrison, of Rothwell, aged 69 years.

CRICKET

CARLTON 2nd ELEVEN v. WHITEHOUSE St. HUNSLET

Played at Carlton on Saturday last and was won by the home team.

CARLTON	
E. Wilson,	0
T. Priestley,	3
B. Brown, (Sen.)	0
T. Brown,	2
G. Todd,	8
E. Nunns,	0
B. Brown, (Jun)	0
S. Nunns,	2
E. Brummill	6
Substitute	0
Substitute	0
Extras	15
Total	36

WHITEHOUSE St HUNSLET	
J. Ingmalls,	6
J. Rayner,	5
J. Prince,	0
J. Oliver,	3
W. Ingmalls,	1
T. Dancer,	0
T. Sheard,	0
W. Walker,	0
H. Ingmalls,	1
W. Holmes,	0
A. Bashop,	0
Extras	5
Total	21

ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN v. WAKEFIELD PARISH CHURCH 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Wakefield on Saturday and resulted in a draw.

ROTHWELL	
Z. Ellis, c Forrester b Fordham	17
F. Green, b Russell	27
W. Brears, c Fordham b Russell	5
W. Newbould, b Fordham	1
G. Wilson, b Fordham	0
A. Batty, b Fordham	0
C. Horner, c Speight b Fordham	0
H. Bennett, b Russell	0
H. Hobson, b Fordham	1
A. Clayton, b Russell	1
T. T. Rawling, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	63

WAKEFIELD	
F. Fordham, b Batty	9
E. Barnes, run out	6
J. Fothergill, b Green	11
J. Harper, c Bennett b Green	6
B. Artle, not out	12
H. Dawson, not out	1
J. Russell, did not bat	
S. Speight, ,,	
W. Pickering, ,,	
J. Forrester, ,,	
R. Hemingway, ,,	
Extras	4
Total for 4 wickets	49

CARLTON 1st ELEVEN v. WHITEHOUSE St HUNSLET 1st ELEVEN

Played at Carlton on Saturday last and was won by the home team.

CARLTON	
A. Beeton, c Hewison b Bradley	5
J. Braime, c and b Taylor	7
A. Kendrew, b Taylor	0
J. Kendrew, b Bradley	2
A. Charlesworth, b Taylor	0
W. Denton, b Taylor	4
W. Newton, b Bradley	1
J. Ward, b Taylor	0
A. Newton, c Harrison	7
S. Newton, not out	1
W. Rinder, b Bradley	0
Extras	16
Total	43

HUNSLET	
A. Sheard, b J. Kendrew	0
J. C. Hewison, b J. Kendrew	5
J. Bradley, b Beeton	2
W. Ingwells,	2
R. Ingwells, b Beeton	1
J. Taylor, b Beeton	11
J. Hirst, b Beeton	0
W. Fox, b J. Kendrew	4
W. Conyers, b Beeton	0
F. Harrison, b Beeton	7
J. Walker, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	36

LOFTHOUSE 2nd ELEVEN v WAKEFIELD 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Wakefield on Saturday, and was won by Lofthouse

WAKEFIELD	
G. Hesling, lbw., b Blackburn	3
I. Dobson, b Blackburn	14
W. Boyes, b Newbould	0
W. Hall, b Newbould	0
H. Ward, b Newbould	0
W. H. Wood, b Blackburn	0
B. Kilner, c Whittlestone b Blackburn	4
J W. Kilner, b Blackburn	17
C. Barratt, b Newbould	11
F. Twist, c Newbould b Blackburn	1
F. Shires, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	56

LOFTHOUSE	
J. W. Blackburn, b J. W. Kilner	10
W. Whittlestone, c Wood b Shires	4
H. Noble, c Dobson b Ward	12
T. W. Crawford, b Ward	0
G. Dews, b Shires	59
S. Nunns, b J. W. Kilner	8
J. Newbould, c B. Kilner Twist	18
W. Horner, st B. Kilner b Barratt	1
J. Brook, not out	35
T. Robinson, not out	2
B. Colley, to bat	
Extras	13
Total	158

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, No 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*News Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770)
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See page 81 [illegible]

LD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST DRESS GOODS AND THE MOST STYLISH JACKET AND MANTLE MATERIALS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The French Dress Goods this Season are beautiful in colouring, soft in texture, and economic in price.

Silks and Satins in Black, also in all the New Colours to match; any length cut at wholesale prices 20 per cent. below shopkeepers' prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Ulsters, in all the leading styles for the coming season in stock or made to measure by practical tailors.

Sole Agent for Butterick's celebrated Paper Patterns in all sizes to fit.

Catalogues representing Thousands of Paper Patterns in stock, also the Monthly Fashion Journal is now given to all our Customers or sent to any address on receipt stamp for postage.

We have also a Woolen Department for Gentlemen and Boys Cloths All the leading styles in Coating, Trouserings, Worsteds, &c., any length cut at the Wholesale price.

Patterns of Dress and Mantle Goods sent on application.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,

(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

NOTICE—As there are several imitations of our Warehouses, please note a RED FLAG is always hoisted on the top of one of the Buildings with the name upon it, ASPINALL'S

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

143, BRIGGATE,

AND

18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES

From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.

GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.

ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD

PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A

HAT

TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO

THE "TIMES" HAT MART.

24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st, v. Leeds Victoria on Saturday, August 2nd at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.

WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,

113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,

General Letterpress Printers,

COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,

ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

PRINTING,

INCLUDING,

Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,

LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),

FAMILY GROCERS,

BUTCHER LANE,

ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

		Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne	-	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne	-	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity		3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),

FAMILY GROCERS,

BUTCHER LANE,

ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS

Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S INSECT POWDER

DESTROYS

BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.

Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses. &c.

And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.

It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.

PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,

AUCTIONEER & VALUER,

Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.

BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,

And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS

From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.

Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.

GENERAL DEALER.

12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.

Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.

No reasonable offer refused.

Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,

65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.

HAS A

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES

Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!

Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

ROTHWELL FLORAL, HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, on Monday, August 18th, 1879. Schedules and Entry Forms post free on application.

THOS. WORMALD, Sec.

Rothwell, near Leeds.

THIEF DETECTORS!!

BURGLAR ALARMS!!!

Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.

For particulars apply to

S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.

The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

WOODLESFORD AND THWAITE GATE, HUNSLET, NEAR LEEDS

VALUABLE FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES, SHOPS, and 72 COTTAGES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs HOWGATE & CHAPMAN (by order of the Mortgagees), at the Midland Railway Hotel, Woodlesford, on *Monday the Eleventh day of August*, 1879, at Five for Six o'clock in the Evening, in the following or such other lots as may be agreed on at the time of sale, and subject to conditions to be then produced.

Lot 1. ALL those Twelve COTTAGES situate in Hob Lane, Woodlesford aforesaid.

Lot 2. All those Twelve COTTAGES adjoining Lot 1.

Lot 3. All those Twelve COTTAGES adjoining Lot 2.

Lot 4. All those Twelve COTTAGES adjoining Lot 3.

Lots 5 and 6 have been sold.

Lot 7. All those Six stone built DWELLING-HOUSES, situate in Hob Lane aforesaid, adjoining on the east to property belonging to Mr. Joseph Laurence.

Lot 8. All those Six large DWELLING-HOUSES, with Butcher's Shop, adjoining Lot 7.

The above lots are pleasantly situate, about five minutes walk from the railway station; have only been erected about five years, and are substantially built, and as a sale of property is rarely known in this district, this presents a most favourable opportunity for speculation or investment, and the property will be sold to pay a good rate of interest.

Lot 9. All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, called "Harewood Villa" Oulton Lane, Woodlesford, five minutes' walk from the railway station, containing excellent dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, five bedrooms, four large and lofty cellars, large out kitchen or wash-house, two stalled stable, saddle room and coach-house, and large warehouse or chamber over outbuilding, 40 feet by 15, fitted up with gaspipes and burners, and large dovecote over chambers; also large yard and front flower garden, grass plot, &c., the whole being surrounded by a substantial wall, with large entrance doors and ornamental stone pillars.

Also slaughter-house adjoining.

This house is very pleasantly situate, and is substantially built, and is well adapted for a private residence, or for a builder or any person requiring plenty of room.

Lot 10. All those Twelve substantial DWELLING-HOUSES, situate in Atkinson Street and Prospect Street Thwaite Gate, Hunslet, being Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 in Atkinson Street aforesaid, and Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33 in Prospect Street aforesaid.

Each house in Lot 10 has living-room with scullery on the ground floor, two bedrooms over; also keeping and coal cellars in the basement.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers; to Mr. J. Coope, Postmaster, Oulton (and as to Lots 1 to 8 to Messrs Burland & Son, Solicitors, South Cave); or to

BROWN, WILKIN, & SCOTT, Solicitors, Wakefield.

Wakefield, 24th July, 1879.

Rothwell Times,

Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday. August 1, 1879

OPENING OF THE NEW HOSPITAL AT WAKEFIELD.

In connection with the completion of the New Clayton Hospital and Dispensary at Wakefield, a Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition was opened on Wednesday last, by Colonel Charlesworth, the President of the Exhibition. The object of this exhibition is to assist in raising funds in aid of the hospital. The new buildings have been erected at a cost of about £25,000, and towards this sum about £20,000 has already been contributed, so that there is yet a deficit of £5,000, a considerable part of which it is hoped will be raised before the exhibition is closed. Later in the year it is intended to make another special effort, in the shape of a bazaar on a large scale, in the hope of clearing off the remaining debt. When once the hospital is freed from debt the town of Wakefield may well boast of having one of the best appointed institutions of its kind in the country, and at the same time a building which will be a splendid monument of the generous and philanthropic spirit of not a few of its inhabitants.

Favoured with beautiful weather the proceedings of Wednesday passed off with the greatest *eclat*. Colonel Charlesworth having expressed a wish to see his workmen on the opening day, arrangements were at once made for gratifying his desire. A general holiday was proclaimed, all the pits and workshops were closed, and a large number of the men loyally acceded to the President's wish.

By twelve o'clock, the lively strains of our Model Brass Band were heard, as, in their handsome scarlet uniform, they mustered up those who were going to Wakefield. By half-past twelve, one division of the Band left Rothwell, taking the road up Wood Lane and heading the Rothwell Haigh and Robin Hood men; at one o'clock, the Rothwell men started, headed by the other half of the band over whose heads floated the blue banner of the Collieries, and picking on the road those living at Carlton. On arriving at Lofthouse, the two divisions joined in one extended line, the full Band leading the way, with Mr. W. Hargreaves, and Mr. Jas. Hargreaves, the managers, on horseback, the Newmarket workmen increasing the procession at Lofthouse Gate. As a number of the wives and sweethearts had accompanied the men, the concourse of people can hardly have numbered less than 3000, crowding Lofthouse Hill from top to bottom with a moving mass of pedestrians; on the road each man received 6d. for refreshments.

The following gentlemen engaged in the various departments of Messrs. Charlesworth's Collieries, headed the procession, four abreast, as it entered the town.—Mr. W. Ouston, Mr. W. Hargreaves, Mr. Elliot, Mr G. Wood, Mr. C. Goodison, Mr. T. Hargreaves, Mr. Brook, Mr. J. Hargreaves, Mr. Dobson, Mr. S. Hargreaves, Mr. Lee, Mr. W. Idle, Mr. T. Wormald, Mr. G. Batty, and Mr. T. Kendrew (managers at Robin Hood and Newmarket).

When they reached St. Johns, the merry bells rang out a joyous peal while both here and throughout the town, banners and flags were hung from numberless places. Near the Exchange, Mr. Charlesworth was observed in his carriage, and as the procession filed by, many a hat was lifted in respect and esteem for the senior member of a firm, whose name is known as "the best of masters"; the cheers raised by his men, were gracefully acknowledged by Mr. Charlesworth.

Tickets for the opening ceremony were presented to the head of each department by the generosity of the firm.

Arriving at the general rendezvous, the entire procession was headed by the local Volunteer Corps followed by the local Yeomanry Cavalry, of which the Mayor (Mr. T. Taylor) is the captain. These were followed by the friendly societies, Oddfellows and Foresters, with their splendid banners; the amalgamated trades societies; the workmen of Messrs. Charlesworth's over 1,000 in number; the Fire Brigade on their engines; the representatives of various public bodies, including the Board of Guardians, the School Board, the Governors of the Wakefield Charities and the Grammar School, the ministers of religion, the Mayor and Corporation and last of all, in an open carriage, Colonel Charlesworth, Lord Houghton, Sir Lionel Pilkington, and the Vicar of Wakefield (Rev. N. D. J. Stratton), who wore his surplice; followed by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition.

Those taking part in the procession having taken their places in front of the platform erected opposite the principal entrance, the proceedings were commenced at four o'clock with the singing of a hymn, after which the Vicar of Wakefield offered an appropriate prayer.

Colonel Charlesworth, who was received with warm applause, called on Mr. Binks, the hon. secretary to the Clayton Hospital, than whom no one had done more to promote its success—(bear, hear)—and who would have the grateful remembrance of the poor of the town as long as he lived. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Binks read a short report, which set forth the various steps taken towards the erection of the new hospital.

Colonel Charlesworth thanked the assemblage for the very kind reception they had given him after so long an absence. After referring to his laying the foundation stone in November, 1876, he feelingly acknowledged his indebtedness during his long affliction, to medical skill and affectionate nursing, for having his health so far restored; and paid a high tribute to the medical character and skill of the Clayton Hospital officers.

Lord Houghton, the Mayor of Wakefield, Mr. T. K. Sanderson, M. P., Mr. Stanhope, M. P., and Mr. W. H. Lee, one of the directors of the late Mr. Thomas Clayton, also spoke, after which the Mayor moved a vote of thanks to Colonel Charlesworth for presiding on the occasion. This was seconded by Mr. Percy Tew, supported by Mr. B. B. Mackie, and heartily passed.

Colonel Charlesworth replying, expressed his gratification that so many of his workmen were present, and formally declared the Exhibition open. A large company visited the Exhibition during the evening.

In the evening, a banquet took place in the Music Saloon, at which Lord Houghton presided; there was a large company present, and the usual toasts were given and honored

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ANOTHER TRIP TO SNOWDEN

After the good report which appeared in this paper about a year ago; of a remarkably favourable ascent of Mount Snowden, it was not surprising that twelve adventurous gentlemen should join two of the previous party, making up a band of fourteen (instead of seven as last year) bound from old Rothwell, on Friday evening last, for two nights lodgings, in the railway train on a Bangor Trip.

Friday had been a most promising day, and all were hoping that summer was really coming; the evening was also very fine; and in the best of spirits, we walked, drove, and trammed, to the new station at Leeds, and left there at 12-20 a.m. very calmly indeed; no life or uproar showing itself until Dewsbury feasters filled up every compartment, or nearly so of our train of 21 coaches, we had some difficulty in preventing crowding in our second class compartment, but thanks to a little experienced diplomacy, we kept ourselves to ourselves, until the last advertised stoppage, Slowitt (spelt Slaithwaite) was reached.

After this we ought to have settled into slumbers whilst underground in Marsden tunnel, but the robust spirits of our party seemed to have made up their minds to pass the night in jesting, eating, drinking, and merriment, altho' repeatedly cautioned to save their energies until daylight. Our progress was not very rapid, as if both Engine, Driver, Guards, and all of us, were drowsy Perhaps our Iron Horse was changed at Crewe, where our train was reversed, and after a short halt, we sped more rapidly on past the mile or two of workshops belonging to the L. & N. W. Railway Co., to whom, indeed, most of this wonderful town belongs. If our memory serves us rightly, Lord Crewe owns a large portion of the salt district round there, Wheelock &c., and it is he who has all his homestead built in antique style, framed gables of wood and brick, in which style a goodly number was seen near our track, just as daylight appeared.

Of course we cheered the early hour by singing "Hail smiling morn" but soon feared that its smile was rather to ruddy, and that the "Red morning would prove a shepherd's warning" But what an enchanting appearance, Chester race-course presented under these circumstances, with its terraced sides, giving a grand view to the multitude, of the course, river, wood, and railway, backed up by the ancient city walls. No wonder about its great notoriety as being the most beautiful race ground in England. Next we cross the River Dee, and soon its shallow sandy width stretches on for miles at our right.

Shortly after, we reach Queen's Ferry Station, near to which stands Hawarden Castle, the seat of the great statesman; the Hon. W. E. Gladstone. An imposing building on a woody eminence,—we thought might have been his seat, but we were afterwards told that it was the Grammar School, the Castle being behind the hill, and not seen from the rails. We might mention Rhyl, near which stands a marble church, the magnificent gift of a titled lady, and considered the handsomest church in England. Abergele, where the saddest railway accident occurred that ever happened; petroleum trucks running into the Irish Mail, and afterwards taking fire, and burning up some great folks, whose diamonds were sifted out of the burnt ashes, almost the only remnant of them and their luggage. But let us dismiss this sad story and trust that accidents tend to make travelling more safe, by increasing the vigilance where these things occur. Llandudno is a very pretty sea-side resort, not being so barren a spot as Rhyl. By and by we stop at Llandudno Junction and here our arrangements had to be altered and our fellow voyageurs made acquainted with them. We had purposed changing for Bettws-y-Coed and ascending the mountain from that side and descending to Llanberis. But alas, rain had been falling for some time, and the "shepherds warning" in a "red morning" had proved too true.

Too many grand sights on which to feast our eyes, saved us the trouble of repining; for grand old Conway Castle and City met our view, its apparently crumbling and ivy bound ruins are close by the rails, and we note their immense thickness on what is called the Fragment Tower, where nearly two hundred years ago a portion fell, and in falling left an almost complete arch in the rounded walls, from which no stone has since been known to fall. It is pronounced by engineers to be quite safe, and so it must have been or the vibration of the railway would long since have shaken it down. The tower and arch form a very prominent feature near the Iron Tubular Bridge. We should very much like to halt here, if spared for future trips. Further onward, the drizzly morning some what spoiled our view but Bangor was reached before the time named on our bills 6-45. a. m. After breakfast and a good wash, we strolled about the city of Bangor, and at 9. a. m. took train for Llanberis.

As named in our previous trip, a good view is obtained of both the Suspension and Tubular Bridges, which span the Menai Straits, and connect the Isle of Anglesy to the main land. The monument upon the Island, also to the Earl of Anglesey, is very prominent from the Rails. Carnarvon, the county town of the shire bearing its name, with its grand castle, makes us long to have a week or two in North Wales. But hours are precious in our short visit, so on we go forward, up the single line, which takes us on to Llanberis We hail with delight too the beautiful mountain stream on whose cool banks we would gladly linger to listen to its limpid music as it flows over its stony bed, and watch the finny tribe as they sport in its clear waters; and also if we safely could, would gather some of the many beautiful water lilies which bloom on the more placid waters of the lake. We almost envied the Kingfisher, who stood with his long legs patiently waiting on a piece of rock for his fishy breakfast.

But what about the weather all this while? Why just about fair, but not at all promising, as we observe the clouds hanging like a white pall over the peaks of the high hills: but we dare to go forward, and risk the ascent. Numbers of guides at different rates offer their services, but the most persistent one was a raw looking lad of about 14, who kindly cautioned us by saying, that some gentlemen had missed the track, and one of them fell over the precipice. "Will take you up for three shilling gentlemen, and not until we told him that we would not take him with us for that money, would he desist from following our company.

How we got up and down the mountain, in our next.

To be continued.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Chamberlain has, by special warrant, appointed Mr. J. W. Benson of Old Bond Street, and Ludgate Hill, Jeweller and Watch Maker in ordinary to Her Majesty.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—A BRIDAL GROUP: Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Most magnificent Court Dresses from the Paris Exhibition. The late Shere Ali; a Group of the principal Indian Tributary Princes; Portrait Model representing Peace, the Bermondsey Murderer, disguised as Mr. Thompson, his Blackheath, and also as he appeared in convict dress on his trial, taken from life, added to the Chamber of Horrors.—Admission 1s. Extra rooms 6d. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held at Robin Hood School on Thursday [illegible] last but only two members attended, viz. Hargreaves and Throp, with Mr. Lee, [illegible] the schoolmaster and attendance officer. There not being a quorum, no business could be transacted, but there were many parents who attended for remission of fee. The [illegible] present decided to hear the applicants [illegible] were engaged a long time in hearing them [illegible] which they will submit to a full Board. These applications are becoming more numerous in consequence of the great depression in trade in the district.

CRICKET

LOFTHOUSE v. UPPER ARMLEY

Played at Lofthouse on Saturday

LOFTHOUSE

M. Lunn, run out	11
S. Ward, run out	21
A. M. Ier, b Verity	[illegible]
A. France, c Worsnop b Barker	[illegible]
W. Charlesworth, c Rollinson b Barker	[illegible]
W. Idle, c Marshall b Barker	[illegible]
A. Atkinson, b Barker	[illegible]
J. Charlesworth, b Barker	[illegible]
J. H. Lee, not out	[illegible]
J. Parker, c Ackroyd b Barker	[illegible]
J. Armitage, run out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	101

UPPER ARMLEY

J. Wilson, c and b France	[illegible]
F. Dues, b Atkinson	[illegible]
B. Rollinson, run out	[illegible]
H. Ackroyd, not out	[illegible]
W. Worsnop, not out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total for 3 wickets	17

LOFTHOUSE 2nd ELEVEN v LEE MOOR 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Lofthouse on Thursday.

LOFTHOUSE

J. Brook, b Colley	[illegible]
T. Robinson, b Colley	[illegible]
B. Colley, c J. Colley b H Colley	[illegible]
H. Horner, c Tate b Goldthorpe	[illegible]
J. W. Blackburn, hit wicket	[illegible]
G. Dews, c Shepherd b Colley	[illegible]
J. Newill, c Hargreaves b Colley	[illegible]
J. Newbould, run out	[illegible]
A. Newton, b Goldthorpe	[illegible]
J. Noble, c Goldthorpe b Colley	[illegible]
W. Chadwick, not out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	51

LEE MOOR

T. Hargreaves, c Dews b Blackburn	[illegible]
H. Tate, c Blackburn b Newbould	[illegible]
S. Hodgson, c Dews b Blackburn	[illegible]
H. Colley, b Blackburn	[illegible]
E. Goldthorpe, thrown out	[illegible]
W. Tate, b Newbould	[illegible]
A. Taylor, b Newbould	[illegible]
W. Firth, b Blackburn	[illegible]
A. Walburn, b Blackburn	[illegible]
J. Colley, not out	[illegible]
J. Shepherd, b Blackburn	[illegible]
Total	45

ROTHWELL 1st ELEVEN v 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Rothwell on Friday July 25th.

2nd ELEVEN

G. Wilson, b Tiffany	[illegible]
W. Bevars, run out	[illegible]
C. Horner, b Tiffany	[illegible]
W. Newbould, b Tiffany	[illegible]
W. Wright, run out	[illegible]
C. Fowler, b Tiffany	[illegible]
A. Cripps, b Whiteley	[illegible]
T. T. Rawling, c and b Dobson	[illegible]
F. Green, b Tiffany	[illegible]
A. Batty, b Tiffany	[illegible]
S. Ward, not out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	44

1st ELEVEN

Rev. A. J. Irvin, run out	[illegible]
A. Fowler, run out	[illegible]
A. E. Long, b Batty	[illegible]
Rev. H. S. King, b Horner	[illegible]
T. Dobson, c Rawling b Batty	[illegible]
C. Tiffany, run out	[illegible]
R. Whiteley, b Horner	[illegible]
A. Tiffany, b Batty	[illegible]
J. Taylor, not out	[illegible]
G. Gibson, b Batty	[illegible]
H. Waterhouse, c Newbould b Batty	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total	56

ROTHWELL v. NEWMILLERDAM

Played at Newmillerdam on Monday and resulted in an easy victory for Rothwell.

NEWMILLERDAM

S. Midgley b Tiffany	0	b Irvin
A. Wilcock, c Tiffany b Tiffany	7	run out
J. Richardson, b Whiteley	4	b Irvin
A. Oxley, b Tiffany	0	c Dobson b Tiffany
H. Iveson, c Gldthp b Whiteley	2	not out
H. Thomas, not out	[illegible]	b Dobson
W. Jackson, c Gibson b Tiffany	[illegible]	b Dobson
W. H. Ramsbottom c Goldthorpe	[illegible]	b Irvin
F. Guest c & b Whiteley	2	c Gibson b Irvin
J. Inman, b Tiffany	[illegible]	b Dobson
J. Hemingway, c Wood	[illegible]	b Dobson
Extras	[illegible]	
Total	33	

ROTHWELL

Rev. A. J. Irvin, c Guest	1	hit wkt b Inman
T. Dobson, run out	0	[illegible]
C. Horner, b Ramsbottom	[illegible]	
W. M. Wood, c Midgley b [illegible]	[illegible]	c Oxley b Wilcock
G. Gibson, b Ramsbottom	[illegible]	
C. Tiffany, not out	9	lbw b Jackson
R. Whiteley, c Wilcox b Inman	0	
E. Goldthorpe, b Inman	[illegible]	
A. Tiffany, b Ramsbottom	1	
J. Gibson, c Guest b Thomas	14	
T. Copley, c Midgley b do.	[illegible]	
Extras	4	
Total	62	

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—Public Opinion.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

"They are a treasure"—Standard.

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

"In three graduated oblique—are inestimable.—Newcastle Reporter.

6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.

PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON, 23 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

World Known—World Tried!!

For strengthening a debilitated constitution, these Pills are more efficacious than any other medicine. Persons of a nervous habit of body, and all who are suffering from weak digestion, or whose health has become deranged from whatever cause, should lose no time in giving these Pills a fair trial; their effect is immediate, beneficial, and lasting, restoring health and vigor in every case.

For Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels.

These purifying Pills are confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Acidity, Constipation, and all Disorders resulting from Irregularity of the Liver or Bowels. [illegible] of the stomach. Though powerfully tonic and [illegible] aperient, they are mild in their operation and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness and Debility—Nervous Irritability and Low Spirits.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the Blood and Fluids generally, is like a charm in dispelling low spirits and restoring cheerfulness. [illegible] the system, and regulate every function of the body. [illegible]

Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmatic Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very [illegible] keeping those parts covered with the [illegible] the irritated air-tubes, [illegible]

Complaints of Women and Children.

Any mother, nurse, or young person guided by the directions [illegible] of Holloway's Pills, [illegible] expelling from the system all gross humours.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language.

N.B.—Advice can be obtained, free of charge, by applying at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST
Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,
Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths
NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.
A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.
ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Lofthouse 1st, v. Staincliffe on Saturday, August 9th. at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action, the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS
The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.
GENERAL DEALER.
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

ROTHWELL FLORAL, HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GREAT SHOW, on Monday, August 18th, 1879. Schedules and Entry Forms post free on application.
THOS. WORMALD, Sec.
Rothwell, near Leeds.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

WOODLESFORD AND THWAITE GATE,
HUNSLET, NEAR LEEDS
VALUABLE FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSES,
SHOPS, and 72 COTTAGES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs HOWGATE & CHAPMAN (by order of the Mortgagees), at the Midland Railway Hotel, Woodlesford, on *Monday the Eleventh day of August*, 1879, at Five for Six o'clock in the Evening, in the following or such other lots as may be agreed on at the time of sale, and subject to conditions to be then produced.

Lot 1. ALL those Twelve COTTAGES situate in Hob Lane, Woodlesford aforesaid.
Lot 2. All those Twelve COTTAGES adjoining Lot 1.
Lot 3. All those Twelve COTTAGES adjoining Lot 2.
Lot 4. All those Twelve COTTAGES adjoining Lot 3.
Lots 5 and 6 have been sold.
Lot 7. All those Six stone built DWELLING-HOUSES, situate in Hob Lane aforesaid, adjoining on the east to property belonging to Mr. Joseph Laurence.
Lot 8. All those Six large DWELLING-HOUSES, with Butcher's Shop, adjoining Lot 7.

The above lots are pleasantly situate, about five minutes walk from the railway station; have only been erected about five years, and are substantially built, and as a sale of property is rarely known in this district, this presents a most favourable opportunity for speculation or investment, and the property will be sold to pay a good rate of interest.

Lot 9. All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, called "Harewood Villa" Oulton Lane, Woodlesford, five minutes' walk from the railway station, containing excellent dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, five bedrooms, four large and lofty cellars, large out kitchen or wash-house, two stalled stable, saddle room and coach-house, and large warehouse or chamber over outbuilding, 40 feet by 15, fitted up with gaspipes and burners, and large dovecote over chambers; also large yard and front flower garden, grass plot, &c., the whole being surrounded by a substantial wall, with large entrance doors and ornamental stone pillars.
Also slaughter-house adjoining.
This house is very pleasantly situate, and is substantially built, and is well adapted for a private residence or for a builder or any person requiring plenty of room.

Lot 10. All those Twelve substantial DWELLING-HOUSES, situate in Atkinson Street and Prospect Street Thwaite Gate, Hunslet, being Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 in Atkinson Street aforesaid, and Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33 in Prospect Street aforesaid.
Each house in Lot 10 has living-room with scullery on the ground floor, two bedrooms over; also keeping and coal cellars in the basement.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers; to Mr. J. Coope Postmaster, Oulton (and as to Lots 1 to 8 to Messrs Burland & Son, Solicitors, South Cave); or to
BROWN, WILKIN, & SCOTT, Solicitors, Wakefield.
Wakefield, 24th July, 1879.

TO THE OVERSEERS of the Poor of the Township of Rothwell-with-Rothwell Haigh and Royds Green, in the West Riding of the County of York, and to the Superintendent of Police of the Divison of Lower Agbrigg in the West Riding of the County of York, and to all other persons whom it may concern

I, CHARLES BAINES, now residing at Rothwell, in the Township and parish of Rothwell in the West Riding of the County of York, Sawyer of Wood and Beerhouse Keeper, being a Householder and interested as Occupier in the house and premises herein after mentioned, hereby give you and each of you notice. That it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting for the Lower Divison of Agbrigg, in the said Riding, to be holden at the Court House in Wakefield in the said Riding, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next ensuing, for a grant of license in pursuance of the Act 9th, George 4th, Chapter 61, and acts amending the same, to hold all or any of the excise License or Licenses that may be held by a Publican for the sale by retail of Spirits, Wine Beer, Porter, Cider, Perry, and other intoxicating Liquors, to be drunk or consumed either on or off a certain House and in the premises thereunto belonging, situate on the Marsh at Rothwell in the said Riding, and now used as a house for the sale of Ale, Beer, and Porter and called "THE BRITISH OAK," and occupied by me: The said house and premises are rented by me of Timothy Bentley and Henry Bentley both of Woodlesford, in the parish of Rothwell aforesaid Common Brewers, the owners thereof, and which I intend to keep as an Inn Alehouse, or Victualling House. Given under my hand this thirty-first day of July, 1879.
CHARLES BAINES

TO THE OVERSEERS of the Poor of the Township of Rothwell-with-Rothwell Haigh and Royds Green, in the West Riding of the County of York and to the Superintendent of Police of the Division of Lower Agbrigg in the West Riding of the County of York and to all other persons whom it may concern

I, SAMUEL HIRST, now residing at No. 87, Commercial Street in Rothwell, in the West Riding of the County of York, Grocer and Wholesale Spirit Dealer, being a Householder, do hereby give you and each of you notice that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting for the Lower Division of Agbrigg in the said Riding, to be holden at the Court House in Wakefield in the said Riding, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of August next ensuing, for a grant of License or certificate to sell by retail Beer and Cider not to be consumed on the premises, in pursuance of the Act 11, George 4 and 1, William 4, chapter 64, and 32 and 34 Victoria, chapter 27, and acts amending the same, and an additional license to sell by retail Wines and Spirits not to be drunk or consumed upon the premises in pursuance of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 21, section 2, and foreign Liqueurs not to be drunk or consumed upon the premises in pursuance of the Acts 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter 121, and 23 and 24 Victoria, chapter 114, and acts amending the same at a house and the premises thereunto belonging situate at the place of my residence above mentioned, of which premises Timothy Bentley and Henry Bentley, of Woodlesford, in the said Riding, Common Brewers, are the Lessees, and I am the occupier, and John Dickinson, of Lofthouse Gate, near Wakefield, in the said Riding, Farmer, is the owner. Given under my hand this thirty-first day of July, 1879.
SAMUEL HIRST.

TO THE OVERSEERS of the Poor of the township of Rothwell, in the parish of Rothwell, and to the Superintendent of Police of the district and division of Lower Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the County of York

I, WILLIAM SYKES, now residing at Carlton Lane in the the township of Rothwell, in the parish of Rothwell, in the West Riding of the County of York, builder, do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting to be holden at Wakefield, in the said Riding, on the twenty-fifth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses to Sell by Retail under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, or any other Act or Acts regulating the granting of alehouse licenses, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the house, shop or premises thereunto belonging, situate at Carlton Lane, Rothwell, in the said parish, of which premises William Huntriss, of Halifax, in the said Riding, Esquire, is the Owner or Lessee of whom I rent them, and which premises were lately occupied by Samuel Clough, and are now occupied by me as a dwellinghouse and shop for the sale of Beer to be consumed off the premises.
Given under my hand this thirtieth day of July, 1879
WILLIAM SYKES.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, August 8, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Monday, present—Messrs W. Hargreaves (chairman) S. Bramley, Holmes, Hawden, Newsome and the Clerk, treasurer and inspector,

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Sanitary Committee reported on their visit to Stourton. Mr. Holmes (on behalf of Mr. Hawden, Mr. Newsome and himself) stated that the Committee had spent coniderable time in ascertaining what gullies would be required, and where they should be placed. They had come to the conclusion that there should be not less than 49 gullies or grates connected with the main drain, for the reception of slops &c., at Stourton. From enquiries he had made, he believed the entire cost of materials and labour would be about 25s each. Mr. Newsome quite agreed with the report, and was sure they could not do with less than 49; he was, however, dubious about going to the expense just at present, and had rather wait till it should be included in the estimate for the new district rate. Mr. Bramley and Mr. Holmes thought the work should be done at once, and so get the Stourton drainage completed altogether; the inspector would also be able to look after putting in the gullies at the same time he was watching the house connections being made.

It was proposed by Mr. Bramley—That the recommendation of the Committee be adopted, and that 49 gullies be put down at Stourton at once, seconded by Mr. Holmes, and carried, Mr. Newsome being neutral.

It was proposed by Mr. Holmes,—That the offer of Wm. Goddard, of Hunslet, to supply the ironwork for the grates, &c., at 10s. 6d. each, be accepted—seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Newsome, seconded by Mr. Bramley and carried—That the pipes &c., be obtained by the inspector from the Wortley Fire Clay Co.

The account of the Leeds Corporation Water Works show that during the quarter ending June 30th, 865,000 gallons have been consumed at Stourton and 315,000 gallons at Rothwell, being a total water consumption of 1180,000 gallons.

On the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Newsome, a 3-inch meter was ordered to be purchased for Messrs. Charlesworth's use at Beeston pit.

From correspondence on the subject with the police authorities, it is probable that the severe restrictions on the eating of the grass in the lanes, will be somewhat relaxed, and that the Board will be able to let the eatage next season. It is understood that horses under proper control will be permitted to graze, but that cows are not allowed to eat the grass at all.

The secretary to the Rothwell Gas Light Co. wrote, informing the Board that the Company will supply gas from Sept. 1st to April 30th (186 nights) at the rate of 35s. per lamp, being 5s. less than last night. The Company request the Board to endeavour to prevent a recurrence of the leakages in some of the lamps, complained of last year.

In reply to Mr. Holmes, the inspector stated that part of the leakage last year arose from frost, and from water in the pipes.

The Chairman said that large new mains were now laid, which would reduce the danger of leakage.

Mr. Hawden thought it might be a good thing if the lamps were entirely under control of the Company.

Mr. Bramley could not see how that would do as the lamps belong to the Board and are put down by the Board.

Mr. Holmes thought they must remain as they are until the Board buys the gas works

Mr. Bramley proposed, and Mr. Holmes seconded that the Board accept the terms offered by the Gas Company. Carried, the chairman being neutral.

There has been no reply from the Leeds Corporation Gas Committee.

In reply to a question, it was stated that Sidebottom's work in cleansing the ashpits is quite satisfactory.

On the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Newsome, the accounts and Inspector's salary were ordered to be paid.

The Inspector promised to be prepared with a place for keeping the fire hose and cart (and also the lamps) when required, at a small rent.

The meeting was afterwards adjourned to Friday (to night).

ROTHWELL BOARD SCHOOL

We learn that at the breaking up of the above school for the summer holidays, an agreeable surprise was brought out by the highly respected master, Mr. J. A. Harms.

Before closing the school yesterday afternoon, Mr. Harms called up ten of his scholars who had attained the highest number of marks in their several classes, and with a few pleasant words presented a book to each; he also addressed encouraging remarks to those who had attended well, but had not secured a prize. As this has been done on the master's own responsibility and expense, it goes far to show the interest Mr. Harms takes in his work.

ROBIN HOOD TRIP TO SCARBRO.

The workmen employed by Messrs J. & J. Charlesworth at the above colliery had their annual trip to Scarbro on Saturday last. The day being very fine a good number availed themselves of the privilege of viewing the "Queen of watering places." The usual sea side attractions were heartily enjoyed whilst the aquarium and other places attracted a fair number of visitors, the excursionists arriving home well pleased with their day's pleasure.

ACCIDENT AT ROTHWELL CHAPEL.

Yesterday, an accident occurred at the New Wesleyan chapel now building, which might have proved serrious. A labourer was pulling at a rope on one of the scaffold poles when unfortunately it broke, and he was precipitated to the ground. On enquiry it is found that he has sustained a shock, and was able to continue his work shortly after.

Continuation of the trip to Snowden and back will appear in the next issue

THE YORKSHIRE SHOW.

During the week the Yorkshire Agricultural Society has held its 42nd Show in the Cardigan Fields, Leeds and despite the unfavourable weather has resulted satisfactorily both as regards interest and receipts.

The show yard was opened at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and continued open till eight o'clock; on Wednesday and Thursday the gates were opened at eight and closed et the same hour in the evening. As is too well known the rain poured down most disheartening both Tuesday and Wednesday, but Thursday was fine and pleasant, the wind on Wednesday night drying up the show ground considerably.

The admissions at half-a-crown on Tuesday reached 2992, many noblemen and gentlemen passing the turnstiles. On Wednesday nearly 31,000 persons paid a shilling, and yesterday nearly 19,000, making the total admissions 53,018 and the total receipts £2873 17s. 6d. being the largest number of visitors and amount of receipts, with the exception of the 1874 show at Sheffield.

The vast area was taken up by all manner of machinery and implements, horses, pigs, cattle, sheep, &c. &c., shown by hundreds of exhibitors.

MR. JOSEPH DOBSON, who lately came over from Australia to spend a few weeks in his native village, left Rothwell on Wednesday morning for London, whence he sails next Tuesday for Sydney. In commemoration of his visit, the Brass Band serenaded him on Tuesday evening, playing "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forget," "Home, Sweet Home" and other melodies. Mr. Dobson and friends were very much affected and he his richly rewarded the Band for thire kindness.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Beautifying, purifying. It is elegantly white and the purest of soaps, not making the water dark, brown, or green, like coloured soaps. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, M.R.C.S.* "Permit me to add my testimony to the value of the Milk and Sulphur Soap."—*A. W. Postans, F.C.S.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists and perfumers. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford Street, London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Chamberlain has, by special warrant, appointed Mr. J. W. Benson of Old Bond Street, and Ludgate Hill, Jeweller and Watch Maker in ordinary to Her Majesty.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Ginger Beer for the Million.
A FOURPENNY PACKET OF
WOODCOCK'S GINGER BEER POWDER
WILL make two gallons of very superior Ginger Beer. Best and cheapest method known.—Sold by all Chemists, or five packets per post for 20 stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Calvert Street, Norwich

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No Travellers. No Bad Debts,
To those who sell Roll Tobacco and can pay Cash.
F. BACHNER & CO.,
1 and 2, KIRKGATE, LEEDS,
Are prepared to offer the finest
GENUINE
LIMERICK ROLL,
Imported direct, (wholesale only) at the following Low Prices, for CASH only.
By the Roll ... 3s. 2½d. per lb.
For any less quantity 3s. 3½d. per lb.
The Tobacco will be sent to any Railway Station in Leeds, but carriage will not be paid.
All Orders must be paid for in Cash, or by P. O. O. before delivery, as in no case will any credit be given.
CIGARS upon similar terms, and at correspondingly low prices.

SEE Mr. HALSE'S PAMPHLET on GALVANISM for cures of paralysis, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, debility, loss of muscular power, spinal complaints, sciatica, &c., by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS. Send three stamps. See next advt.

THREATENED PARALYSIS.—All persons having symptoms of threatening paralysis should send 3 stamps to Mr. HALSE, 40, Addison-rd., Kensington, London, for his PAMPHLET on GALVANISM. See pages 43 to 48.

CRICKET

LOFTHOUSE v. MORLEY NELSON

The return match between these clubs was played at Morley on Monday and has been looked forward to with a deal of interest, the strength of the clubs being about equal, and owing to a dispute breaking up the match played earlier in the season, the return has caused an amount of speculation as to who would carry off the laurels. Morley won the toss and decided to bat, the bowling of Lofthouse being entrusted to France and Atkinson, who did their work well; the batters could not make the least stand, 15 overs being sufficient to see them all out; 5 wickets fell to A. Atkinson for 8 runs and the same number to France for 15 runs. Lofthouse started badly 3 wickets being down for 9 runs, 2 of them run out. France appearing, things altered and he batted well and on being joined by Mr. Wood the ball was driven all over the field; change of bowling was constantly made with no effect, France being caught at the wicket brought Atkinson in, when he began to shew some of his old style; the field on two occasions being too small for him, two fours being credited to him from two successive balls from Foster. Meanwhile Mr. Wood was cutting and driving in every direction, his score of 63 being got in grand style, never giving a chance. W. Idle played well for his 15, his exit bringing out Mr. J. Charlesworth, who was batting nicely when he was despatched by a good bailer, the innings closing for the large score of 151.

In the second innings Morley fared little better than in the first, the bowlers being the same as in the first innings. The fielding of the Lofthouse team was very good that of Mr. Ice who fielded point being worthy of all praize

MORLEY

W. B. Foster, b France	5	c Ice b France	0
B. Wilkinson, b Wilkinson	2	b France	5
C. Brown, c France b Atkinson	0	b France	9
S. Foster, b Atkinson	0	lbw b France	0
F. W. Gilbert, c Armitage	3	not out	1
J. Sykes, b Atkinson	0	c Ice b France	3
H Smith, b France	0	b Atkinson	0
J. Sharp, b Atkinson	5	b France	9
R. R. Barrow, c and b France	4	c Atkinson b France	3
H. Smith, c Atkinson b France	0	lbw b Atkinson	8
T. Hay, not out	5	run out	1
Extras	2		2
Total	26		41

LOFTHOUSE

S. Ward, b Foster	0
M. Lunn, run out	2
J. H. Lee, run out	3
A. France, c Wilkinson b Sykes	17
A. M. Ice, b Foster	3
W. M. Wood, not out	63
A. Atkinson, b Foster	20
W. Charlesworth, b Foster	6
J. Armitage, run out	6
W. Idle, b Foster	15
J. Charlesworth, b Wilkinson	7
Extras	3
Total	151

LOFTHOUSE v LEEDS VICTORIA

Played at Lofthouse on Saturday

LOFTHOUSE

S. Ward, c Hall b Howard	16
M. Lunn, c Mills b Howard	24
J. Armitage, b Howard	23
J. Parker, b Howard	24
A. M. Ice, c Hall b Topham	2
W. Charlesworth, b Howard	7
A. Atkinson, st Gration b Topham	0
W. Idle, b Topham	4
J. H Lee, not out	1
J. Charlesworth, b Howard	2
W. Atkinson, b Topham	1
Extras	12
Total	116

LEEDS VICTORIA

B. Topham, not out	7
J. Henry, c and b Atkinson	4
Rev. B. Mills, c Atkinson b Ice	8
H. Howard, b Charlesworth	9
Rev. G. Mills not out	0
Extras	6
Total	34

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street. London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—A BRIDAL GROUP of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Most magnificent Court Dresses from the Paris Exhibition. The late Shere Ali; a Group of the principal Indian Tributary Princes; Portrait Model representing Peace, the Banner-cross Murderer, disguised as Mr. Thompson, of Blackheath, and also as he appeared in convict-dress at his trial, taken from life, added to the Chamber of Horrors.—Admission 1s. Extra rooms 6d. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
World Known—World Tried!!
For strengthening a debilitated constitution, these Pills are more efficacious than any other medicine. Persons of a nervous habit of body, and all who are suffering from weak digestive organs, or whose health has become deranged from whatever cause, should lose no time in giving these Pills a fair trial; their action is immediate, beneficial, and lasting, restoring order, health, and vigor in every case.

For Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels.
These purifying Pills are confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Acidity, Constipation, and all Disorders resulting from disordered Stomach or Bowels. They act as purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stomach. Though powerfully tonic and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness and Debility—Nervous Irritability and Low Spirits.
The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the Blood and Fluids generally, is like a charm in dispelling low spirits and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life. They quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated constitutions.

Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmatic Affections.
These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day on the Throat and Chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Influenza. They tranquillize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air-tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which stops up the air passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient, in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but even asthma of many years' standing.

Complaints of Women and Children.
Any mother, nurse, or young person guided by the directions which accompany each box of Holloway's Pills, has at once available means for checking disease, purifying the blood, and expelling from the system all gross humours.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each.
Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language.

N.B.—Advice can be obtained, free of charge, by applying at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.
No. 18.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST

Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin, Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.

SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.

A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.

Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

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24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)

JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.

WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-ponnd Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,

General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,

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Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on t premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof -	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d, each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S INSECT POWDER

DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses. &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.

PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELOWN-ROAD LEEDS.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS

From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.

Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.
GENERAL DEALER.
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.

Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES

Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!

Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!

Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.

For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.

The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

ROTHWELL FLORAL, HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing that the FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL SHOW

OF
Horses, Pigs, Poultry, Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Roots, Grain, &c.,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
WHITEHALL FIELD, ROTHWELL,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1879.
£300 in Money, and Five Silver Cups
WILL BE AWARDED IN PRIZES.
Hurdle Leaping at 3. p. m., Ponies in Harness.
Old English Sports and Pastimes.
Prof. Bailey's Crystal Palace Prize Punch & Judy and Champion Dog Toby.

The Rothwell Model Prize Band
Will be in attendance and play selections of music.

A Grand Gala
Will be held in the Evening, to conclude with a
BRILLIANT DISPLAY of FIREWORKS
ADMISSION—From One to Five, 1s.; Five to Seven, 6d.; after Seven, 3d.

THOS. WORMALD, Sec.
Rothwell, near Leeds.

Rothwell Times,

Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, August 15, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

Yesterday evening, an ordinary meeting of the above Board was held, present, Messrs. W. Hargreaves, (chairman), Holmes, Smith, Greenwood, Hawden, the Clerk, Medical officer, treasurer and inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, an estimate from Mr. Elliott was accepted for improving the portion of highway opposite the Queen Hotel.

The Medical Officer read his annual report, which will appear in next week's issue, ; the death rate is about 2 per 1,000 more than last year, and a large proportion of the deaths are children.

The chairman remarked on the serious mortality among little children, 41 of whom died when infants, and as many of the deaths were stated to be caused by improper food, he would be glad if anything could be done to diminish the number.

The Medical Officer held that if very much more milk was used, instead of food, the mortality would be considerably less. As the Board, however, has no authority in the matter, it must be left to the good sense and affection of the parents.

Mr. Hargreaves having another engagement, left, and Mr. Holmes took the chair.

On the motion of Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. Smith, Mr. Fisher's account for drainage was passed.

The Clerk was instructed to correspond further with Mr. Leather, as to the strip of land desired to improve Church Street.

An application from Mr. W. Brown having been received, it was resolved that he be supplied with water for his slaughter-house, for £1, during the next twelve months.

A resolution was also adopted on the motion of Mr. Greenwood, seconded by Mr. Smith, agreeing to pay Mrs. Clayton £3, towards the repair of a cottage near the Black Bull Inn, which was injured by carrying out the improvements there, and for which injury the Board had agreed to allow something.

ROTHWELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

THE DRAWING CLASS.

We are glad to state that in the examination of the above class (under the Science and Art Department) which took place last May, out of five pupils presented four passed, in the following order:—*Subject III Building Construction*, John Hirst, 1st class Queen's prize; John Brown, 2nd class Certificate; E. Cattle, 2nd class Certificate. *Freehand Drawing*, H. Bennett. As only 7 pupils have attended the class, this result may be fairly considered satisfactory, and we trust it will encourage a greater number to join in this coming session, of which due notice will be given. The drawings executed by the students in this class during the session previous to April 9th, and May 15th, were on those dates sent to South Kensington for inspection: the result of this inspection reflects great credit on the class.

WOODLESFORD AND OULTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES.

The following are the results of the last May examination held in the above Institute under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington:—*Science, Subject III., Building Construction*, Wm. Craven Owen, 2nd Class Elementary Certificate; Frank S. Lockwood, 2nd Class Elementary Certificate, they being the only two who presented themselves for examination in Building Construction. *Model Drawing*, Robert J. Smith, Excellent, Prize. *Geometry*, Wm. C. Owen, Certificate. Much credit is due for the works of students recently sent up to the Department for examination; the works in Building Construction, of Frederick Leslie (who was unable to attend the examination) have been of sufficient merit to receive the full award.

ROBIN HOOD CHAPEL.

A few Wesleyans in this neighbourhood are busy raising funds with a view at some time having a Wesleyan Chapel in the village. Several tea parties have already taken place at the homes of the givers. On Monday last, Mrs. Roodhouse gave a splendid tea at the house of Mr. W. Armitage, Robin Hood, to which about 50 persons sat down; after tea the party retired into a field and spent a very pleasant evening in a variety of games, until the shades of evening put an end to their pleasures. The proceeds of the tea amounted to nearly £2.

ACCIDENTS.—A little boy named Arthur Schofield met with a serious accident on Tuesday last at Rothwell. The little fellow had climbed on the wall near Gillet Bridge, to watch the workmen getting the field ready for the Show, when he accidentaly fell and broke his arm in two places. He was conveyed to Dr. Heaps' surgery and at once attended to.—An infant son of Mr. W. Smith, whilst asleep in the cradle, was burnt by a cinder flying from the grate into the face of the infant, and whilst trying to get it off its face it burnt its little hand also. Its injuries are not serious.

TENANTS' TEA.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst, Mr. John Dickinson, of Lofthouse Gate, the owner of the property in Rothwell known by the name of Dickinson's Buildings, formerly the Old Debtor's Gaol, and consisting of two shops and a number of cottages, provided a tea for his tenants. After tea, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, for their kindness. The rest of the evening was spent in harmony, all returning home highly gratified with their evening's enjoyment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In order to correct wrong impressions which may have been formed by the erroneous list which appeared in the columns of a contemporary, we are requested to publish the following letter.

(*Copy*)

ROTHWELL NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL

(*To the Editor of the Wakefield Express*)

Sir,

In justice to the subscribers, will you kindly allow us to point out three or four mistakes which, by means (perhaps unnecessary to explain) have got into your otherwise excellent report of the proceedings at the Memorial stone laying of the above chapel on the 25th of last month.

Instead of Mrs Roodhouse, £100; Mr. J. R. Seanor, £50: Mr. S Seanor, £50, Mr B. Clark, £40; Mr. S. Batty, £30; Mr. A. Marshall, £50; Mr. J. H. Wice £50; Mr. H. Roberts, £50, etc., read Mrs. Roodhouse, £125 Mr, B. Clark, (gift in cottages) £107, subscription £40. Mr J. R. Seanor, £50; Mr. S. Seanor, 50; Mr. S. Batty, £34; Mr. A. Marshall, £25; Mr. J. H. Wice, £20; Mr. H. Roberts, £20, etc By the insertion &c.,

Yours truly,

B. Clark, Treasurer,
S. Seanor, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ANOTHER TRIP TO SNOWDON.

Continued from Aug. 1st.

Before continuing our story, allow the writer to correct a printer's error in the previous account: there being so many 'Llans' Llandudno is named in place of Llandulas; we did not pass through the former, only the junction for Llandudno being on the main line.

Many excursions are arranged during the season to Bangor, which are doubtless, of great benefit to that city and the district, several heavy trains arriving the same morning from Manchester, Crewe, &c. We are in for a trip in good earnest, so are not to be put out by a little rain, and the inconvenience attending it; two of us have seen Snowdon at its best, and twelve others would like to do so. But what about those fleecy clouds up above? Well, we dont mind even making their acquaintance, although we should be glad of its being a short one. "With a will, Willie," as Willie's mother said. Up we go through the wood at such a speed that necessity compels us to check the more impetuous ones, for we older folks can't keep up, so we call out halt! to some of our long limbed tourists who were racing up the mountain, piloted by our younger guide. It is all very well to go ahead, but we more aged, sober, and heavier ones, would go steadier. Might as well name here that we should not have attempted to climb the mountain on such a day without a guide, had not two of our number been confident of finding the way from their previous ascent Our younger guide however maintains his lead, and soon we fear that our path is too good and level. Too true! for a lad near a small farm house shouts out, "You are not right, this is the road to the mines." Trudging over a longish route of soft boggy turf, we pass the house and regain the higher ascent, meeting also with the milk-maid or rather a woman, who cheated some few of us with sour buttermilk instead of the sweet draught we enjoyed so much a year ago. A few small beasts grazing on this spot attract our attention, and our buccolic friends admire them very much. Halting now and then to view the scenes around us, we very much enjoy the ascent altho' the path is very rugged, stony, and as wet as a beck bottom.

Cannot take the soft turf this time it is too wet and spongey, yielding too much under our feet. Plenty to see and talk about, so we join in an old gentleman's telescope and also a binocular to feast our eyes upon the grand landscape. What are those tiny white patches on the opposite mountains and on the plain between them? Flowers, ducks, and geese are guessed at by the questioner. Our friend's telescope revealed them to be snowy-fleeced sheep browsing there, altho' some 3 or 4 miles off as we guessed. Some younger ones guided by the friend previously named are on before and several stouter men are growing tired. How far is it yet? ask they, and we try to make them forget, like children, their tired limbs by pointing out a rare sight: that of a white cloud, like as if it were a snow white curtain stretching from one mountain top to another and resting upon each; whilst the clear blue sky was seen underneath. More treats still in store are declared to fully repay our trouble for coming even so far; but the put off question comes again, and we have to point out a flag staff just visible, but a long way off, and tell our tired ones that when they get there, their journey is more than half accomplished. Time and patience brings us up to Moses' Cabin or rather, licensed house where refreshment and rest had been already got by some of our party. We leave others behind to do the same and now for a tough bit for about a mile amongst sleet cloud and rain, that was a reality long to be remembered.

Not like rain or even mist down below but soaking us all over with beaded moisture which no umbrella could shield us from. "Cheer, boys, cheer," say we one to another sing, "Toiling on" to make it more cheering until our tune is changed to "Better on before" and we reach the better and more level road higher up. Here some feared that we were going wrong again possibly down the other side of the mountain. All right, says our elder guide, we'll soon reach the precipice on our left hand, and so we did, having to caution more adventurous souls, that a few more steps might send them rolling down about 2,000 feet into that misty void to the lake which we had previously seen beneath. Hearing voices, we shouted lustily and were answered by some of our party, but whether from above or below we could not judge at the time. Afterwards it transpired that our younger guide, as we call him had missed the path and along with others had climbed upon a dangerous rocky precipice, seen on our right hand on last visit, but totally invisible from the path this time, as we could seldom during the higher ascent see more than 20 yards off.

After several mistakes about which was the summit among the mist, at last we reached it, and soon some were upon the mound at the very top. To most, however, the snug stove-warmed hut was very acceptable indeed, and, wet though we were, its influence was subdued by the warmth, and we had an interesting chat with the man serving us with refreshments, a few details of which may interest. The mountain top divides two parishes, and he has separate rates to pay to each, and also rent to two landlords—£25 a year. Last winter, if we remember aright, two men robbed the place, drinking some of their stores. "We should not have cared for that," said the man, "if they had only shut the door, but they left it open and the place was wrecked by the wind." One of the thieves got safely down, but the other fell over some precipice and was found dead. Last Easter they had to tunnel a road through the snow to get from one hut to the other. Coals cost £5 10s. per ton delivered there, as about ten stones weight only can be carried up on a pony's back. Of course, very high prices are charged for the very limited accommodation, but a fair number of tourists find their way there during summer, and frequently stay there all night to see the sun rising upon the mountains, which we were told is very grand. We were not told whether the tax gatherers calls, but it is not too high to escape from his demands, or even competition also, as a strong spirit of rivalry exists between the proprietor on the summit and Moses in the half-way house down below.

Three o'clock in the afternoon is, as a rule, the most favourable time for a view to be had from the top, but fearing that the clouds would not clear away by that time, we stayed as long as we dare, leaving ourselves one and a half hours in which to catch the 3.5 train from Llanberis. Part of descent was in the clouds and afterwards rain, but a most beautifully clear and sunny sky was afterwards spared to us in which to descend, and ride on to Menai Bridge, where we inspected the bridges, got tea at "Cross Foxes" Cocoa Rooms, and had a splendid view of the island of Anglesey, Menai Straits, &c. The viewing of the bridges alone is worth the visit. After tea, we got a comfortable second class compartment for most of our party and really enjoyed magnificent scenery of mountain, island and sea, whilst resting our wearied limbs and riding swiftly on the descending line to Conway. But what charming seaside resorts! Penmænmaur especially so, just at that time. The sun setting so gloriously on the western waters between Puffin Island and Anglesey, reflecting its golden hues upon beach, mountain, and the gentlemen's mansions and hotels at its foot. Well might one of us exclaim, "If I had a thousand a year I would come and live at Penmænmaur."

On sped our train most cheerily, and after slight delay at Chester, and longer at Crewe, we got along first-rate; settled into repose between there and Slaithwaite, got rid of most of our trippers at Huddersfield and Dewsbury, and arrived at Leeds about 2.45 a.m., getting into Rothwell with a little help by the way as the church clock struck four. All of us were well pleased with our excursion, although we had such a bad time at the top of Snowdon, and we have heard that some are determined to have another day there by and by. Our total expenses were about ten shillings each, and we travelled upwards of 300 miles.

Your courtesy in inviting reports of such excursions has, perhaps, tired your printer's patience, but I hope will not weary your readers. Thanks for your encouragement to local writers, whose literary attempts, it is to be hoped, will be more frequently found in your pages.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

CRICKET

ROTHWELL v. CASTLEFORD

On Monday afternoon a cricket match took place in the Rothwell Cricket field between the above clubs. The Castleford team keeping the wickets until 6 o'clock chiefly through the able defence of J. Horner who scored 41 The home club scored very rapidly obtaining 62 in less than an hour's time, and would probably have won the game had time allowed. Score Castleford 102 Rothwell 62 for 3 wickets

CASTLEFORD	
H. Lancaster, run out	14
J. Allison, b Whiteley	2
J. W Morton, b Whiteley	8
J. Horner, l b w, b King	41
E. Linfield, c and b Irvin	6
J. Chappel, c Fowler b Irvin	0
R. Phillips, b Irvin	5
A. Standish, b King	11
H. Sutcliffe, b Irvin	1
E. Byford, b Irvin	1
T. Beevers, b Whiteley	5
H. Lindley, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	102

ROTHWELL	
Rev. A. J. Irvin, b Byford	26
G. Gibson, b Byford	6
W. M. Wood, not out	9
Rev. H. S. King b Byford	2
T. Dobson, not out	9
Extras	10
Total for 3 wickets	62

ROTHWELL v. HUNSLET

Played at Hunslet on Saturday.

ROTHWELL	
Rev. A. J. Irvin, b Haywood	23
W. Newbould, c Marsh b Gilbert	9
T. Dobson, c and b Haywood	0
Rev. H. S. King, c Marsh b Haywood	0
W. M. Wood, c Marsh b Gilbert	6
G. Gibson, c Stringer b Haywood	7
R. Whiteley, b Gilbert	1
A. Tiffany, st Hindle b Haywood	0
C. A. Wood, b Gilbert	0
T. T. Rawling, b Gilbert	2
A. Fowler, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	51

HUNSLET	
G. Britton, c Irvin b Whiteley	2
W. Marsh, c Dobson b Whiteley	3
J. Stringer, b Whiteley	6
J. Clarke, c King b Dobson	26
W. J. Haywood, b Whiteley	2
B. Denton, b Irvin	11
S. Gilbert, b Whiteley	1
J. Hindle, b Irvin	2
T. Marsh, not out	33
W. S. Anderton, c Wood b King	0
J. Smith, b Whiteley	10
Extras	0
Total	105

LOFTHOUSE v. STAINCLIFFE

Played at Lofthouse on Saturday.

LOFTHOUSE	
S. Ward, b Haslam	0
M. Lunn, run out	12
J. Armitage, c Savory b Haslam	3
A. France, b Haslam	22
A. Atkinson, c Walker b Savory	1
J. H. Lee, b Newsome	12
W. Idle, b Newsome	3
J. Brook, c and b Haslam	2
J. Parker, not out	29
W. Newton, c Hirst b Savory	7
W. Atkinson, run out	5
Extras	8
Total	104

STAINCLIFFE	
R. Charlesworth, b A. Atkinson	0
H. Savory, c Savory b W. Atkinson	14
E. Hirst, b A. Atkinson	3
W. Haslam, c Parker b France	6
B. Clarkson, b A. Atkinson	8
J. Wormald, c Brook b A. Atkinson	4
F. Crawshaw, b W. Atkinson	0
W. Walker, not out	3
J. Newsome, not out	2
Extras	1
Total for 7 wickets	41

LOFTHOUSE 2nd ELEVEN v OUTWOOD

Played at Lofthouse on Monday

OUTWOOD	
P. Machin, b Noble	2
W. Farrer, run out	6
T. Moss, b Newbould	1
T. Myford, b Newbold	4
J. Burton, b Noble	0
E. Farrer, b Newbould	2
D. Hampshire, b Newbould	1
S. Hartley, b Noble	2
W. Burton, b Noble	1
W. Hartley, b Noble	0
A. Steeples, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	23

LOFTHOUSE	
J. Newill, b Burton	9
W. Chadwick, b Burton	4
J. Parker, c Farrer b Burton	1
J. Brook b Burton	0
J. Noble, b Machin	24
J. Newbould, b Moss	0
W. Whittlestone, l b w b Burton	1
G. Wild, c Hampshire b Burton	0
T. Ward, b Myford	8
T. Robinson, b Myford	8
W. Newton, not out	3
Extras	2
Total	60

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying [illegible]; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous clearness that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are clean—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes*

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST
Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,
Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths
NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.
A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.
ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.
LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.
Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 2nd v. Wortley Albion, August 23rd, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30. p.m.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.
LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "Keating's Worm Tablets," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS
The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s.	d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2	0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2	4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2	10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3	4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4	0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1	3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1	6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1	9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1	6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1	10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2	4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2	10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3	6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1	4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1	6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1	8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1	0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1	3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1	6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle		Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2	2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2	8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3	6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s	d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3	0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3	3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)			
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3	0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3	3	39
GINS.			
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2	0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2	5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2	10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)			
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2	3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2	8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3	0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3	3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3	4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.			
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3	6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4	0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4	9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5	6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).			
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2	3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2	8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3	0	36
HOLLANDS.			
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2	4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2	8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & TS

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS
SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
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ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.
Advertisements of the above description inserted in the Rothwell Times at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY.
GENERAL DEALER.
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses,
Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines,
Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
Friday, August 22, 1879

ROTHWELL FLOWER SHOW.

While there are considerable disadvantages to the shows and out-door exhibitions this year, in the general depression of trade and the lateness of the season, Rothwell has the advantage of being now the only show in the district, and possessing a wide and general interest for everybody within its circle.

The usual time for holding the show is the first Monday in August (Bank holiday) but as this was the time for the Yorkshire Exhibition at Leeds, it was only wise to alter the date this year; moreover, the weather was so shockingly bad a fortnight ago that it is most fortunate an alteration in the date took place. That Hunslet show and sports prevented part visitors there is no doubt, but only to a small extent. The rain that fell on Saturday and Sunday considerably damped the spirits of those interested, but on Monday the glass rose somewhat and there was only a shower all day.

The attendance in the earlier part of the day, was owing to depression in trade, much smaller than usual, but after five the members quickly advanced, while from seven o'clock (the 3d. time) the people fairly poured in; we should scarcely think however that there were so many people passed the gate as last year; the total receipts, we are sorry to hear, fell £29 short of 1878.

At one o'clock, the show was opened by the President, (C. E. Charlesworth, Esq.) who expressed his great pleasure in being present at the Society's Fourteenth Exhibition, and congratulated the Committee on the fine weather with which they had been favoured. He was glad to hear the entries were so numerous, and trusted that as this was now the only Show in the district (Oulton and Lofthouse having succumbed to Rothwell) that they would have continued success for many years to come, and that as one show was sufficient for this district, Rothwell, the oldest, would remain the only one. He then declared the show open.

The arrangement of the several exhibits was similar to previous years, the flowers, plants, fruit, and vegetables being in a spacious tent, the horses occupying the ground on the other side of the beck, while the pigs and poultry had their pens and cages on the south side of the field.

After visiting the marquee, the president, vice-presidents, and other gentlemen adjourned to the Committee's tent for luncheon kindly provided by Mr. Charlesworth. Justice having been done to the viands placed on the table, the Rev. G. Heberden, M.A., Vicar of Rothwell, rose to propose "Success to the Society." He congratulated the Committee that amid all the depression in trade they had been able to get a show, and hoped the prophecies of better times would shortly come. He was also pleased with the garden produce exhibited by working men, believing that one great point in these shows was to encourage and benefit working men and their families by garden cultivation. He then proposed "Success to the show," coupling with the toast, the health of Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth and their children.

After being warmly honoured, Mr. Charlesworth returned thanks for the kind wishes respecting himself, his wife and children.

He was a great advocate for cottage gardens, and he was pleased the Cottagers' class was so well represented; he hoped he would meet them for many years to come to further the success of the Rothwell Show. (cheers).

In examining the plants, and cut flowers it was evident that the late and severe season had militated against exhibitors; although amateurs had striven hard to maintain the number of entries, the heaviest fall was in the gents' gardeners class.

The fruit, especially currants and gooseberries were exceptionally fine, and well contested in all the three divisions. Of vegetables also, there was a good display, the cottagers competing bravely with the division above.

Altogether the exhibition was very good and considering the bad season, of capital quality.

The following are the names of competitors and the number of prizes gained.

GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS AND SALE GROWERS.

	Plants 1st	Plants 2nd	Fruit 1st	Fruit 2nd	Flowers 1st	Flowers 2nd	Vgtables 1st	Vgtables 2nd
Edward Hall	6	1	9	7		2	1	3
Edward Exley		3						1
J Charlesworth, Esq.	4				1		1	4
H. Bentley, Esq.	3	3	3	4				
A. Carter			2	1			6	4
Rev. G. Heberden			1	2			7	4
T. West				1			1	1
Thos. Glover				1			6	3
R. Hornby					2	2	1	3
H. Clarke					7	4	1	1
AMATEURS.								
T. Fielding,	9	7				1	2	2
J. Wood	2	5				2		1
W. Richardson	2	2						
Jonathan Craven	4	3		2				
J. Westmoreland	5	5	1	1		1	3	3
S. Raby	1		2	2	1		4	1
G. Ineson			3	2			8	6
T. Swift			1				2	2
R. Cross			1		5	1	1	2
B. Stringer					5	3	4	4
B. Colley						1	2	2
T. Glover								1
W. Hargreaves								1
S. Parker								1
COTTAGERS.								
J. Smith	2	2			1			2
T. Bennett	3	3	3	2			2	3
G. Maundrill	3	2	1	1	8	5	1	3
W. W Savage		1	1			1	3	1
J. Hartley				1	2	1	4	4
J. Moore			2	2		2	8	5
Thomas Fox				1			2	4
T. S. Walton							4	2
E. Parker							2	1
T. Fielding								1

The judges in this department were Messrs. Ed. Thompson, (Guiseley), Saml. Fuller, (Leeds), Hy. Groom (Pontefract), and Hy. Walker, (Apperley Bridge).

Extra prizes were offered by Mr. Thos. Pollard, of Rothwell Haigh, in the shape of a set of garden tools for the exhibitor who obtained the largest number of prizes in the amateurs' class; also a tea service for the largest number obtained in cottager's class.

HORSES.

As is generally the case, the show of horses was the principal attraction, and although the entries scarcely came up to last year in numbers, the quality was well maintained. There was great difficulty in deciding several classes, and the judges seemed to use every care in giving the awards. There was not much question in giving the prizes for hunters, there being only two specimens, both belonging to Mr. A. J. Brown, of North Emsall, Pontefract, and very fine animals. The great interest, however, centred in the contests for leaping and ponies in harness. Eight remarkably good turn-outs entered the ring, one of Mr. Foster's ponies eliciting warm admiration. This gentleman had two entries, and though it seemed hardly fair to place both prizes in his hands, there was little doubt that they were honourably earned. Eight competitors entered the ring for the leaping contest, riding various qualities of animals, but all determined to win if possible. The decision was, however, pretty quickly arrived at, only one horse clearing the hurdles every time, while other four were evidently without a chance. By five o'clock Mr. Sanderson had received the first prize of six guineas with his "Clear the Way," while Mr. B. Crossley, of Adwalton, won the second of, 3 guineas, with his "Jerry." Some amusement was caused by the outlandish freaks of the horses, one endeavouring to run under the hurdle carrying the pole with him, while another competitor, after knocking over both the hurdles, made a furious effort to clear the fence and the bystanders too, at the upper end of the enclosure. Mr. Jos. Charlesworth's cup for best pair of agricultural horses tempted four entries, Mr. B. Clarke being adjudged the winner, Mr. Oldroyd taking the second prize. Mr Oldroyd's offer of 3 guineas cup for foals by Black Prince, brought out five youngsters, the prize being given to Mr. Cooper, while Mr. Oliver took the second. Below we append the full list.

Class 2.—Roadster, any age, Miss Marchmont, Tanshelf. 2. E Crossley, Brierley Hall, Chevit.
Class 3.—Roadster, mare and foal, C. Roberts, Wakefield; 2. J. Gowland, Thorp Stapleton.
Class 4. Dray horse, J. & J. Charlesworth, Rothwell Haigh; 2. the Wortley Fire Clay Company Leeds.
Class 5. Agricultural mare and foal, B. Townend Castleford. 2. W. Lunn, Lofthouse.
Class 6. Two-year-old gelding or filly, agricultural, B. Clarke, Rothwell Haigh.
Class 7. Yearling, gelding or filly; agricultural, J. Oliver, Rothwell Haigh; 2 H. Brook, Middleton;
Class 8. Extra Stock, G. Sheard, Tingley; 2. S. Jackson East Ardsley;
Class 9. Pair of horses for agricultural purposes, B. Clarke; 2 W. Oldroyd, Newsam Green;
Class 10 Leaper; C. Sanderson 2. B Crossley;
Class 11. Ponies in harness 1 & 2. W. Foster;
Class 12. Foals by "Black Prince," J. Cooper, Lofthouse. 2. J Oliver;

In the class for weight-carrying hunters, the only exhibitor was Mr. A. J. Brown, North Emsall Hall, Pontefract, who showed two fine animals.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

In this part of the show, Mr. Oldroyd got most of the prizes, the other competitors gaining one or two each.

Twelve stalks red wheat full length
1 B. Clark, Rothwell Haigh; 2 Wm. Oldroyd, Newsam Green
Twelve stalks white wheat, full length
1 Wm. Oldroyd; 2 Mrs. G. Goldthorpe, Haigh Park
Twelve stalks black oats, full length
1 B. Clark; 2 James Bleasby, Thwaite farm
Twelve stalks white oats, full length
1 Wm. Oldroyd; 2 B. Clark
Twelve stalks barley, full length
1 Wm. Oldroyd; 2 J. Bleasby
Twelve stalks beans, full length,
1 Wm. Oldroyd
Four swede turnips
1 Wm. Oldroyd; 2 Mrs. G. Goldthorpe
Four white turnips
1 Wm Oldroyd; 2 Mrs. J. Smith, Rothwell Haigh
Four red turnips
1 B. Clark; 2 Wm Oldroyd
Four mangold worzels, long reds
1 and 2 Wm. Oldroyd
Four mangold wurzels, yellow globe
1 and 2 Wm Oldroyd
Six kidney potatoes
1 and 2 Wm. Oldroyd
Six round potatoes
1 and 2 Wm. Oldroyd

PIGS.

Of pigs there were only three classes in which any struggle took place (Nos. 14, 16 and 17), while W. Hartley, of Rothwell, had no competitor for the working man's pig; and Mr. Oldroyd, of Newsam Green, had the field all to himself in Nos. 15 and 19.

Class 13, Boar, middle breed, W. Lunn, Lofthouse;
Class 14 Sow middle breed, in milk or pig, W. Oldroyd, Leeds; 2 Rev. G. Heberden, Rothwell;
Class 15 Sow, small breed, in milk or pig, 1 & 2, W. Oldroyd;
Class 16. Sow and Litter, J. Braime, Methley; 2. J. Clayton jun., Rothwell.
Class 17 Gilt, for breeding purposes; W. Oldroyd; 2. A. Judson, Rothwell;
Class 18, Working man's pig, W. Hartley, Rothwell;
Class 19. Best pig on show ground, W. Oldroyd.

POULTRY.

The poultry pens were pretty well filled, considerable competition taking place in classes 26 and 27, also in Bantam chickens. For the miscellaneous pair of ducks there were nine entries.

Class 20 Black Hamburgh's, T. Kellet, Rothwell; 2. J. Clayton, jun., Rothwell
Class 21—Game, W. Holt, Thorp Stapleton; 2nd J. Clayton jun.
Class 22—Spanish, J. Todd, Oulton
Class 23—Dorkings, T. Kellet; 2nd Miss Saville, Methley
Class 24—Bramahs, Mrs. Roodhouse, Carlton
Class 26—Cochin china chickens, cockerel and pullet, Mrs. Roodhouse; 2nd T. Kellet
Class 27—Cock and hen any other variety, T. Kellet; 2nd W. Brown, Rothwell
Class 28—Game bantams, J. Clayton jun., 2nd W. Holt
Class 29—Bantam chickens, cockerel and pullet, Miss B. Saville, Methley. 2nd, A. Haigh, Rothwell
Class 30—Bantams, any other variety, A. Brown, Rothwell; 2nd, T. Kellet
Class 31—Duck and drake, Rouen, C E Charlesworth Esq.; 2nd, W. Woolford, Carlton
Class 32—Ducks and drake, Thos. Craver, Rothwell Haigh; 2nd, C. E. Charlesworth, Esq.

Shortly after eight o'clock, the proceedings on the far side of the beck began to attract attention and the grand stand was soon filled by the prudent souls, who intended having a comfortable sit while the display was exhibiting. Mr. S. E. Randles, a pyrotechnist from London, and bearing the highest testimonial having given displays before royalty itself, had been secured for the evening's diversion, and before he had finished, evoked the warmest applause from the vast crowd assembled.

After the signal rockets had ascended, a huge Montgolfier balloon was launched and for a while sailed along beautifully, but unfortunately, the spirits used had not been strong enough, (Mr. Randles having happened a misfortune with his own supply of spirits) and coming to the ground just above the show field, set itself on fire. Other rockets and shells followed, green and red fire cast a glare over the entire field, and rockets were shot to a tremendous height scattering fires of changing hues in their descent. There were four or five large set devices, which were unanimously applauded, and although there have been several fine displays of fireworks in Rothwell, we only express the general feeling when we say that this was by far the best ever exhibited. We congratulate the committee on securing so finished a pyrotechnist.

The Rothwell Prize Brass Band greatly enlivened the proceedings during the day by playing a succession of operatic and oratorio pieces in the afternoon, and by leading the dancing with a selection of valses, schottisches, quadrilles, &c.

Bailey's Punch and Judy (not forgetting Toby) Aunt Sally, and other amusements were indulged in.

During the day the show was visited by C. E. Charlesworth, Esq., Hy. Bentley, Esq., J. G. Turner, Esq., John. Dobson, Esq., W. Smith, Esq., T. W. Jewison, Esq., Rev. F. Freeman, Esq., and T. W. Embleton, Esq., (patrons of the society) and other ladies and gentlemen.

The Committee were most of them on the ground, assisting in various ways, and to them and to the indefatigable secretary Mr Thos. Wormald, every praise is due.

The refreshments were under the care of Mr. Brown, and the beer and spirits were supplied by Mr. Pollard, John O'Gaunt's Inn, Rothwell Haigh.

We are pleased to hear that no police cases have arisen from the day's pleasure.

We understand that the takings at the gate last year amounted to £95, while this year they only reached £75; the tickets for the grand stand were also £3. 3s. less, making a total deficit of £23 3s.

Although not originally intended by the Committee, it was decided on Monday, to finish the festivities with a gala on Tuesday, and accordingly, a number of young people spent the evening in the field in games and dances, the receipts for the entrance being about £2.

POLICE NEWS.

BURGLARY AT ROTHWELL.—Some time late on the Flower Show night, an impudent robbery was committed in Butcher Lane. It appears that a poor woman named Robertha Whitely living in the above lane, keeps what is termed a silver club. She had placed about 30s. in the corner of a table drawer in the kitchen, and somewhat foolishly left it there on Monday evening, while she went to her son's to sleep. On returning in the morning she found some one had got into the house through the cellar, and had taken the money. There is no doubt the theft has been committed by some one who knew all about her club and her habits, and it is sincerely to be hoped the rascal will be caught. We understand a man passed the house about half-past twelve and observed a light in the room, but of course, supposed it was Mrs. Whitely herself. As the money belonged to a number of women, who had subscribed to this club, it makes the loss all the worse to bear.

INTENDING THIEVES CAUGHT.—On Sunday morning, about a quarter past one, the policeman at Oulton observed two men lounging near Mr. Mason's garden; shortly after one of them got over the wall, when the constable pounced upon him, and finding he was unable to give a good account of himself, lodged him in durance vile. He was brought up at Wakefield last Monday, and after the particulars had been related, was remanded to Monday next for trial.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—Public Opinion.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure"—Standard.
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—Newry Reporter.
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous clearness that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—Lancet. "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know. James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London." "It is specially nice for children."—Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin. By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanitary Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. Refuse all substitutes.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD

An ordinary meeting of the above Board was held on Friday; present,—Messrs W. Hargreaves (chairman), Seanor, James Hargreaves, Batty and the Clerk, architect and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meetings having been read and confirmed, it was resolved that the estimates of Messrs Chapman and Lockwood be accepted for building a wall at the south boundary of the Rothwell School site.

The teachers' salaries, certificates for contractors and two or three accounts were ordered to be paid amounting altogether to £370.

The fees of two children were remitted to the end of September.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNUAL PICNIC.

(Communicated)

After having rainy days for some years on this annual event, and the chances being for a specially wet one during the present season, it was not to be wondered at that but few persons ventured to enter their names beforehand to join the teachers this year. Tuesday last being an almost general holiday, three wagonettes left Rothwell at 10 o'clock for Roundhay Park, followed afterwards by some half-dozen private conveyances, and others going by tram, busses, &c., until about 100 friends were found gathered together at the Park. After refreshing the inner man, the genial sunshine and invigorating breeze made either strolling about, resting, or even very active exercise, each or either perfectly agreeable; the day being one of these very few (especially during this season) in which out-door was thoroughly comfortable. So much for the weather, which brought forth many expressions of thankfulness and congratulation. But Roundhay Park is such a common place now, however could the folks spend so many hours there? we answer, very well indeed; altho' many of us go every year. Surely, where a wealthy gentleman could spend so many years in developing the advantages which nature had given, the thoughtful mind and active body can enjoy such completed work, when there is the disposition so to do, particularly under such favourable circumstances. The people's park looked very fresh and green for the season, the grassy lawns in very splendid condition, but the flowers, of course not quite so good as we have seen them. We have come to enjoy both sociality and scenery, so some walk about leisurely, others actively cricket or boat. The younger and elder ones keeping the steam boat well freighted upon the lake. Thus hour after hour flies away until the busy scene at the lower refreshment rooms tells the tale; responded to internally that tea time has arrived. What a fuss about it though, for a great many people besides ourselves have found out what a fine day it is for the park; but after a little exercise of patience all got well served, by waiting upon themselves, and we hurry out of the heated atmosphere to the cool turf again. Then the high treble voices of the girls are heard ringing out "Oh, and Bingo was his name oh," until many stranger stop to listen to the cheerful music, enquiring where those canny lasses come from who have such merry looks and actice limbs.

By and by, one after another falls out of the ranks, wearied with the active exertion, pairs off with old sweetheart, new sweetheart, or friend, and have a quiet stroll to the mansion, gardens, or another row or sail on the lake, until horses are yoked, or conveyances re met, and at seven p.m. we left the park. It was a very enjoyable ride back to Leeds, then through Hunslet busy with the flower show and feast, and onward cheerfully home. A little rain on the way did not hurt us, but made us the more thankful for the favour of such delightful weather being granted to us. Got safe home again a little after dark, hoping that we should be spared to such a happy reunion another year. Flower Show Tuesday's excursion promises to become an institution with us at Rothwell.

For report of Tuesday's cricket match see last page.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. [illegible] New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

A SAFE BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT,
IN CONTRAST to the numerous and sad accidents [illegible]
[illegible]
SUMMARY
Of a [illegible] by Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., [illegible]
[illegible]
TABLE II.
[illegible]
YOUNG'S PARAFFIN LIGHT AND MINERAL OIL COMPANY (Limited).
WHOLESALE BRANCHES:
ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, LONDON,
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STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

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Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.

SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.

A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.

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(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

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WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

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IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
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TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

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Lofthouse 2nd v. Wakefield Unitarian August 30th at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30. p.m.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d., at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48
PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42
MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY			
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry		1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry		1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry		1 8	20
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

		Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne	-	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne	-	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity		3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY,
GENERAL DEALER,
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL.
Begs to state that, in consequence of the depression of trade, he will sell for cash at the very lowest prices.
No reasonable offer refused.
Always on hand, a large assortment of
Tin and Iron Goods, Furniture,
Beds, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots, Mattresses, Wringing Machines, Sewing Machines, Hardwares, Smallwares,
Toys of every description. Glass and China
Grocer and Provision Dealer,
Earthenware of every description.
All kinds of Lamps.
Paraffin and Mineral Oils.
Looking Glasses of various sizes.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

ROTHWELL FLORAL HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S next show will be held on Bank Holiday, Monday August 2nd, 1880.
THOS. WORMALD, Sec.

FOURTEEN DAYS
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRAPERY GOODS
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th,
AT
SAMUEL BATTY'S,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC
FOOTBALL AND ATHLETIC CLUB,
The First Annual
ATHLETIC FESTIVAL
Of the above Club will be held
In the Football Field, Carlton Lane, Rothwell
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 13th, 1879,
To commence at three o'clock prompt.
PRIZES TO THE VALUE OF £25 WILL BE OFFERED.

The following events, open to amateurs residing within 3 miles of Rothwell only will take place.

120 yards Handicap Flat Race.
2 Miles Bicycle Race.
100 yards Handicap Flat Race for youths under 16.
Quarter-mile Handicap Flat Race.
2 Miles Walking Handicap.
300 yards Hurdle Race (4 Hurdles).
80 yards Handicap Flat Race for boys under twelve.
Half Mile Handicap Flat Race
All events to be handicapped.

Handicappers and Judges of Walking:- Messrs D. Taylor R. Ellis and J. Field. Starter: Mr J. Woobank. Referee: Mr. D. Ellis.

ROTHWELL BRASS BAND
Will be in attendance. Conductor: Mr. S. Fowler.
Admission 6d., Reserved part of the ground 6d. extra.

For further particulars and Forms of Entry apply to Mr. A. Judson, White Swan Inn, Rothwell, or to
Wm. Harrison, } Hon. Secs.
Jos. Stead, } Rothwell Haigh.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, August 29, 1879

A LEEDS VOLUNTEER IN ZULULAND.

The following interesting letter, received from Capt. G. A. Burton, of the 7th West York (Leeds) Rifles, who volunteered for service in South Africa, has been handed to us for publication, by permission of Mr. Burton, sen. now residing at Bridgefield Terrace in this town:—

WOOD'S FLYING COLUMN, ZULULAND
July 6th, 1879.

As I promised to write you a full account of my adventurous in Zululand, I take this opportunity of giving you an outline of my experience from the first

We left London on board the Dunrobin Castle, March 4th, with a full complement of passengers, many of them officers detailed for special service, and others, like myself, going out to volunteer their services. We had a pleasant run down the Thames calling at Dartmouth for the mails, and then set sail for Madeira. We crossed the Bay of Biscay in fairly calm weather but for all that some of our passengers looked anything but comfortable. We sighted Madeira in the early morning, and after making the harbour were allowed a run on shore for four hours, during which time we explored the town, but the heat was so great after the severe winter of England that we were not up to much walking. We laid in a stock of grapes and pines, which were cheap and plentiful, then made our way back to harbour. The sailors and boatmen hanging about were a rascally lot, and refused to put us on board again unless we paid them a very exorbitant sum. This, I am told, is a common trick of theirs, and as were not disposed to be done, we took forcible possession of a boat and made for our ship; a couple of men swam after us, and we stopped and took them on board to bring back the boat. We did not give them anything for the use of the boat, as their friends stoned us from deck as long as we were within reach. When we got on deck the next morning we had left land far behind, and were fairly on our way for St. Helena; the weather was delightful, and we enjoyed ourselves immensely. To pass the time we had all kinds of athletic sports, quoits, boxing, fencing, rope climbing, &c. In the evening we had concerts and charades. We had also the "Kennedy Family" on board, who are noted for their singing of quaint Scotch Songs, and they gave us several entertainments; but the greatest fun was our attempt at private theatricals. We played "Ici on Parle Francais," with Colonel Needham and the Hon Algernon Bourke in the principal parts. Col. Needham and Capt. Bourke played well, but as none of the rest of us could "parle Francais" we made a perfect hash of it. All this made the time pass very pleasantly, and we were surprised how soon we got to St. Helena. As soon as possible we secured a boat and made haste on shore, where we got saddle-horses and went off to see the tomb of Napoleon, a distant of about six miles. The scenery was something grand, and the higher we got and the more beautiful it became. The town, harbour, and shipping below us looked infinitesimally small. When we arrived at the tomb we were conducted over the grounds by an officer in charge, who seemed much pleased to hear of the Prince Imperial coming out to Zululand. We little thought how soon he would be brought back again to his sorrowing friends, as we believed that he of all others would be kept out of work of a particularly dangerous kind. After partaking of lunch, we got into our saddles, and returned to the harbour, *via* Longwood, had a run round the town, got some more fresh fruit, and then back to our ship, and set sail for the Cape.

After a very pleasant voyage, we at last put into Cape-town, and there heard that the relief column was about to start for Ekowe. We feared we should be late up at the front, as we were delayed in transhipping to the Dunkeld, but after a while got safely off at the same time as the Clyde. We passed quite close to this ship, and I hailed some fellows I knew on board, who waved their hands in farewell, as if it was out of question for us to keep pace with them. Rather a joke; they ran aground, and we landed several days before they did. Arrived at Durban, we got our boxes passed by the officials, and then made for one of the hotels. Nearly all were full, but at last I got accommodation, and rested for the night. Next morning I deposited my papers and reported myself at the Commandant's office, and had only just returned to my hotel when I was sent for to command a detachment in charge of the baggage waggons in the relief column. I got my instructions and started the same night, so had not long to wait for duty. It was a long tedious jurney, as the waggons were drawn by mules, but in due time we arrived the evening before the battle of Ginghilovo.

After relating some particulars of this battle, and of the finding of the Prince's body, his troop being part of the exploring party, he goes on to say:—

Several days passed in work of this kind, and nothing happened worth recording beyond the camp scares. At last we came to a dense bush country, and received orders to be ready at daybreak next morning to make a grand combined attack on some millitary kraals, six in number. We started about 10,000 strong, including the Lancers, four guns, and rocket battery, under the command of Colonel Buller, with Lord Beresford as A. D. C. We advanced round the foot of the mountain, with the guns on flanks and in the centre, then changed our front and advanced slowly over the mountain. When we reached the top, we could see the Zulus in the valley below in great force. We advanced upon them down the hill leaving our centre guns upon the top of the hill to cover our advance. These guns speedily got to work, and shelled the enemy over our heads, entirely destroying the kraals. As soon as we got to the foot of the mountain, we got the word to charge, which we did with a will We left the Lancers far behind, as their horses were not equal to the roughness of the ground. The rockets and shells burst in front of us, and fired the dry undergrowth. We pursued the enemy for a great distance, while the Infantry completed the destruction of the kraals, and after utterly putting the Zulus to flight, the bugles sounded the "retire," and we halted for five minutes to loosen our girths and gain breath. When we tightened up again, I found my horse was lame. I tried for some time to keep up with my troop, but it was no use, the poor beast was utterly done; so I dismounted and hitched him up to another horse belonging to one of my men, and I trotted along with my hand on the saddle, and in this way reached camp safely after my first hand-to-hand engagement.

After two days marching he continues:—

On the morning of the 3rd we could see thousands of Zulus on the surrounding hills, and at sunrise as the men were driving our cattle to the river to water, a large force of Zulus opened fire upon some men of the 58th who were washing. The Kaffirs in charge of our cattle bolted, and the whole lot fell into the hands of the Zulus. "Boot and saddle" sounded for the Cavalry and we went out at once to recover the cattle. As we advanced we were received by a steady fire, but it did us little harm. When we got within 50 yards they poured a fearful volley into us; 21 horses fell dead, and three men of my troop. We turned fours about and retired 100 yards to rally our men. Seeing the enemy were in enormous force and preparing to charge us, we poured a volley into them from our carbines, and then got the word to retire into camp. Just as we started one of my men was shot in the arm, and fell from his horse. I dismounted, and helped him into the saddle again, keeping him in front of me. We had not gone one hundred yards farther before a shot whistled over my head and struck him in the back, killing him on the spot. Poor fellow! he seemed doomed. The Zulus were close behind, and it was useless to linger; so I drove in my spurs and soon regained my troop. The Zulus, seeing we were retiring on our supports, halted, and then retired themselves, and rode quietly into camp. Our loss was five killed, ten wounded and thirty-four horses killed.

The evening of this day (3rd July) I shall ever remember. General Wood paraded every man, and explained that he intended to make a grand combined attack on on the following day. He said, "Remember, then, you will fight shoulder to shoulder. I shall be with you, and watch you. No excitement; no wasting of ammunition. Each man go in with a good heart, look straight to his front, and I will defy all the Zulus in creation. I cannot expect you all to come out, but I hope I may see most of you again. Whatever the cost, we must win this battle." After this we dismissed and went to try and sleep in our trenches round the laagers. I say "try" because it certainly was only trying to sleep, and we all felt a sense of relief when the "reveille" sounded, although it was only two o'clock in the morning. After getting our breakfast we stood to our arms, waiting orders While we were waiting we could distinctly hear the Zulus singing a sort of chant or song over the bodies of the poor fellows we had lost on the previous day. They were in great force, fully 20,000 strong. At four o'clock the word came to move into position. We crossed the river, and the Infantry formed one immense square. The regiments were the 13th, 21st, 58th, 80th, 90th and 94th, with a Gatling at each corner, and the guns posted in front of each face of the square; the Lancers, Dragoon Guards, and all the regiments of the Frontier Light Horse in the centre. In this position we advanced slowly and kept our formation until we arrived on some level ground within range of the enemy. There we halted, and closed up our ranks. Time about 7 a.m. The Zulus adopted their usual plan of attack, and completely surrounded us, whilst a dense mass made straight for the 58th and 94th, who formed the front face. I never in my life saw such a fearful crowd. The ground was covered with them for miles, and they seemed afraid to commence the attack. With a view of enticing them to take the offensive, Col. Buller rode out of the square with his staff, and this was the signal for them to commence the attack, which soon became general After quietly receiving their fire for a few minutes, our bugles sounded "commence firing," and the standing ranks took it up well. The Gatlings made fearful lanes in the enemy. I was standing by a 9-pounder gun which I had the pleasure of seeing fire round after round of canister and grape at about 400 yards into a particularly dense mass of Zulus. It mowed them down by scores, and after each shot you could see the green grass where the shot had carried, but the enemy closed up and still came on to within 80 yards. At about this distance our kneeling ranks fired a volley, which staggered them, and before they could recover we got the word to charge, and the infantry opened out for us to pass out of the square. Never was an order more willingly obeyed; we almost flew at them. The Lancers and Dragoon Guards to the front, Baker's Horse to the left, and us to the right. I glanced over my shoulder to the left to have a look at the 17th clash with the enemy, and I saw Major Balderson cut a man nearly in two. Lieut. Egehill fell before they reached the enemy, I think, but am not sure, as I had enough to do to mind my own work. I hardly remember what I did personally, but this much I do remember, that in the hottest part of the fighting my sword flew to pieces like a stick of barley sugar, and I was reduced to my revolver, which did me good service. At last the Zulus were routed, and we pursued them fully three miles and punished them severely. When the "retire" was sounded we pulled rein, and then we saw what a fearful slaughter we had made of them, more, I imagine, than any official list will give. The scene was horrible. Some of the wounded were tying up their limbs with long grass instead of bandages; others were putting plugs of wood into bullet-holes to stop the bleeding; but one and all seemed to bear their sufferings with the greatest fortitude. They are brave fellows, these Zulus They will face anything and don't seem to know what fear means.

Returning to camp it may well be imagined the excitement of the day necessitated a little rest, during which the letter was written from which the above extracts are taken.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board was held at Carlton School yesterday, present, Mr. Jos. Charlesworth, chairman, Messrs. Hargreaves Throp Ward and the clerk The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and signed, the report of Carlton School was laid before the Board, shewing an improvement in the upper standards, but the result of the Infants' examination was not at all satisfactory; the amount of grant is £113 11s. which is about the same as last year. Sarah Wright and Samuel Hartley, teachers at this school, have passed their examination very well; they will now enter into an agreement with the Board as pupil-teachers for the usual term of four years, commencing at a salary of £12 10 per year. The Board instructed the Clerk to complete the indentures, and affix the seal of the Board to the same. The report of Robin Hood School is very fair, the amount of grant being £130 10s. which is about £4 less than last year. A monitor is appointed for this School, to replace one that has had to leave in consequence of failure in her examination. Cheques amounting to £165 4s 6d, were signed for 2 months salaries and cleaning, the head teacher's portion (one third) of the Government grant, and some accounts. The fees received for the month of July were Robin Hood School £9 16s 2d, Carlton School £9 8s 2d. Several applications for remission of fees were granted, and in order to facilitate business the Board appoint 3 of their number as a Committee to hold meetings specially to hear the applications for remission of fees, which are now getting numerous. The Clerk reported that he had obtained a judgment at the County Court, Leeds, against Jas. Ellis, Carlton, for school fees.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY

On Tuesday last, three strange men were observed loitering about in Commercial St. Rothwell, and taking particular notice of the position, contents, and fastenings of the shop occupied by Mr Joseph Varley, watchmaker, &c. Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. Varley came in, and being informed of the suspicions which had been aroused, went out to where he could have a view of the front to watch if anything further occurred. He had not been long out, before his wife, (who was sitting in the kitchen behind, with the gas lighted) was suddenly alarmed by a man attempting to open the window; she immediately jumped up, and thrust to the shutters, at the same time raising the alarm. Several persons living near, Messrs. Ward, Hampson and Sykes, along with Mr. Varley, at once gave chase to the man, who jumped over a wall into Mr. Stephenson's garden, but the night being dark no trace of the would-be thief could be found, although the search was kept up a couple of hours. Unfortunately there appeared to be no policeman about, although a whistle was frequently used to attract attention.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purfying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know." *James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanitary Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. Refuse all substitutes.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM POISONING AT OULTON.

Yesterday morning Mr. Joseph Moore, of Oulton, had a very narrow escape from death by poisoning. About two years ago he obtained from his sister-in-law some medicine to alleviate pain in the face, which was put into a medicine bottle having a label on it.

Yesterday morning he was suffering from a violent attack of toothache, and asked for this bottle. His wife stating that she did not know how to apply it, was told to follow the directions on the label. Accordingly she gave him a tea-spoonful of the mixture, which almost cost him his life. Mr. Jewison was called in, and applied the stomach pump. Although the unfortunate man suffered dreadfully, yet he is now in a fair way of recovery.

DROWNING CASE AT STOURTON.

An inquest was held at the Stourton Arms Hotel, on Wednesday last, the 28th inst., before T Taylor, Esq., of Wakefield, coroner on the body of Mr. Harry Lawson, innkeeper, Cavalier Inn, Leeds, whose body was taken from the river on Tuesday last. It appears from the evidence that deceased had been a publican about four months. He left home on Thursday morning, the 21st inst., for the purpose of attending the Leeds Brewster Sessions; between 8 and 9 o'clock the same night, he called at the house of his brother-in-law, John Speight, Foresters Arms Shannon St. according to J. Speight's statement a little affected with drink He paid for some beer but drank nothing himself. He left about half past 10 o'clock, witness accompanying him to the door and conversing with him a short time. Leaving here he went in the direction of home, but never arrived there.

On Tuesday morning the body was found in the river by a man named John Ramsden, who had gone to fetch some horses. Deceased's coat was on the water, and led to the finding of the body. The feet appeared to be in the mud, and the right eye was black and swollen. In consequence of rumours in the district of him having been assaulted, the coroner ordered a *post mortem* examination of the body, and adjourned the inquest till to-day.

CRICKET

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. HUNSLET BAPTISTS

Played at Rothwell last Saturday, when the home team won easy. J W. Chadwick and F. Green bowled well, the former getting 8 wickets for 13 runs and the latter 3 wickets for 8 runs. W. Green, Chadwick, Waterhouse, and Horner batted well.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS	
W. A. Green b Archdale	43
C. Horner c Waterton b Stephenson	5
J. Hirst, retired hurt	0
G. Dobson, b Clark	2
J. W. Chadwick, c Carr b Telford	17
S. G. Waterhouse, b Telford	9
W. Hartley, b Telford	4
J. Wilson, b Archdale	1
F. Green, b Archdale	0
A. W. Laverack,	0
T. Hanks, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	95

HUNSLET BAPTISTS	
A. Millinton, b Chadwick	2
H. Horner,	5
M. Carr, b Chadwick	2
G. Archdale, c Hanks b Chadwick	0
W. Waterton, c Waterhouse b Chadwick	4
B. Haste, c and b F. Green	0
J. Telford, c W. Green b Chadwick	1
T. Archdale, b Chadwick	3
T. Stephenson, c Hartley b Chadwick	0
W. Carr, c Hirst b F. Green	4
C. Clark, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	23

ROTHWELL v KIPPAX

Played at Rothwell on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the home team

KIPPAX	
N. Procter, b Whiteley	1
T. Roberts, b Batty	0
J. Collison, b Whiteley	8
W. Firth, b Batty	9
C. Crossland, b Batty	0
T. Wilson, c Whiteley b Dobson	21
D. Bickudyke, b Whiteley	0
G. Bickudyke c Tiffany b Dobson	3
G. Fletcher b Dobson	0
D. Mackintest, b Whiteley	3
S. Fletcher, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	52

ROTHWELL	
Z. Ellis, b Procter	4
A. Fowler, b Wilson	0
A. Tiffany, b Procter	1
T. T. Bawling, c Crossland b Procter	1
G. Gibson, b Procter	6
W. Richardson, lbw b Procter	16
R. Whiteley, b Procter	12
T. Dobson, c and b Procter	8
A. Batty, b Procter	0
H. Bennett, c Crossland b Procter	0
H. Hobson, not out	1
Extras	11
Total	60

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

[illegible] B 41 PILLS
[illegible] warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes [illegible] all Chemists and Patent Medicine [illegible] 60 stamps by the [illegible] J. Clarke, Consulting Chemist, High [illegible] Lincoln [illegible] Agents, Barclay & Sons [illegible] and all the Wholesale Houses.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST

Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN MARKET and DRESS MATERIALS always in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.
A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse v. Wakefield Parish Church September 6th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30. p.m.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-ponnd Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

FREDK. JACKSON & Co.,
GRAINERS, SIGN WRITERS,
Gilders and General Decorators,
10 & 12, *WELLINGTON STREET,*
OPPOSITE THE MIDLAND RAILWAY,
LEEDS,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT:
HEADINGLEY LANE.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

---

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME).
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	210	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	110	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses. &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

FOURTEEN DAYS
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRAPERY GOODS
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th,
AT
SAMUEL BATTY'S,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC
FOOTBALL AND ATHLETIC CLUB.
The First Annual
ATHLETIC FESTIVAL
Of the above Club will be held
In the Football Field, Carlton Lane, Rothwell
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1879,
To commence at three o'clock prompt.
PRIZES TO THE VALUE OF £25 WILL BE OFFERED.
The following events, open to amateurs residing within 3 miles of Rothwell only will take place.
120 yards Handicap Flat Race.
2 Miles Bicycle Race.
100 yards Handicap Flat Race for youths under 16.
Quarter-mile Handicap Flat Race.
2 Miles Walking Handicap.
300 yards Hurdle Race (4 Hurdles).
80 yards Handicap Flat Race for boys under twelve.
Half Mile Handicap Flat Race
All events to be handicapped.
Handicappers and Judges of Walking:- Messrs D. Taylor R. Ellis and J. Field. Starter: Mr J. Woobank. Referee: Mr. D. Ellis.
ROTHWELL BRASS BAND
Will be in attendance. Conductor: Mr. S. Fowler.
Admission 6d., Reserved part of the ground 6d. extra.
For further particulars and Forms of Entry apply to Mr. A. Judson, White Swan Inn, Rothwell, or to
Wm. Harrison, } Hon. Secs.
Jos. Stead, } Rothwell Haigh.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE J. MILLER, BUTCHER, OF ROTHWELL.

A meeting of the creditors of Joseph Miller, butcher, &c., late of Rothwell, will be held at the house lately occupied by him, in Holmes Square, Rothwell, on Wednesday, Sep. 10th, 1879, at five o'clock in the evening, when all persons to whom he is indebted should attend and make their claim.

D. RHODES.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, September 5, 1879

THE HARVEST.

The long-continued course of wet weather has given rise to the most serious apprehensions respecting the yield of the crops. This is proverbially the month of barley harvest, when the work of the reaper is invested with a sentiment of the deepest interest, when the sheaves are supposed to be bound up long after the sun has gone down, and under the pale light of the harvest moon, and when we imagine the gleaner to pursue his task under the blue firmament of heaven. That is the theory; but in practice, so far as 879 is concerned, the opening of September finds the season less advanced than it has been for twenty years. It was in 1860 that the last plague of rain and waters descended on the land; but certainly the rainfall of the present year has exceeded it. The year used to be divided into four quarters; but our most recent experience has been that the winter lasted six months—from November to May,—and that there has been neither spring nor summer as we remembered them. The rivers, both great and small, have overflowed their banks, and created enormous damage both in town and country; hay has been carried off by hundreds of tons into the seething floods; valleys have been converted into lakes, and genale hill side streams into rushing torrents; arable and pasture lands have been submerged for miles together; the corn has rotted up to its ears in water; the hops have been destroyed, and the potatoes have rotted into a pulp in the sodden soil. The damage by the heavy rains and the devastating storms is in many places irreparable. Statisticians who have made a careful inspection of the crops have estimated the loss to this country, through the deficient yield, to be from thirty-five to fifty millions sterling.

"Is it not wheat harvest to-day?" we are asked, in the First Book of Samuel; and long before those words were writen, the setting of the bow in the heavens was a fulfilment of the Divine promise to Noah, that while the earth remained seed-time and harvest should not cease. Unless the world is to be turned into a desert, a harvest of some kind there must be; but the sum of money quoted above shows the immense difference between a good year and a bad one. For several years past the farmer, while seeing a less quantity of produce brought into his garner, through a succession of bad seasons, has also obtained less money for his goods. From 1873 to 1879 he has, on an average, obtained 49s. 7d. per qr. for his wheat, while from 1867 to 1873, he obtained 55s. 5d. This is a very material falling off, and it is to be accounted for only in one way. The population is greater than in 1867, and the consumption of bread is therefore larger than it was twelve years. The fall in price of wheat is therefore not due to any lessening of the demand. But within the past few years, vast quantities of American wheat have been exported, and of the whole, 71 per cent, has come to these islands. The valley of the Mississippi alone is capable of growing corn enough to feed the whole civilized world. The result, therefore, can easily be imagined of appropriating even a small proportion of the outspreading American continent to the growth of wheat. With a virgin soil, and no necessity to give the land rest, as in a country where cultivation has been going on for centuries, a splendid yield of wheat is speedly produced; and with the cheap freights which are a consequence of the depression in the shipping trade, it can be brought across the Atlantic cheaper than it can be raised in England. Hence the lowered prices. If the farmer could have in some degree made up for this result by growing increased quantities, all might have still been well; but unfortunately the seasons have been against him: this is the sixth bad harvest in succession; and a Royal Commission of Inquiry has been appointed to ascertain what can be done.

The sentiment which prompted so many Scriptural allusions to the harvest and to the cornfields exists to a great extent even to this day, and the work of the reapers is regarded in some districts almost with a sort of superstitious reverence. There is no occupation upon the land which is conducted so entirely at the mercy of the elements as that of the farmer. At no time of the year is he safe. The cutting winds and frosts of May destroy his fruit blossoms as ruthlessly as the drenching rains of a sunless summer spoil his hay and wheat crops; and he has simply to look on while the work of devastation is in progress, powerless alike to mitigate the frost, or to stay the course of the storm. But as agriculture is a most important factor in contributing to the united wealth of the entire community, the depression of such an interest must be a matter of deep concern to all. The results of the farmer's work appear every day upon the tables of crowded populations; and both town and country will follow with anxiety the inquiry of the Royal Commission, while deeply regretting that such a cause for its appointment should have arisen.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purfying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the Board was held on Monday, present—Mr. W. Hargreaves (chairman) Messrs. J. Hargreaves, Smith, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome, and the clerk, treasurer and inspector.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, some discussion ensued respecting some new buildings which are being erected on the site of old cottages by Samuel Lake in Church Lane. As the old foundations still remain, it had been represented to the owner, that it was unnecessary to submit plans of any but the actual new portion. It was however agreed that according to the byelaws, it was requisite to have complete plan of the proposed erection.

A little difference existed as to whether the matter should be left in the hands of the surveyor, giving a provisional approval of the plans, supported by Messrs. Bramley, Smith and J. Hargreaves.

An amendment was proposed by Mr. Greenwood, seconded by Mr Holmes, that the plans be submitted to the Building Committee for their approval, before being stamped. On being put, Mr. Hawden and Mr Newsome joined Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Holmes in supporting the amendment, which was accordingly carried, the chairman not voting.

Mr Hartley's plan for a street of cottages in Churchfield was passed, on the motion of Mr. Bramley and Mr. J. Hargreaves.

Mr. Holmes suggested to the Building Committee that all plans of new property should show that the houses will be supplied with town's water, which was approved.

In going through the accounts, the chairman complained strongly of the way in which the flagging in front of Dickinson's Buildings has been done, and on the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Bramley, it was resolved that the Highway Committee inspect the curbing, paving and flagging work lately done. The chairman suggested that in any other curbing, it would be less dangerous if the edges were champered off.

Several members referred to the unsatisfactory manner in which the roads have been left by the contractors for laying the water pipes, and it was proposed by Mr. Holmes, that the Clerk write to Mr. Filleter and Mr. Jowitt on the subject, and press their immediate attention to the matter.

There being a large accumulation of scrapings on the road side, which have been there many years, it was proposed by Mr. Holmes that the Highway Committee view the two highways as to what required, so as to make them satisfactory, after which tenders should be asked for leading &c.,

The chairman said that Messrs. J. and J. Charlesworth would be willing to lead off the scrapings on the Leeds Barnsdale Road for a certain distance.

In reply to Mr. Hawden's enquiry whether Mr. Elliott had not placed part of the scrapings there, the chairman believed that a very few loads would be all.

The Clerk stated that the auditor's report was highly satisfactory, the manner in which the officers of the Rothwell Local Board kept their accounts being held by him as a pattern of good bookkeeping.

On the motion of Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves—the accounts and salaries were passed.

The notices respecting Rothwell sewage scheme having now nearly expired, the Clerk stated he should be prepared at next meeting to produce the plans, &c. for the further consideration of the Board; it is intended to commence the actual draining next spring.

On the motion of Mr. Holmes, it was agreed that the Clerk write to the Gas Committee of the Leeds Corporation requesting an extension of the mains on Pontefract Road.

THE NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL now being erected at Rothwell still progresses most favourably. The builder has nearly completed his portion of the work, and the front will present a most pleasing and noble appearance. The slating is being rapidly proceeded with, and it is likely to be quite covered in within a few days. The joiners are laying the floor joists, and are finishing the front portion of the roof; the skeleton of the gallery is about three parts done. A Bazaar is to be held in October for the success of which many friends are earnestly working.

THE BOARD SCHOOLS in Carlton Lane, being now completely slated, the plastering is to commence next week; the bricklayers are proceeding with the play sheds and outhouses, while the joiners are busy laying the floors and fitting the doors, etc.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, from £5, carriage paid. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices from John W. Legge, Sculptor, Aberdeen.

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BERTHON'S PORTABLE BOATS, extensively used in all parts of the world, are invaluable for YACHTS, FISHING, SHOOTING and EXPLORATION purposes. The new BERTHON CANOE, 9ft. 6in. beam and only 3in. wide when shut, can be carried as easily as a Carpet Bag. Price from £7. Apply Berthon Boat Company, Limited, Romsey, Hants.

Just Published, Price 4s. 6d., to be had of all Booksellers.
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, loss of voice, &c., and their specific Cure. By Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites and Stœchiological inhalants.
J. W. Kolckmann, 2, Langham Place, London, W.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS,
THE BEST SUMMER MEDICINE,
Purify the Blood.
Cleanse the System.
Go to the root of disease.
Cured thousands.
Established over 50 years.

PILES and GRAVEL. GEORGE'S Pile & Gravel Pills. The Marvellous Remedy for PILES and GRAVEL, and all the disorders of the BOWELS, LIVER and KIDNEYS.
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NO. 3, GEORGE'S PILLS for the PILES.
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UNDYED *Cloth*, plain & fancy patterns can be had by the yard, Harris-Jones & Co., 319, Oxford St. London.

THE VIGOUR OF YOUTH RESTORED WITHOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE.
For Guaranteed Remedy enclose two stamps.
Address, MUNRO BROTHERS, 13, Soho Square, London, W.

RIBBON REMNANTS. Useful sample & price list for 8 stamps. GRACE & Co., 64, Gilbert St., COVENTRY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

CRICKET

OULTON BREWERY v. ROTHWELL 2nd ELEVEN

Played at Rothwell on Saturday and resulted in a draw.

ROTHWELL 2nd	
A. Batty, c Hirst b Prince	2
A. Clayton, b Prince	18
G. Wilson, lbw b Lawn	36
T. T. Rawling, Thrown out	3
F. Green, not out	59
R. C. [illegible], st Wilson b Mosley	5
J. Rawson, b Mosley	1
T. Bennet, c Hirst b Lawn	29
A. Hanks, b Hirst	2
H. Bennett, b Hirst	0
J. Taylor, not out	2
Extras	12
Total	160

ROTHWELL v. OUTWOOD

Played at Outwood on Saturday and resulted in a draw

ROTHWELL	
G. Gibson, c A. Richardson b Barton	1
Z. Ellis, c W, b A. Richardson	11
R. Whiteley, run out	0
W. Wright, b W. Richardson	18
W. Richardson, c Newton b Richardson	2
T. Dobson, b W. Richardson	0
B. Smith, c and b W. Richardson	2
H. Waterhouse, b A. Richardson	15
J. Ward, b W. Richardson	3
J. Schofield, run out	0
C. Fowler, not out	8
Extras	4
Total	64

OUTWOOD	
T. Myford, b Whiteley	0
D. Calvert, not out	9
D. Schofield, c Fowler b Whiteley	7
W. Richardson, not out	6
Extras	6
Total	28

OULTON HALL v. OULTON ST JOHNS (united)

This match was played on Saturday, August 30th, on the ground of the Oulton St John's and was won easily by the visitors, the Bowlers as will be seen, being remarkably on the "spot" on the occasion.

OULTON HALL	
H. Bell, b Gosney	3
W. Ingham, b Gosney	3
B. Jowett, st Mirfield	3
T. Walker, c Connell	13
G. M Abbey, c Gosney	13
D. Chadwick, b Gosney	0
J. Saxton, b Gosney	7
W Owen, b Inman	1
E. Sharpe, c Connell	0
J. Barber, b Inman	0
R. A. Harrand, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	50

OULTON ST JOHNS (united)	
B. Connell, b Saxton	3
F. Dennison, b Saxton	8
W. Hutchinson, b Saxton	0
J. Clarke, c and b Chadwick	5
A. Gosney, not out	6
F. Mirfin, b Chadwick	4
W. Davey, d Chadwick	0
J. Hutchinson, b Chadwick	0
W. Inman, b Chadwick	0
J. Clarke, b Chadwick	0
J. Lawson, b Saxton	0
Extras	5
Total	31

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. ROBIN HOOD

Played at Robin Hood last Saturday, when, after an exciting game, the home team won by 1 run. Horner bowled well for Rothwell, taking 4 wickets for 10 runs and Chadwick 4 wickets for 19 runs.

ROTHWELL JUNIORS	
Russell, b Dobson	3
Hallas, c Harrison b Broadhead	18
Chadwick, c Broadhead b Fox	0
Horner, c Fox b Broadhead	3
G Dobson, b B. Dobson	1
Hattley, b Dobson	4
Ward, b Dobson	0
Hirst, b Dobson	0
Richardson, c Harrison b Dobson	0
Wilson, b Broadhead	1
Hanks, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	31

ROBIN HOOD	
Harrison, run out	1
S. Broadhead, b Horner	0
A. Broadhead, lbw b Chadwick	2
Webster, b Chadwick	4
Dobson, run out	8
Fox, b Horner	0
Plows, b Horner	3
Lee, b Chadwick	5
Striuger, c Hirst b Horner	6
Kilburn, not out	0
Smith, b Chadwick	0
Extras	3
Total	42

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

World Known—World Tried!!

For strengthening a debilitated constitution, these Pills are more efficacious than any other medicine. Persons of a nervous habit of body, and all who are suffering from weak digestive organs, or whose health has become deranged from whatever cause, should lose no time in giving these Pills a fair trial; their action is immediate, beneficial, and lasting, restoring order, health, and vigor in every case.

For Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels.

These purifying Pills are confidently recommended as the most simple and certain remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Acidity, Constipation, and all Disorders resulting from disordered Stomach or Bowels. They act as purifiers, alteratives, and strengtheners of the stomach. Though powerfully tonic and satisfactorily aperient, they are mild in their operation and beneficial to the whole system.

Weakness and Debility—Nervous Irritability and Low Spirits.

The wholesome effect exercised by these admirable Pills over the Blood and Fluids generally, is like a charm in dispelling low spirits and restoring cheerfulness. Their general aperient qualities well fit them for a domestic medicine, particularly for females of all ages and periods of life. They quickly eject all impurities from the system, and regulate every function of the body, giving wonderful tone and energy to weak and debilitated constitutions.

Old Coughs, Colds and Asthmatic Affections.

These Pills, assisted in their action by rubbing Holloway's Ointment very effectually twice a day on the Throat and Chest, and keeping those parts covered with the preparation, will be found the most effective remedy for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Influenza. They tranquillize the hurried breathing, soothe the irritated air-tubes, and assist in dislodging the phlegm which stops up the air passages. This treatment has proved wonderfully efficient, in not only curing old settled coughs and colds, but even asthma of many years' standing.

Complaints of Women and Children.

Any mother, nurse, or young person guided by the directions which accompany each box of Holloway's Pills, has at once available means for checking disease, purifying the blood, and expelling from the system all gross humours.

The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London: also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilized World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each.
Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language.

N.B.—Advice can be obtained, free of charge, by applying at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

No. 18. 2

A SAFE, BRILLIANT, AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT,

IN CONTRAST to the numerous and fatal accidents which arise from the use of Petroleum, YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL has been extensively burned IN ALL CLIMATES for TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS without a SINGLE ACCIDENT, ITS FLASH POINT is invariably 30 DEGREES Fahrenheit ABOVE the British Government's standard of Safety, whereby all COST, TROUBLE, and DANGER in regard to a License for its storage or sale are entirely avoided. Being richer in Carbon than any other description of burning Oil, it is unequalled as an ILLUMINANT, giving both a VIGOROUS and a BEAUTIFUL FLAME. Considering its PRICE, and that it BURNS LONGER by THIRTEEN PER CENT. than American Petroleum, it is unquestionably the most economical light known.
YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL is thus distinguished for SAFETY, BRILLIANCY and ECONOMY.

SUMMARY

Of a series of experiments made by Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., in reference to the Photogenic power of various illuminating agents:

TABLE I.
Shewing the quantities of different illuminating materials necessary to produce the same amount of light.
Young's Paraffin Oil, burned with 1½in. Radiant Burner 1 gl.
American Petroleum do. 1in. do. 1⅛ do.
Refined Colza Oil do. 1in. Argand do. 1⅞ do.
London Gas of 16 candle power ... 503 cubic feet.

TABLE II.
Assuming that Young's Paraffin Oil and American Petroleum are each valued at 1s. per gallon, Colza Oil at 2s. 6d. per gallon, and London Gas at 3s. 6d. per 1000 feet, then to produce a light of 22 Standard Candles—
1d. worth of Young's Paraffin Oil will burn 6 hours.
1d. do. American Petroleum do. 5 hours.
1d. do. Refined Colza Oil. do. 2 hours.
1d. do. London Gas do. 2½ hours.

YOUNG'S PARAFFIN LIGHT AND MINERAL OIL COMPANY (Limited).
WHOLESALE BRANCHES:—
ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, LONDON,
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Communications may be addressed to the Company at each of their Branches, as above; or to JOHN FYFE, General Manager.
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Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,
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NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
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AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.
LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.
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PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every description.
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IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st v. Beeston, to-morrow, September 13th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30. p.m.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches, at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.
LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

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FREDK. JACKSON & Co.,
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OPPOSITE THE MIDLAND RAILWAY,
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BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT:
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WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
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Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS
The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Dos. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontillado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontillado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Dos.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CLARKE,
65, Cobourg Street, Leeds.
HAS A
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF PIANOFORTES
Always on hand, by the best London Makers, guaranteed for 5 years, from £25 to £100, which he offers cheaper than any other dealer in Leeds. Before purchasing call and see!
Orders for Tuning in Town or Country, promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON.
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

FOURTEEN DAYS
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRAPERY GOODS
IS
NOW GOING ON.
AT
SAMUEL BATTY'S,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC
FOOTBALL AND ATHLETIC CLUB.
The First Annual
ATHLETIC FESTIVAL
Of the above Club will be held
In the Football Field, Carlton Lane, Rothwell
To-morrow, September 13th,
To commence at three o'clock prompt.
PRIZES TO THE VALUE OF £25 WILL BE OFFERED.
The following events, open to amateurs residing within 3 miles of Rothwell only will take place.
120 yards Handicap Flat Race.
2 Miles Bicycle Race.
100 yards Handicap Flat Race for youths under 16.
Quarter-mile Handicap Flat Race.
2 Miles Walking Handicap.
300 yards Hurdle Race (4 Hurdles).
80 yards Handicap Flat Race for boys under twelve.
Half Mile Handicap Flat Race
All events to be handicapped.
Handicappers and Judges of Walking:- Messrs D. Taylor R. Ellis and J. Field. Starter: Mr J. Woobank. Referee: Mr. D. Ellis.
ROTHWELL BRASS BAND
Will be in attendance. Conductor: Mr. S. Fowler.
Admission 6d., Reserved part of the ground 6d. extra
For further particulars and Forms of Entry apply to Mr. A. Judson, White Swan Inn, Rothwell, or to
Wm. Harrison, } Hon. Secs.
Jos. Stead, } Rothwell Haigh.

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

Tenders wanted for the removal of scrapings on the Leeds and Barnsdale Turnpike Road. For particulars apply to Mr. F. B. Worth, Surveyor. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be sent in by 6 o'clock on Monday, the 15th inst. to me, the undersigned.

By order,
SAML. HARGREAVES,
Clerk to the Board.

NEXT WEEK
Will commence the publication of several interesting Extracts from the Diary of
AN EMIGRANT TO AUSTRALIA.

Rothwell Times,

Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, September 12, 1879

ROTHWELL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION AND MR. J. BELCHER.

On Monday, evening Sept. 1st, a special meeting of the Rothwell Liberal Association was convened for the purpose of bidding Mr. Belcher good bye previous to his departure, to Knottingley, where he has gone to manage a branch business, belonging to Mr. Ackroyd of Pontefract. The chair was occupied by Mr. Batty who opened the meeting by stating that the object of the meeting was to do honour to Mr. Belcher and he only expressed the feeling of all present when he said how how much they regretted losing such an experienced politician, and how greatly every member esteemed him for his liberal minded earnest character, concluding with the hope that he might long live to prosper.

Several of the members made short speeches, and all spoke id the highest terms of Mr. Belcher, particularly. Messrs H. P. Newsome, Joseph Harrison, Squire Bramley, and Benj. Batty, Mr. Belcher thereupon replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I can assure you that I regreet just as much as any one here present, that circumstances over which I have no control, cause me to have to remove from amongst you. It is simply on account of my employer's ill health, consequently he wants me nearer to his principal place of business than I am when in Rothwell. Therefore in parting with you I can say with truth, that if my stay amongst you has been brief, a happier three years I have never spent in the whole course of my life; the kindness that I have always met with, and the expressions of sympathy, with which my name has been mentioned to-night, will never fade from my memory; and as one gentleman remarked in his speech, how can a man be lost if you know where he is. To my mind (in these days of cheap postage and railway communication) it is impossible, and considering the short distance from here to Knottingley, you must not be surprised in times of electioneering, to find me amongst you, rendering all the assistance that an outsider is capable of. Mr. Benjamin Batty, in the kind way in which he spoke of me, hoped to hear tell of me at the next general election, using my voice, influence, and vote, in securing the return of Childers and Woolf for Pontefract. I have always voted for Childers, and it was only this summer that I met the Right Hon. Gentleman in Pontefract, and when I saw that I was going to meet him, I looked about at anything and everything, to avoid recognition. (Laughter.) But he saw me, and he came and thrust out his hand, and said, "Old friend, how are you." We talked a little, and I then told him that he had lost my vote, because of my removal from the Borough: he said he hoped he had not lost my influence; and now that I am going back, to a more favoured place than Rothwell. Knottingley is politically connected with Pontefract, and it is fully enfranchised. Messrs. Childers and Woolf will find me a staunch supporter. I intend seeing Sydney Woolf when I get to my new sphere of action, to see if a Liberal Association cannot be formed in Knottingley. I can see no impediment in this; Mr. Woolf is a large employer of labour, and a man that is much respected, from the fact, that he is a genuine working-man's friend, and if he attempts to form one, it will be a success. In conclusion I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindness, and I sincerely hope this Society will go in and conquer. In every contest fight honourably, and tell the people the difference between Liberalism and Toryism, and you are sure to win. (Cheers)

The meeting then terminated by drinking the gentleman's health, and each member giving him an hearty shake of the hand.

The above communication has been handed to us for publication and by some oversight of the sender only reached our office this week.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few doses of this purfying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure"—*Standard.*
Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770), Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

DEATH OF MR. W. LUNN.

The entire population of Rothwell was startled into life and excitement on Sunday afternoon, by the fast-flying news of the very sudden death of Mr. William Lunn, auctioneer and general dealer, aged 57 years. From the evidence given before Thos. Taylor, Esq. on Monday, it appears that the deceased went to the Sunday School connected with the Primitive Methodist Chapel as usual, on Sunday morning, returning to dinner about noon. After dinner, which he seemed to enjoy, Mr. Lunn left home about ten minutes past one, walking leisurely along to the school. On entering the vestry, he sat down, and took out of his pocket his subscription card for the 'dead brief' in connection with the school. There wer in the vestry, Raymond Ellis and Alfred Steele, who were officers in the 'brief and also three little girls. On entering the room, he asked if the little ones were done with, to which Steele replied "Not yet." Mr. Lunn then said, "Its their first turn, let's try to do right." Having examined his card for a minute or two, deceased was in the act of reaching it over to the secretary, Alfred Steel, when he fell forward on to the seat and slipped gradually on to the floor. Ellis at once hastened to him, and with Steel, supported his head, but he only looked round a moment, and life was evidently going. After vainly endeavouring to rouse him by calling his name, Ellis said to Steele "He's dying, he's dying, run for a doctor." Dr. Heaps was immediately in attendance, but life was quite extinct. During the whole time, Mr. Lunn hardly seems to have spoken a word, but appeared to be in his usual health.

His wife states that he was very cheerful at dinner, and had had nothing to annoy or excite him, and as he was only due at school at 1. 25 he had a full quarter hour to walk the few yards from his own house.

About two years ago, Mr. Lunn had an illness of some weeks, proceeding from his lungs, and although he had had excellent health previously, since then he has, under medical warning, been partcularly careful not to excite himself or eat anything likely to disagree with him.

His funeral took place on Tuesday, when a large procession followed his remains to the churchyard.

There were present the Revs. J. Bootland, G Warren, and S. Lloyd, Mr. Tempest and other local preachers, the leaders and most of the members of Society, a number of Sunday scholars, several members of the Local Board, members of the Friendly Funeral Brief, and many other friends. On arriving at the church yard, the body was met by the vicar, the Rev. G. Heberden, M. A., and the beautiful and solemn burial service was gone through as usual. The grave is just behind the east end of the church; before the coffin was lowered into the grave, a little boy stepped forward and placed on the lid a beautiful wreath ef flowers, as representing the affection and esteem cherished by the children for their late respected teacher and superintendent.

The late Mr. Lunn was no ordinary man, for, notwithstanding many disadvantages, he rose to become esteemed and honoured. Born at Ossett in 1822, at twelve years of age his father died, and he and his widowed mother came to Hunslet. Being early put to work, he had few opportunities of getting any education, except such as were offered at the Hunslet Wesleyan Sunday School. The good impressions and advantages gained here, however, were soon forgotten, and young Lunn gradually fell into bad courses, and indulged heavily in drink for some years. When about 22, he and his mother removed to Royds Green, and shortly afterwards he married. A year or two later, an incident happened which changed the whole tenour of the man's life. One Sunday morning, he was standing at the door of a public-house, waiting till it was opened, when a friend spoke to him on the foolishness and sinfulness of his present mode of life, and by the influcences brought to bear upon him, he was induced to change his course, and become a sober and religious man. While working at Bottomboat he got rather badly burnt, which afterwards affected his head and eyes, and necessitating him to cease work in the pit. Being thus thrown out of a livelihood, a few friends set about collecting sufficient money to purchase a pony and cart with which he commenced as "weight for weight" hawker. By strict care and severe economy, William Lunn began to save a little money, and bye and bye, to speculate in building. His houses turning out well, his little became more, and though still carrying on his hawking business, he had lately taken out a licence as auctioneer, in which capacity he promised to succeed remarkably well. In 1874, he was elected a member of the Local Board, and again in 1876 he secured a seat, which he retained till the last election.

For nearly thirty years he has been a strict teetotaler and a valuable member and officer in the Primitive Methodist Society at Rothwell. His hand was ever open to assist the cause of his own Society, and deeply will his loss be felt by those earnest members of the neat little chapel on the Marsh. Whether on the Board, in the Sunday School, or at public and social meetings, Mr Lunn was always useful and valued for his strong common sense, while his irrepressible sallies of wit and sarcasm provoked many a smile, and pushed forward many a scheme.

Though he will be seen no more in this and neighbouring villages with his pony and "four wheeler" his name will not soon be forgotten.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are choice—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

CRICKET

LEEDS CLARENCE v. MR. CALVERLEY'S ELEVEN

The third annual match between the above teams was played on Tuesday last, the 9th. inst. Great interest being always felt in this match, as being one of the best matches of the season, it is not surprising that many were considerably disappointed with the state of the weather on Tuesday morning, the downfall of rain being very heavy. It was generally supposed that there would be no match played, or at any rate that it would be postponed; but by twelve o'clock the rain had cleared and the sun was shining; the Clarence team also turned up, and people found out that the game was really to be played.

Owing to the rain the game was not commenced until after one o'clock, and though play was not interfered with, the wicket was very dead and the ground in some places quite sloppy. Harpham, in putting together his 12, showed a little of his old form, and once he got Kemp to the fence for 4. He was trying what back play would do with Whiteley, when he was given out hit wicket. The right arm medium pace bowling of Whiteley, who is a credit to the Rothwell club, proved very destructive, and the Rev. A. J. Irvin was smart at the wickets. Tetley played steadily for his 16, and Shepherd had tackled Whiteley to good account when he was neatly taken by Kemp at mid-off,—a trap into which Crowther fell when he had patiently put together 14. Beck kept the field well at work during his short innings, and looked like running up a big score, when Brown, his last companion, was bowled. The state of the ground being considered, Mr. Calverley's team did well in disposing of their opponents by a quarter to five o'clock.

After a short interval, A. W. Jarvis and the Rev. A. J. Irvin commenced batting for Mr. Calverley's team, to the bowling of Beck and Beardsall, who were subsequently relieved by Richardson and Peake. Very few runs could be got from Beardsall's end, and he soon found his way to Mr. A. W. Jarvis's stumps. Mr. C. J. E. Jarvis and Mr. L. K. Jarvis did some quick scoring in good style, and the latter and Kemp were hitting away merrily when the wickets were drawn. Score:—

LEEDS CLARENCE	
A. Harpham, ht wkt b Whiteley	12
C. Richardson, b Whiteley	7
J. H. Clegg, st Irvin b Whiteley	7
A. Lambert, b Whiteley	7
A. C. Peake, b Whiteley	2
F. Tetley, c Irvin b Whiteley	16
J. L. Shepherd, c Kemp b J. E. Jarvis	22
Beardsall, run out	0
J. B. Crowther, c Kemp b Whiteley	14
Beck, not out	21
F. W. Brown, b L. K. Jarvis	6
Extras	5
Total	110

MR. CALVERLEY'S ELEVEN	
A. W. Jarvis, b Beardsall	6
Rev. A. J. Irvin, c Peake b Beck	6
C. J. E. Jarvis, c Brown b Peake	17
L. K. Jarvis, not out	22
C. W. M. Kemp, not out	10
Extras	2
Total for 3 wickets	63

H. Longman, W. Wood, E. M. Lawson, Rev. H. S. King, J. S. Calverley, and R. Whiteley did not bat.

ROTHWELL v. WOODHOUSE TEMPERANCE

Played at Rothwell on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the home team by 4 runs.

WOODHOUSE TEMPERANCE	
J. Littlewood, c and b Dobson	1
M. Midgley, b Whiteley	4
J. Jaques, c Irvin b Whiteley	13
J. Taylor, b Dobson	12
R. Gildard, c Wright b Dobson	0
W. Ainsley, b Whiteley	3
C. Horsey, b Whiteley	4
J. Barker, c Waterhouse b Irvin	4
J. Firth, not out	6
A. Buckroyd, b Whiteley	1
J. Watkins, b Whiteley	5
Extras	6
Total	59

ROTHWELL	
W. M. Wood, b Littlewood	26
Rev. A. J. Irvin b Ainsley	3
G. Gibson, c Watkins b Ainsley	0
J. S. Calverley, b Littlewood	0
R. Whiteley, c Jaques b Ainsley	3
T. Dobson, lbw b Littlewood	15
H. Waterhouse, b Ainsley	1
W. Wright, b Littlewood	1
Z. Ellis, b Littlewood	7
A. E. Long, not out	3
J. Bedford, b Littlewood	0
Extras	4
Total	63

ROTHWELL JUNIORS v. CASTLEFORD LILY OF THE VALLEY

Played at Castleford last Saturday when the Juniors won easy by 6 wickets Wilson and Hallas bowled well the former getting 5 wickets for 12 runs and the latter 3 wickets for 6 runs.

CASTLEFORD	
Schofield, b Wilson	1
Osborne, b Hallas	0
Abrams, c Laverack b Wilson	2
Roberts, run out	0
Atkinson, run out	8
Tomlinson, c and b Wilson	1
Williamson, b Wilson	3
Hall, st Waterhouse	2
Smith, b Hallas	0
Taylor, b Hallas	0
Parker, b Wilson	0
Extras	7
Total	24

ROTHWELL JUNIORS	
Dobson, b Williamson	1
Hallas b Abrams	4
Waterhouse, not out	8
Townend, run out	0
Hanks, b Taylor	4
Wilson, not out	4
Extras	14
Total	35

ROTHWELL 2nd v. LEE MOOR

Played at Lee Moor on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Rothwell.

LEE MOOR	
J. Firth, c Bulmer b Batty	2
S. Hodgson, c and b Horner	1
H. Colley, b Horner	0
A. Welborne, c Rawling b Horner	2
W. Firth, run out	1
E. Goldthorpe, b Batty	2
J. Noble, b Batty	0
J. Page, b Batty	0
R. Newbold, c Rawling b Batty	5
W. Tate, not out	0
G. Goldthorpe, b Batty	0
Extras	7
Total	20

ROTHWELL 2nd	
F. Green, c and b Goldthorpe	1
J. Taylor, run out	1
C. Horner, b Colley	0
G. Wilson, c Tate b Colley	5
T. T. Rawling, b Goldthorpe	1
A. Clayton, c Tate b Colley	0
J. Ward, b Goldthorpe	6
A. Batty, c and b Goldthorpe	2
T. Bennett, b Colley	13
B. Bulmer, not out	8
Extras	2
Total	39

LOFTHOUSE v. WAKEFIELD PARISH CHURCH

Played at Wakefield on Saturday.

LOFTHOUSE	
Ward, c Aldred	36
Armitage, b Harwell	0
France, lbw b gill	35
Lunn, c Harwell b Artle	10
Idle, b Artle	8
Lee, b Artle	4
Parker, c Perkins b Backhouse	3
Brook, c Perkins b Artle	0
Atkinson, not out	8
Newton, b Artle	0
Atkinson, c Perkins b Artle	4
Extras	6
Total	114

WAKEFIELD PARISH CHURCH	
Gill, b France	16
Chapman, run out	8
Robinson, c Parker	4
Backhouse, run out	3
Hardwick, c Atkinson b France	0
Artle, not out	15
Harwell, c and b France	3
Perkins, run out	4
Fothergill, not out	1
Extras	9
Total for 7 Wickets	63

STARTLING ANNOUCEMENT.
SPLENDID MUSICAL BOXES
To be given away to the readers of this paper.
The Swiss Musical Art Union, Birmingham,
IN order to encourage the public taste for the Musical Art, have made arrangements whereby every reader of this Paper will be supplied with a handsome Bohemian Musical Box, capable of playing eight or more airs. The tunes are various and well-selected, and the Box itself is an article strongly made and beautifully polished.
As this is a genuine presentation, it will only last for three weeks, and the distribution will be finally and positively closed.
No Box will be sent without this Bond, cut from the paper.
To ensure safe package, free carriage, and to pay expenses for advertising, &c., a sum of 2s. 3d. must be forwarded with the Bond by P. O. O., or Twenty-nine stamps; or two Boxes will be sent for 4s. Post-office Orders payable to F. TOZER.
W. BOND 104. E.
The Swiss Musical Art Union will send one Bohemian Musical Box to the undermentioned address free.
Name.................................
Address in full....
Aug. 30th 1879.
All letters to be carefully addressed to Mr. F. TOZER, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.
It must be distinctly understood that this Box is not automatic.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES
FOR THE NEWEST
Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials.
Splendid Imitation Sealskin Doeskin, Ulster Cloths
[illegible]
ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
[illegible] STREET, LEEDS.
[illegible]

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,
WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.
LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £3 10s. 0d. to £30 each.
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
[illegible] GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, [illegible]
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every description.
Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!
IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
94, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
[illegible]
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Halfpound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.
LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
FREDK. JACKSON & CO.,
GRAINERS, SIGN WRITERS,
Gilders and General Decorators,
10 & 12, WELLINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE THE MIDLAND RAILWAY,
LEEDS.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT:
HEADINGLEY LANE.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.
Gold Watches from £3 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. [illegible]
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired on the premises. [illegible]

[illegible]

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS
[illegible]
Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. F. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of [illegible]
PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.
[illegible]
PORTS FROM SPAIN.
[illegible]
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.
[illegible]
MARSALA (SHERRIES FROM SICILY).
[illegible]
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.
[illegible]
CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).
[illegible]
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.
[illegible]
WHISKIES (Irish).
[illegible]
WHISKIES (Scotch).
[illegible]
GINS.
[illegible]
RUMS (Jamaica).
[illegible]
COGNAC BRANDIES.
[illegible]
BRANDIES (not Cognac).
[illegible]
HOLLANDS.
[illegible]
All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.
[illegible]
Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. F. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

[illegible]

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
[illegible]
DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
[illegible]

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!
Cheap Paper Hangings!
[illegible]
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d to 6d per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
[illegible]
VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, AT BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
13, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
[illegible]
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
[illegible]
Washing and Wringing Machines. All kinds of [illegible]
Mineral Oils, Paraffin, and miscellaneous goods [illegible]
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.
[illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered at
J. BUTTERICK'S
TEN DAYS
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRAPERY GOODS
Commencing
Saturday, September 20th.
[illegible]
Manchester House, Carlton Lane, Rothwell.

TO LET, in Churchfield Terrace, [illegible]

Rothwell Times,
[illegible]
Friday, September 19, 1879.

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD

A meeting of the above Board was held on [illegible]

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

[illegible]

[illegible] A. J. IRVIN.

[illegible] Sept. 16, 1879.

[illegible]

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT ROTHWELL.

[illegible]

120 YARDS FLAT RACE.

[illegible]

HALF MILE FLAT RACE.

[illegible]

[illegible] HANDICAP.

[illegible]

CRICKET.

[illegible]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WOODLESFORD.

[illegible]

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST

Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.

SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit. A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.

Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

CRICKET ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lofthouse 1st v. Hope Foundry, September 27th, at Lofthouse. Wickets pitched at 2.30. p.m.

This space is reserved for advertising Cricket Matches at the rates already intimated to Secretaries of Clubs, or for special Matches at 6d. per double line. Clubs will take priority of position according to time of application.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £[illegible] 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See that the [illegible] you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME).
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	210	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	110	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.(	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)

Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.

Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)

Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.

Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).

Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.

Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON.
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!

Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered at
J. BUTTERICK'S
TEN DAYS
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRAPERY GOODS
NOW GOING ON. Commenced
Saturday, September 20th.
Note the Address—
Manchester House, Carlton Lane, Rothwell.

TO LET, in Churchfield Terrace, a pleasantly situated, well built, four roomed HOUSE, with washhouse, water, and every convenience.—Apply to Mr. Jos. Gibson, or to the Post Office, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, September 26, 1879

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

On Friday last, the above Board held their usual meeting, present, Mr. W. Hargreaves, (chairman) Messrs. J. Hargreaves and J. Batty, the Clerk, treasurer and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, a long list of applications for the remission of fees was considered, a few of which were granted for a short time, while others will be required to pay their own fees. The Board offered the same terms to Mr. Nicholson as last year, for opening a night school at Stourton.

Some correspondence was also ordered respecting the conduct of the schools.

On the motion of Mr. Batty and Mr. J Hargreaves, the accounts and salaries were ordered to be paid and the several wants attended to.

The Rothwell Schools were agreed to be insured at the same office as the other schools

ACCIDENT AT ROBIN HOOD.—Yesterday a man named Charles Ramsden was crushed at Robin Hood Colliery, from the effects of which he died.

WAKEFIELD COURT HOUSE.

HUNTRISS v. SYKES

This important case, which occupied so much attention during last week, came on (after two adjournments), for hearing at the Wakefield Court House, on Monday last. A fair number of persons from Rothwell, (witnesses and others) waited for three or four hours, during the hearing of other cases, and it was not until after 3 p.m. that the case was called upon. Mr. Huntriss, of Ingram & Huntriss, solicitors, Halifax, appeared for Mr. William Huntriss, the complainant, one of the Halifax magistrates, and Mr. Williams defended Mr. W. Sykes, who had been released on bail. The magistrates upon the bench were Mr. W. H. Leatham and Mr. T. H. Holdsworth.

The facts of the case were to effect that in August of last year the prosecutor advanced £4,000 to Sykes on a mortgage deed on some property at Rothwell. Before the first half-year's interest became due, the defendant filed his petition for liquidation at Leeds. The prosecutor, acting under the powers given him by the mortgage deed, took possession of the property, and he had since been in receipt of the rents. Whilst engaged some time ago in collecting the rents, Mr. Huntriss found that the defendant had removed some flagstones from the property, and he instructed his solicitors to send him a letter warning him not to remove any more property. The defendant, who had never paid the complainant any rent, took no notice of the letter, and continued to remove machinery and woodwork from the property. He was thereupon served with a summons, but as that had no effect, and as he was removing large quantities of goods, and declared he would take the whole of the property if he could get it on a dray, a warrant was issued for his apprehension, and he was taken into custody. After several witnesses had given evidence to the above effect, Mr. Williams addressed the Bench, and submitted that the whole of the property which the defendant had removed belonged to him and not to the prosecutor, and was not included in the mortgage. The defendant had always claimed the goods as his, and he removed them in broad daylight. The goods in question were trade machinery, and he had several witnesses in attendance, including the ex-Mayor of Leeds, who would state that it was not usual or customary to include trade machinery in such deeds.

After a very patient hearing of the case, and the frequent formal objections raised by Mr. Williams, the Bench, without calling upon any evidence for the defence, gave their decision as follows:—That the defendant had acted very wrongly in removing the property, but they were not of opinion that he did so with a felonious intent.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ROTHWELL HAIGH.

On Monday morning Mr Charles Pickering, aged 68, platelayer at the Rothwell Collieries, died very suddenly on the works. He got to his employment about half-past five a. m. and complained of being unwell, laying himself down a short time. He grew gradually worse, when the overlooker ordered a cart to take him home, but death had done its work before he could be removed. An inquest was held on the body on Monday evening at Mr Normantons, Rothwell Haigh when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

ACCIDENT AT ROTHWELL PIT.

On Monday evening the winding engine at Rothwell Pit suddenly broke, when the cage was laden with men; the brake was at once applied, and the cage retained in its position. The officials were speedily on the spot, and the cage with its precious load was gently lowered to the bottom. All happily free from injury, though naturally a little alarmed at their critical position. The breakdown has caused the mine to cease working three or four days.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT METHLEY.

On Tuesday morning about six o'clock, an accident happened at Foxholes Colliery Low Pit, near Methley which might have resulted fatally. Four men named Robert Butterfield, John Butterfield, Ephraim Hartley, and George Howarth narrowly escaped loosing their lives. The accident occurred through the breakage of the engine as the men were being lowered to work. The cage fell with frightful force to the bottom, precipitating the men out into the pit porch, the ascending cage ran up into pulleys. Medical aid was got to examine the sufferers, and work was stopped. The men escaped with a severe shaking.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of this Board was held at Robin Hood School on Thursday evening; there were present, Mr. Scarth in the chair, Messrs. Hargreaves and Ward, and Mr. Lee, the Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed and signed.

The clerk reported that the treasurer had received since last meeting, Robin Hood school fees, £6. 18s. 9d, Carlton fees, £4 1s 5d, books sold, 17s 3d; also a grant from the Science and Art Department, £3 4s 6d, for drawing at Robin Hood school. Cheques were signed for teachers and officers' salaries, schools cleaning, &c., amounting to £59 15s 10d. A few applications for remission of fees were made, and where deserving granted. the Board also ordered that a supply of books, &c., be got for the schools.

CRICKET

OULTON HALL v. CASTLEFORD WHITE ROSE

The above match was played in Oulton Park on Saturday last, Sept. 20th., resulting in an easy victory for the home team. Saxton and Walker batted well for Oulton, and G. Brighton ran up a fair score for Castleford. The following is the score.

OULTON HALL	
B. Jowett, c and b Cocker	9
J. Saxton, c Cocker	15
T. Walker, b Cocker	10
G. M. Abbey, c and b Cocker	8
W. Inman, b Cocker	2
D. Chadwick, b Kirby	5
W. Ingham, b Cocker	2
E. Sharpe, run out	1
R. A. Harrand, b Kirby	1
J. Proud b Cocker	1
J. Leedham not out	0
Extras	6
Total	60
WHITE ROSE	
G. Brighton c T. Walker	19
J. Cocker b Saxton	5
F. Wild b Saxton	0
D. Horner b Inman	1
F. Eccles b Saxton	0
J. Armitage run out	0
J. Tennant c W. Inman	1
J. Barker c T. Walker	0
S. Kirby b Saxton	0
J. Cocker not out	2
A. Bramley st Abbey	0
Extras	3
Total	31

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LETTER FROM ZULULAND.

The following letter, received from his brother, has been handed to us for publication by Mr. Jos. Stead.

Dear Brother,—I now take the opportunity of writing to you, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present; and I am very glad to inform you that I received your kind and welcome letter, and one from my parents as well. Dear brother, I must inform you that I could not write to you before, for a few days after I last wrote we got the order to leave Greytown and go join our regiment, which was about six day's march. While going up the country we met the remains of the young French Prince, under an escort of the 17th Lancers; I saw a few young chaps that I knew when they were in Leeds, and they told me how the Prince had met his fate. I enquired about John Parker, but none of them knew him. We joined our regiment and then had a week's rest, while all the other troops joined the Brigade, which was to be made up to the strength of 20,000,—that was including the friendly Kaffirs. By the time that the other regiments had joined us, the Lancers had returned, and the transport arrived with 16 days' provisions; so now we had to march on Ulundi, which was the King's kraal or palace. On getting within two miles of the kraals we could see the Zulus all ready waiting for us, dancing war dances, and knocking their assegais on their shields, as much as to say that if we went any nearer what they would do; but we marched on until we got within about 70 or 80 yards of them, and then the bold Zulus fired a volley on us, but I don't think one of our side was injured. We formed a beautiful square, with a couple of Gatling guns and three 9-pounders at the corners, the infantry forming the four sides, with the cavalry in the centre. All this was done in a few seconds; then the bugles on all sides sounded "fire," and bullets were poured into the enemy for three quarters of an hour. Then the Zulus showed us their heels and ran away, but the square was opened and the Lancers went out and cut them into pork sausages. Then we marched up to the king's kraal and set it on fire; there was a nice breeze blowing, so the king's mansion did not stand long. Well, brother, I have told you about the Natal newspapers before, but after 20,000 of us pelting bullets into 30,000 of the Zulus for three quarters of an hour, I saw it in the *Natal Times* that only 800 had fallen. But I am glad to say that they were wrong, for I know myself that the 94th and part of the 58th buried over 2,000 of them, so you can guess what sort of correspondents we have out here. We have lost Lord Cheimsford and got Sir Garnet Wolsley in his place, and he told us that if we would work along with him, we would be able to have our Christmas dinners at home yet, but for my part I think that it looks very doubtful, for there is another tribe of savages that is expected to break out against us, and if they do it might keep us out a few months longer. Dear brother, I do not wonder at my cousin Dick telling you about his hardships, and his not having a bed to sleep in. I can tell you that I have not had a bed to sleep in since I left England, and for sixteen days I never had even a tent to go into, four days it was raining and we had not even our great coats, so you can guess the state I was in. But never mind, brother, let us put our trust in the Lord, that by His help we shall all get back again to old England, and then old boy, we will make a subscription, that is if we can't get it any way else to scrape up a bit of tobacco and a few glasses of C. B.'s old Tom, and make ourselves as merry as we can in some fashion or other. I conclude my short letter by wishing you Good-night and God bless you all.

Private WRIGHT STEAD,
On active service, C Company, 94th Reg.
Zululand, South Africa.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE DIARY OF AN EMIGRANT TO AUSTRALIA.

Continued from last week.

Wednesday, August 6th.—Rose early. Salt water bath. Morning calm, quiet, and uneventful. African (Algerian) coast in sight during the afternoon. A gentleman from Stockport, one of our cabin number, a photographer) taking photos on glass at 2s. 6d. each, several patronised him, including the doctor. Quietly sat in cabin on my berth at window, after tea, when an instantaneous fog settled, necessitating caution and the perpetual and uncomfortable blowing of fog horn; Captain prohibited music and singing, as preventing his orders to the man on watch being heard. Fog continued all evening, inducing early retirement. Lat. 36 h, 18 m. 18 s. Long. 2 h, 15 m, 10 s Distance 244 miles.

Thursday, August 7th.—Glorious morning after fog; brilliant, cloudless sky, but oh! how hot! T'would be unbearable but for the awnings covering the ship from stem to stern. Concentrated study is almost impossible, were it not for the comparatively inviting cool of the two hours before breakfast, daily life would be just inert passive existence. Was chatting this afternoon with Mr. H—— (the Student); he declared he had'nt composed a serious line since he came on board. It is a pleasing feature to see so much apparently useful reading going on. I observe agricultural labourers poring over "Barnes Notes", "Lewes's History of Philosophy," Dr. Cooke's Theology," Baxter's Saints Rest," etc., etc. Though the heat is enervating I can feel health entering the system at every avenue. The absence of outward depressing influences; inspiriting scenes of intense interest, pure atmosphere, invigorating breezes, all these influences combined are at work. £50 would be cheaply spent for any one in search of health or wishing to prolong life.

In such a trip as this the inconveniences are trifles in comparison with the delightful pleasures experienced. You would hardly know me, even in this short time, such a change the voyage has made, I am told, and am sure it is true that I am a complete contrast in appearance to what I was 10 days ago; I should pass very well for a mulatto, (red and bronzed) my late paleness having gone. Good night. Distance 242 miles.

Friday, August 8th.—Out very early; fine, but awfully hot; read with intense pleasure several sermons in "Garbetts experiences of the inner life." Passed at 7 o'clock very close to Cape Bon on the African coast; at 10 a slight fog which speedily cleared to allow the pleasing change of a near view of land, being the Island of Pontetraria, a Sardinian convict settlement, a very large piece of land picturesquely dotted with white houses and apparently well cultivated gardens and vineyards. Some of the passengers using their field-glasses (without which and camp chairs no one should be), and describing what they saw, added with a touch of longing imagination, that they could see the luscious green grapes hanging in clusters. Spent the afternoon writing on forecastle deck gazing on the smooth azure sea. I shall never forget the sunsets of this and the last few evenings; as he begins the fading towards the horizon, there is a splendid flood of pale golden light, then the merging into a deep amber hue until as he disappears, the expanse of horizon is bathed in a glorious subdued blending of crimson and golden beauty; add to the picture the indescribable surrounding and accessory of blue, deep and soft cloudless sky, and you have a faint idea of sunset in the classic Mediterranean. Immediately the sunset fades away, the darkness (if such it may be called) steals on; there is but little twilight; the stars appear until the heaven is literally covered and to night to crown the glorious scene the silvery "Queen of Night" rose gradually from the horizon to her aerial throne. The passengers were all on the *qui vive* to see Malta, though the hour of passing was somewhat uncertain. We passed the Island of Goza about 10, then knew in about an hour we should pass Malta. We had hoped to be compensated in our disapointment concerning Gibraltar by having a day light view of Malta, which however was denied us, all that was to be seen being a glare of reflected light. Retired to berths about 12. Distance 242 miles.

Saturday, August 9th. Up at five. The heat being intense even so early; the only inconvenience I have had being slightly blistered lips. I have now been on board twelve days, and have not been incommoded a single hour nor miss'd a meal. The sea was a little rough the day we were at Plymouth, and there was some sickness; I had none. To join at Plymouth is far the best; the passage down the channel from London is tedious and uninteresting. I should say, end of September or beginning of October is the best time to commence this voyage, to escape the heat.

I read this morning with peculiar and solemn feelings the last two chapters of *Acts*; here I am where the Gentile Apostle and that motley crew were wrecked; somewhere near here they were floating about on "broken pieces" of the ship escaping to yon island I could see, called "Melita" or Malta. The only thing in the narrative which seemed unreal to present feelings, being the difficulty of realising, in this intense heat, that it was cold and that St. Paul and his companions needed a fire. Passed the day reading and conversing. Distance traversed 247 miles.

Sunday, August 10th.—Stirring very early this morning. Ship time being 1½ hours in advance of Greenwich. A peaceful, hallowed quiet of two hours before breakfast. Rose very refreshed, the heat through the night not being so intense. Now in the widest part of this renowned Mediterranean, do not expect to see land until Tuesday. The sabbath has commenced well with Church of England service on the saloon deck, enclosed with awnings, seats up to the cabins, deck'd with flags, &c. We had the saloon piano, and a choir was formed. The service proceeded well. We sang two beautiful hymns *Ancient and modern*. "Three in one," &c., and "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds." The captain (a perfect gentleman) admirably read prayers and litany, &c. The congregation responding. No sermon. A few of us waited upon him respecting a general service for the evening; he courteously and gladly consented, giving us the use of the of second class poop to hold it in. During the afternoon read and gazed dreamily, with hourly intensifying interest at this "blue blue sea." It is said that the thermometer yesterday reached 150 degrees in the sun, to-day is comparatively cool and thoroughly enjoyable. At six o'clock commenced the evening service; the second class poop being full. The sermon was preached from the text, "I am the bread of life." The hymns sung, "Depth of mercy," "I have a Saviour," Rock of ages," "Almost persuaded," This Sabbath was more profitably spent than the former one. On laying down with the two windows wide open, and gazing out upon the sea, I tried to gather up the tangled threads of the day's experience, and weave them into an offering of grateful acknowledgement. Distance this day 255 miles.

Monday, August 11th. Brilliant morning; day pass'd as usual in study, reading, and conversation. An Irishman in the steerage reported for being dirty, defied the captain, who held a court martial and sentenced him to a day's confinement. I had a narrow escape from horrible and instantaneous death. A young man in our cabin had just bought a a six chambered pistol of a fellow-passenger, and was showing me how to use it, not knowing it was loaded with cartridge, he just caught sight of the cartridge as it was revolving to the loaded part, and quick as lightening stopped the action or I should have been blown to pieces. We are told we shall reach Port Said to-morrow. (Tuesday) afternoon, about two o'clock, to stay for coal all the afternoon and evening. What a treat it will be to feel land again and see the people of a foreign country. We are all looking forward, to the enjoyment of spending a few hours among the Arabs, and notice their appearances and manners; I hope to obtain a few curiosities. Oh! how I should like to have a fortnight in the Holy Land, now so near, and tread the hallowed ground.

> "O'er whose acres walked those blessed feet
> Which for our redemption, were nailed to the bitter cross."

Fine evening, the last spent in the Mediterranean; what a week of life! what emotions, pleasures, memories, ideas, experiences during the past seven days! It is very difficult to realise completely one's changed position in so brief a time; now over 3000 miles away from all that is dear to me in earthly relationship and human life, some of you perhaps never to see again in the flesh. Good night.

Tuesday, August 11th. Early astir. Terribly hot this morning; too much heat and excitement for any work. At noon noted Latitude and Longitude on chart, and could sight land. The Egyptian coast at Alexandria and Rosetta. It is not likely we shall reach Port Said until six or seven o'clock. I intend to sleep on shore if possible or sleeplessly see all the oriental life I am able to do, in the brief opportunity afforded which I will endeavour to describe in my next. Arriving at Port Said at nine p.m., going on shore to post letters, &c, will set sail at four o'clock to-morrow morning.

And now good bye for the present, God keep you all safe

To be continued.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers.' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle

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ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

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		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
PORTS—Old in wood.			
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELOWN-ROAD LEEDS
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

JOHN BATTY,
OF
EAST ARDSLEY AND ROTHWELL,
AGENT FOR
P. & P. Campbell, Perth Dye Works

TO LET, in Churchfield Terrace, a pleasantly situated, well built, four roomed HOUSE, with washhouse, water, and every convenience.—Apply to Mr. Jos. Gibson, or to the Post Office, Rothwell.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.
Friday, October 3, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting was held on Monday evening, present;—Messrs W. Hargreaves (chairman) J. Hargreaves Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome and the Clerk, treasurer and inspector.

The minutes of the previous meetings having been read and confirmed, cheques on account were agreed to, for the contractors engaged in clearing the road scrapings.

In reply to the Clerk's letter, Mr. Johnson has promised to repair the portion of road near Manor House, injured by his engine.

Mr. Newsome suggested that it would be to Mr. Elliott's advantage if he sent two boys to pick the stones out of the road scrapings before they were taken away:—it was agreed to inform Mr. Elliott of the matter.

Mr. J. Hargreaves mentioned the danger to which conveyances are exposed by the man-holes on Pontefract Road being so much higher than the road. He thought the road ought to be raised.

Mr. Holmes pointed out that the depth of metal is already seven or eight inches, but that the road might be levelled up round the man-holes. He would like to see the road in better form; reduced at the sides, and raised in the middle.

This finishing the highways question, the chairman said there were several complaints respecting the quality of the water.

Several members had heard complaints, some of which were very serious, the water looking like "both meat and drink," it was so muddy. On comparing notes, it was found that all the complaints arise from persons living at the extremities of the lengths of piping, and where little water was used. A corroboration of this view, the inspector stated that the Leeds waterman had told him that when Stourton was supplied by Leeds they always had more trouble with that district than all the others put together, attributing it to the same cause as has just been stated small consumption and extremity of the pipe.

The chairman proposed that the inspector see Mr. [illegible], and after placing the matter before him, ask his opinion and advice as to remedying the fault.

Seconded by Mr. Bramley and caried.

Mr. Holmes proposed that Mr. Calverley be written to in reference to previous correspondence on supplying the "Hall" with water, and also drawing his attention to several houses of his in Oulton Lane which are without a proper supply; also as regards the price of certain land in Church Street already written about.

Seconded by Mr. Hawden and carried.

A letter was read from occupiers of 9 cottages, known as Stourton Arms, on the Pontefract Road, asking for a supply of water.

The Chairman said the matter had already been considered by Messrs. Charlesworth, and that if agreeable to the Board, his firm would lay pipes to the above cottages, and save the Board that expense.

Mr. W. Brown had applied for water for his slaughterhouse, and after some discussion, as to how the resolution should run, it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, that the Board shall charge 10s per annum to each butcher for use of water in slaughterhouses.

In connection with this matter, it may be well to point out, that the charges made for slaughterhouses and other places, does not include the watering of horses, &c., but that any person using such water for any other purposes than that specified in the application renders himself liable to a fine of £5.

Several blocks of property were mentioned which had no good supply of water, and it was suggested by the Clerk, that the Inspector should prepare a list of houses requiring a better supply of water.

Mr. Bramley was still of opinion that several lots of old cottages should be allowed to have a guard in the yard.

Mr. J. Hargreaves believed owners would find taps on the sink pay better than guards.

Mr. Newsome was at one time in favour of guards, but he had altered his opinion, believing it was better every way to have the water inside the house.

It was then moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Hawden, and carried,—that the Clerk write to Mrs. Smith, Mrs Clarkson, and Mr. Bromet, pointing out the desirability of their putting water into their property in Wood Lane, Spibey Lane, and Mr. Jordan's farm.

The Inspector was also instructed to prepare a list of property, into which it is necessary the water should be introduced.

On the motion of Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Hawden, the accounts were ordered to be paid.

The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Parkinson to meet the Sanitary Committee and Mr. Fisher to inspect the main drainage scheme at Stourton.

Mr. Holmes moved that the Clerk write the Leeds Corporation respecting the bad state in which their contractor has left the road after laying the pipes, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. Hawden, the Clerk was directed to write the Midland Railway Co., to repair the bridges on the highway and the approaches thereto.

Mr. Newsome enquired whose business it was to repair the road, near which the Board Room is situate; the chairman stated that it was an occupation road, and not under the Board. Mr. Newsome also complained of the bad approach to the mill.

Mr. Elliott, on being introduced, said he would be glad to allow something to the contractors for taking out the stones from the road scrapings;—this the Board requests them to do.

An account of Mr. Elliot's for making good the road, after the contractors had laid the main drains, was held over till the Board settles with them.

OULTON CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

Sermons in behalf of the Wesleyan Chapel were preached on Sunday by Mr. W. F. Stewart, a student from Headingley. On Wednesday a public tea was provided by the liberality of several Oulton friends, to which a large number sat down. After tea, there was a public meeting in the chapel, when nearly every seat was occupied. The chair was taken by Mr. Addy Fawcett, of Wakefield, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. W. Crake, W. Brunyate and G. Renton. Votes of thanks were afterwards passed to the ladies on the motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Alcock, and to the chairman by Mr. Mason and Mr. Clark. A goodly number of friends came over from Wakefield, while a large contingent from Rothwell helped to swell the congregation, making both tea and meeting a capital success. The total receipts will be about £17.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are *choice*—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."—*Public Opinion.*

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."
"They are a treasure"—*Standard.*

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
"In three gradated oblique—are inestimable.—*Newry Reporter.*
6d. and 1s. per box, at all Stationers. Specimen box, containing all the kinds, 1s 1d by post.
PATENTEES: MACNIVEN & CAMERON.
22 & 23, Blair Street, Edinburgh, (Established 1770),
Penmakers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford-street, London.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE DIARY OF AN EMIGRANT TO AUSTRALIA.

Continued from last week.

Tuesday, Aug. 12th.—Posted letter at Port Said. We were all afternoon and evening in a state of suspensory excitement, fearing lest arriving there late might prevent our landing and seeing the sights. Relief, however, came at last; anchoring close to the quay at nine o'clock. Medical inspector pronounced all right. Captain announced orders to be back on board not later than five a.m. on Wednesday. The scene on approaching Port Said was vividly picturesque; the town brilliantly lit up with gas, and all alive to receive us, and innumerable boats with the incessantly jabbering Egyptian sailors, ready to take passengers on shore; scarcely a soul was left behind. The fun and pleasure of meeting casual friends under varied circumstances was thoroughly enjoyed. Port Said seems comparatively modern; the shops and houses, mainly of wood, are built in wide horizontal streets; the town is in every feature a motley mixture of foreign life, and in characteristics of varied nationality would answer to the description given in *Acts* ii c. 9, 10, 11 v. Some of the shops or bazaars were large and well supplied, especially the drapery ones, and any article of requirement might be purchased at a reasonable price by those who knew how to go about it;—offer them about 50 per cent. less than the price asked, if they demur, indifferently leave them to it, and you will invariably get what you want. The inviting and the most saddening establishments were the casinos (high and low) and the drinking booths, at the bulk of which vile fiery stuff is sold, which leaves its impression in the shape of racking head-ache (rather a general complaint here next day). The wiser stuck to effervescent and iced drinks and Turkish coffee splendidly prepared, keeping their eyes and brain in condition for pleasurable sight-seeing. High-class casinos, open to the street front, were busy; the bands consisting of lady musicians, violinists, &c. The bazaars had street stalls in front, with irrepressible English-speaking Egyptians, &c., looking for purchasers. There are pretty public gardens, cool and refreshing for a lounge, with beautifully scented trees. The Arab portion of the town is low, dirty and dangerous. We saw them in one place going through a noisy performance of singing, or howling, dancing and showing daggers. Innumerable dogs are everywhere prowling about, or lying half-buried in the sand of the streets, and at times making an infernal howl. After perambulating the town for four or five hours, interested observers of the strange scenes, having an innocent peep at high and low life, making purchases of fruit, &c., good grapes at 3d. per pound, large melons, bigger than your head, three for 1s. I found my French useful; I could just do sufficient to make myself understood for requirements and requests. Shops staying open until sun rise. We left at 2.30 a.m., tired and weary, coming on board we found the berths insufferably close, the port-holes being closed to prevent coal dust coming in, and so a good many (ladies included) sat or paced the deck, watching the dawn of light and the rising of the sun.

Wednesday, Aug. 13th.—The sun rose on a varied scene at Port Said. The quay alive with specimens of all sorts of human nature, dressed in all the imaginable hues of costume; most of the shops seemed never to have been closed at all. The animated scum of the place, in the form of some wretched, abject samples of humanity, came down to the water's edge (after sleeping on the sand covered streets) and performed their ablutions, and then in true Pharisaic style went through their devotions, calmly rising from their public *means* to resume laziness or occupation. A lot of the passengers went on shore again to slake (or rather intensify) an unnatural thirst acquired by the previous night's debauch; they were objects of amusement and commiseration. At last coaling was finished; stragglers got on board; the canal cleared by a large steamer coming out and passing us, the "Glenore of Glasgow;" then at 12 o'clock we were ready, and very soon were slowly and carefully passing down the famed Suez Canal, one of the marvels of modern skill and engineering. I suppose it is 80 or 90 miles long, and about 70 or 80 yards wide. The prospect is thoroughly Egyptian, sand and desert, desert and sand, hardly a tuft of green vegetation to be seen anywhere, except at the stations. The afternoon was terribly hot; about four o'clock we had to stay at a siding or station to let a steamer, homeward bound, pass us. The captain ordered our ship to be moored, the canal being too narrow to allow two large vessels to pass each other, and navigation by night being impossible. Never shall I forget the evening. After tea, on going on deck, at anchor, sun receding, a delicious coolness taking its place, the clear rarified oriental light, the immense stretch of desert—arid and greenless all around, the gorgeous sunset, the death-like stillness relieved or enlivened by numbers going on land or disporting themselves in the water, a sense of hushed, subdued contemplation seemed to possess all, which was fostered rather than dissipated. We decided to sleep in the open air on deck. About midnight I lay down on a rug, with pillow and counterpane cover, and after gazing at the stars fell asleep, being serenaded by the music of the jackal's howl, and lullabied by the soft rippling of the water and the quiet peace of all surrounding, in this land of the Pharoahs, not a hundred miles from the place where their ashes rest in the pyramidical sarcophagi.

Thursday, Aug. 14th.—The view on waking at day-break was, to say the least, unusual and novel. The rousing up was to the tune of the order, "Clear the fore-castle deck," and which, irrespective of modesty or publicity, had to be speedily done. The captain and the directing pilot were both on deck at 4.30, moorings were quickly loosed and the journey resumed. Every seven miles along the canal there is a station, at which the officer in charge of the section resides, pretty wooden houses with verandahs, gardens, &c., they are real oases, breaking the monotony of the continuous sand banks, prettily decorated with shrubs and flowers. During the early part of the day we were passing through the land of Goschen, "the land to be desired" that was set apart with the sanction of the then Pharoah, for Jacob and his family and attendants when they came down into Egypt. It certainly does not look much to be desired now, as far as fertilising attractiveness goes. Tall bulrushes were growing alongside the canal, which suggested the ancient Nile and the floating cradle of Moses. At several places large numbers of the natives were engaged in dredging, &c., camels bearing burdens being led by women and children, with black donkeys here and there. About breakfast time we entered the lake of, and passed the town of Ismaila, where is the summer residence of the Khedive of Egypt. After dinner, about 2.30, under a blazing sun, we came to Suez. It seemed to be a large port, a good many vessels lying, and being some sort of a gala or fair day (there being thousands of sheep) all the shipping was gaily decorated with flags; and now ended the Canal passage. The pilot left us. Three gentlemen passengers came on board here, for Australia; letters were received, and then we entered the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the "Red Sea"; not far down the "Gulf" we arrived at the reputed spot where the momentous passage of the Children of Israel occurred. What a strange sensation the knowledge brought, that here (at least 10 miles from the Egyptian to the Arabian shore) at the divine command, through the agency of the leader, Moses, a strong east wind began to blow, the waters became divided and the bottom of the sea exposed, and amidst walls of water standing on either side of them the caravan of the Israelites defiled in long procession, landing safely on the other side; the host of their pursuers being engulphed in the mighty waters. How vividly shall I be able to realise for all time, the marvellous interest of these sacred incidents. The evening was very close and stifling, and the prospect a complete contrast to the night before, refreshing retirement and rest seeming almost impossible.

Friday, Aug. 15th.—I think the great excitement aroused by the sights of objects of sacred and historic interest had its culmination in the first hours of this morning: we made a calculation yesterday afternoon that Mount Sinai would be seen this morning at day break. It was correct, to the hour. What with the oppressive heat, and the mental excitement combined, the night was restlessly spent; at 4. 30 a.m. (2 o'clock by your time) a gentleman friend awoke me, saying "Come on deck and view the mount." I felt very thankful that in the earliest dawn of the morning, with the surroundings in harmony, and with feelings of hushed solemnity and awe, I was permitted to behold the "awful" mount consecrated by the majestic and glorious presence of the Almighty. The sun rose just behind the range of mountains of which Sinai forms a part, and so rarified and clear is the atmosphere that though the mount is 80 to 90 miles distant, it stood out, like a near panoramic picture so near that it seemed as if the waves breaking on the coast were laving its very base. I sat down and read the 19th chapter of *Exodus* with emotions and influences hitherto unknown. What an appropriate place for the sublime transactions so solemnly enacted! Is it true that yonder rocky gorges echoed and re-echoed with the pealing thunder while the brilliant lightning flashes lit up the peaks of "Sinai" and revealed the thick cloud that shrouded the great I AM? Is it true that from yonder summit, the chosen people received from Jehovah, the charter of their constitution and the world the fundamentals of all Law.

Sunday, Aug 17th.—Red Sea. Little of interest has happened this last day or two. We are now in the wide open sea with nothing passing outside the bounds of our circumscribed life. The Captain impressively read prayers and communion this morning. In the evening was a general service with sermon. The Red Sea passage is something almost unbearable, the sun's heat being so intense, there are more interesting sights this route, but the Cape journey is less dangerous to health, and more comfortable. It is simply madness to be exposed here, in this the hottest month of the year, and is a risk to constitution no one should invite.

To be continued.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
ROTHWELL.
The Ladies Sewing Committee will hold a
BAZAAR
IN THE
MECHANICS' HALL ROTHWELL,
ON
THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
October 16th and 18th.
RICHD. BELL, Esq.
(OF LEEDS),
Has kindly consented to open the Bazaar on Thursday, at 2-30 p.m.
A large variety of
USEFUL & ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c.
A richly supplied
REFRESHMENT STALL.
PUBLIC TEA
First-class MUSIC by several Ladies.
Working Models, Interesting Experiments,
Telephone, Microphone,
ELECTRIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS,
Microscope, Stereoscope, &c.
ADMISSION:—On Thursday till Five o'clock, 1s., after Five, 6d.; on Saturday, from Two till Five, 6d., after Five, 3d. Children, half-price, except on Saturday evening.

CLEANLINESS.—
NIXEY'S REFINED
BLACK LEAD.
CAUTION.—There are Several Spurious Imitations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Old Sores and Old Skin Diseases.

The seeds of these disorders are effectually expelled by this penetrating Unguent, not only from the superficial parts, but from the internal tissues likewise. Any case, even of twenty years' standing, speedily yields to its influence.

A Certain Cure for Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c.

For curing sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest, and pain in the side—which instant treatment alone prevents degenerating into more serious maladies, this Ointment has the same powers over chest complaints as a blister possesses, without causing pain or debility. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous ease from the use of this Ointment, which has brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

By rubbing the Ointment round the affected parts, it penetrates to the tissues beneath, and exercises a wonderful power on all the blood flowing to, and returning from, the diseased part. The inflammation diminishes, the pain becomes less intolerable, the matter thicker, and a cure is soon effected. In all long-standing cases, Holloway's Pills should also be taken, as they will thoroughly expel all depraved humours from the body.

Gout, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints.

Gout and Rheumatism arise from inflammation in the parts affected. To effect a permanent cure, adopt a cooling diet, drink plenty of water, take six of Holloway's Pills night and morning, and rub this Ointment most effectually twice a-day into the suffering parts; when used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depression from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

Bad Legs
Bad Breasts
Burns
Bunions
Chilblains
Chapped Hands
Contracted and Stiff Joints
Corns (Soft)
Fistulas
Gout
Glandular Swellings
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Sore Nipples
Scalds
Sore Throats
Skin Diseases
Scurvy
Sore Heads
Tumours
Ulcers
Wounds

The Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. The smallest Pot of Ointment contains one ounce; and the smallest Box of Pills four dozen.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Pot and Box, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

No 34—8:

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NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
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REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
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A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

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9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

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LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

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IF YOU WOULD HAVE A

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TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO

THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
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(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

PRINTING,

INCLUDING,

Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
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Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Sold in 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME).
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

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SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
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Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

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Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER

DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses. &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS

From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

C. H. HUTCHINSON,
AUCTIONEER & VALUER,
Waterloo Road, Hunslet, & Kirkgate Market, Leeds.

VALUATIONS FOR PROBATE, &C.
BILLS OF SALE, DISTRAINTS,
And other Legal Business attended to.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON.
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

JOHN BATTY,
OF
EAST ARDSLEY AND ROTHWELL,
AGENT FOR
P. & P. Campbell, Perth Dye Works

THOMAS LUNN,
22, BUTCHER LANE, ROTHWELL,
Begs to announce that he is continuing the business of
EARTHENWARE DEALER, &c.
lately carried on by Mr. W. Lunn.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, October 10, 1879

MR. LUNN'S FUNERAL SERMON.

On Sunday evening last, the Primitive Chapel at Rothwell was crowded in every part, to take part in a service commemorative of the late Mr. Lunn's death. The Rev. J. F. Parrish, of Silsden, occupied the pulpit, which was draped in black. After a solemn devotional service, Mr. Parrish preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon from the text commencing "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others, which have no hope, etc. 1 *Thes.* iv. c., 13—17 verse.

Having referred to the custom of the church to improve solemn occasions like the present, for the stimulating of the young, and as an affectionate token of esteem and honour to the memory of the departed, the preacher then proceeded to speak of the blessed doctrine, of the resurrection of the dead, of the joys of heaven, and the good hope left by the departed saints. Another source of comfort in the text was the perfect safety and peace of those who "sleep in Jesus" which was the great antidote to inordinate sorrow. A telling and effective description of the resurrection was given towards the close of the sermon, in which the joy and certainty of friendly recognition in heaven was beautifully set forth, after which Mr. Parrish read the following notice of the late Mr. William Lunn.—

Concerning Bro. Lunn's early life I have not attempted to gather any information. I have occasionally heard him refer to it himself, and from his remarks I learned it was somewhat intemperate and forbidding. Suffice it is to say, that some twenty-six years ago a change took place. He was convinced of the wickedness of his course and sought and found salvation. As a natural consequence, a marked change in his life and conduct took place. However much scoffers may malign the character of Christ, and deride the doctrines inculcated in his teachings, and in the writings of the Apostles, they cannot deny the fact, that faithfully embracing them, and sincerely carrying them out in the everyday life produces a great change in the conduct of men and women. In few persons was this change more manifest than in Bro. Lunn. Old things had passed away and behold, all things had become new. He had not the advantages in early life of a good education and therefore his scholastic attainments were very meagre. He possessed, however good common sense and more than an average share of business ability. He was entrusted for several years by his fellow-ratepayers with a position on the Local Board, and as far as we know, served with general acceptability. To the church of his choice, I know from personal observation that he has been a devoted and useful member. For a time he was on the Plan as a local preacher, but in this position he scarcely seemed to feel at home and therefore gave it up. The public speaking he did was more adapted to the platform than the pulpit. Here he was perfectly at home; his good humour, his fun and wit made him a universal favourite at public meetings. He scarcely ever failed to convulse his hearers with laughter by his wit and humour, and yet under all this drollery there was a strong vein of good common sense. But his private labours in the school, the Society and especially in connection with the building of this house of prayer revealed to those who knew him best the man's true worth, more than any of his public efforts could do.

We know God buries his workmen, and yet carries on the work, but to all human appearance, the church has lost a pillar that it will be difficult to replace

There are a few prominent traits in the character of our departed Bro. to which we wish to direct attention.

1st. His general cheerfulness.—Religion was never presented by him to the world in a gloomy forbidding aspect, as if it had destroyed all his life's joys. It certainly increased and intensified all the pleasures of life. There are some professing Christians, who seem to throw a wet blanket over every company they enter, who seem to conceive that a religious life is made up of sighs and groans, who can see no difference between cheerfulness and levity, and who are constantly presenting to the world an odious caricature of that religion which designs that men should rejoice evermore. The brighter lines of our holy christianity were presented by him to those around. Habitual cheerfulness seemed to flow from his conversation and countenance, like the clear waters of a never-failing spring.

2nd. His strict integrity.— In his dealings with his fellow-men he was actuated by the grand rule, "As ye would that others should unto you, do ye even so to them" We presume his foes, if he had any, would never think of charging him with taking an unfair advantage of any man in a a bargain. If he was somewhat successful in business, and accumulated more of this world's goods than some of his neighbours, he got them honestly. He was for many years tretsurer of this and the other chapel and his accounts were always kept with the strictest accuracy, and any flaw in his integrity is certainly unknown to me. If any are dissatisfied with his business honesty, it is those who want to buy goods for next to nothing, and then never pay for them.

3rd, His self-denial.—The necessaries of life were all he wished for, its luxuries he never sought. We sometimes think that he went to an extreme in this matter, and would have been perfectly justified in surrounding himself with more of the comforts of life. His thorough loyalty to the temperance cause, and his earnest efforts to spread the principles of Total Abstinence, is well known to all. He suffered severely in early life from the poison of this deadly serpent. In his rounds in the country he saw its deadly effects on the lives and homes of hundreds, no wonder that he should hate it, and wish by all lawful means to destroy it. Where is there a family that has not suffered more or less from strong drink? In many, the fairest flowers have been cut down. Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters have been destroyed. Men are living in the christian church to day whose usefulness has been blighted through tampering with intoxicants, while thousands have been entirely lost. If any words of mine to night could induce some of you to abandon the fatal cup, and our departed Bro. could know about it, I am certain it would intensify his joy.

We must bring our remarks to a close by saying that he had a heart full of sympathy and kindness to those who were more unfortunate than himself, and substantial help has been rendered by him to many when in need. The church of his choice, and particularly this house of prayer, have shared largely in his liberality. His purse was always open to support the ministry, missionaries, chapel, school and other funds. His religion was of a thoroughly practical character. He was a great lover of the house of God, and very regular in his attendance at the various services. His love for and knowledge of the sacred scriptures was very great; if a passage was wrongly quoted in his presence, he was almost sure to know about it and correct it. For some time his mind seems to have been becoming more spiritualised; his brethren have marked his increased fervour in prayer. He seemed to be growing ripe, like a field of corn in autumn, for the reaper's sickle. Painfully sudden to his dear wife, children, and large circle of friends, came the end. The shaft sped swiftly and without warning to its mark, and without a lingering groan he yielded up his life in one of the vestries of this chapel he so dearly loved. He passed swiftly and peacefully from his Father's house below to his Father's house above. His wife has lost a good husband, his children a kind indulgent father, the inhabitants of Rothwell a sympathising neighbour, the country a loyal citizen, the church a devoted useful member; earth has one soul less, heaven has one soul more. The night with him is past, and the bright morning that has no evening has broken on his happy spirit. He sleeps in body, but, in Jesus. We sorrow, but not as those who have no hope.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Edwin Wormald, (brother of Mr. T. Wormald secretary to the Gas Light Co.,) machinist, a promising young man who left Rothwell some years ago, to assist in fitting locomotive engines in India. He only had three days illness, and died at Lahore, aged 24 years.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY AT ROTHWELL

On Sunday last, sermons were preached, morning and evening, in the Mechanics Hall, by a student from Headingley College, on behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and collections taken during the services.

The Public Meeting took place on Wednesday evening in the above Hall, which was nearly filled After the usual devotional exercises, T. W. Pawson, Esq. was called to the chair, on taking which, he expressed his pleasure in being present, and his deep interest in Christian missions, and urged all to support them, not only by material help, but by faith and prayer.

The Rev. G. Renton read extracts from the General Report, from which it appears the income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in 1878 was £135,140, 7s. 3d., the expenditure reaching £159,920, 18s. 5s. Besides 85,601 members on foreign stations, there are over 10,000 on trial for church membership. Mr. Seanor here read the local report which stated the Rothwell Society had contributed £18. 8s. 8d. to foreign missions during the year, and gave some interesting information regarding the beneficent effect of the famine, and the good to be anticipated from having so many orphans.

Mr. Renton then expressed his pleasure at seeing so large a number of friends at the meeting, and in a short but effective speech pressed home the claims of foreign missions, arguing that as Christianity had done so much for England, how great a blessing it would also prove to distant and heathen nations

The Rev. W. Brunyate referred to his early interest in missions, and then proceeded in a pleasing and augmentative manner to show how little proportionately is given to missions, and how deeply indebted England is to Christianity. He stated that if all the public-houses of the country were closed for twenty-four hours, the amount which would have been taken in that time is more than the total annual income of the four great missionary societies in England. Arguing against the statement that missions are a failure, he pointed out that the principal cause of embarassment was the amount of success secured, and the pressing calls from many places which the society was unable to respond to.

After a hymn had been sung, the Rev. J. W. Crake was called on, and gave an eloquent address on behalf of foreign missions, basing his remarks on the great results of missionary labour, and the apparent weakness of the means used. Pointing to India and other parts of the world, he held that the raising of a native ministry was the great hope of such countries being speedily converted.

Thanks to the chairman were moved by Mr. Clark and seconded by Mr. J. R. Seanor, after which the meeting closed with the benediction.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

As will be seen in another column, a grand bazaar is to be held next week in the Mechanics' Hall, on behalf of the New Chapel. From what we hear, the hall will be beautifully decorated, the stalls will be well laden with articles of use and ornament, neccessaries and luxuries for the inner man will be in abundance at the Refreshment stall, scientific, amusing and instructive attractions will be found on all sides, while the musical ear will be charmed by the performances of several pianists from Oulton and Wakefield. A visit will repay all who have the opportunity.

CARLTON MECHANICS' TEA AND LECTURE.

The members of the above Institution sat down to an excellent tea on Monday last, in the Reading Room. A very good company attended, and were highly pleased with the very excellent tea, after which the agent of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes gave a lecture on "Life in the Law Courts," in his usual instructive, humorous, and pleasing manner. Prices of admission 6d. and 3d. The lecture was well attended; the proceeds of tea and lecture being highly satisfactory considering the times. Miss North and Mrs. Roodhouse gave part provision, whilst others had most beautifully decorated the room for the occasion. Votes of thanks to the lecturer, and all that had assisted to made the affiair successful, were heartily given at the close of the meeting.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC FOOTBALL & ATHLETIC CLUB.

ANNUAL TEA.

On Tuesday evening last, at the White Swan Inn, Rothwell, the members and friends of the above Club, to the number of 28 sat down to a knife and fork tea, provided by Mr. A. Judson. All seemed to thoroughly enjoy the good things set before them, consisting of beef, ham, rabbit pie, celery, sweets, &c., one person especially doing his utmost to make a clearance, but was eventually satisfied by having handed to him a plate containing the heads of seven rabbits. The tables were then immediately cleared, the members retiring whilst this was done. All having again assembled, the business of the evening was proceeded with, Mr. Hopton being elected to the chair. In opening the meeting the chairman stated that he had thoroughly enjoyed the tea, and proposed that a vote of thanks be accorded to the ladies who had waited at the tables. The preposition was unanimously carried.

Mr. W. Harrison (secretary) touching upon the report shewed that the Club was in a good financial position, last season there being 11 matches played, six of which were won, three drawn, and two lost. The income had been £35 2s. 2d, the expenditure £19 7s. 3½d, leaving a balance in hand of £15 13s. 10½d.

Mr. Hopton said that he had heard the Club well spoken of on all sides, and asked if any person present had any method to propose by which the members could be got together for practices, as very few put in an appearance.

Mr. J. Harrison said that if members took a proper interest in the game and wished to win matches, they would be willing to practice more, and make an effort to do so.

Some further discussion ensued, in which it was stated by the secretary that twelve matches are arranged for this season; Sheffield, Doncaster, Chapeltown, and other good clubs being amongst the number.

The next question was to consider the advisably of giving season tickets to subscribers. Eventually it was proposed by Mr. Lambert, seconded and carried—that all subscribers of 2s. 6d., be supplied with a season ticket, not to include the Athletic Festival or the Band Benefit Match.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Host and Hostess (Mr. and Mrs. Judson), to the reporters, and to the chairman (Mr. Hopton) who had so ably presided in the absence of Mr. J. Hargreaves (the president) he being detained by an abscess in his hand; also to the President and Vice-presidents (Messrs J. M. Humble and A. Judson).

This concluded the business of the evening, the remainder of the time being occupied by the members rendering a few songs, including "The Sexton," "The Wolf," "Only a Tramp," "Little Sister's gone to Sleep," "The 24th," "Peggy," "Isabella," "Pasha Burke," &c., the whole being concluded with "God save the Queen." All dispersed at eleven o'clock, having spent a very pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable evening together.

THE YEOMANRY AT ROTHWELL HAIGH.—On Wednesday afternoon a vast crowd of people assembled in front of John O'Gaunt Inn, Rothwell Haigh with an intent of seeing the yeomanry go through their drill. About twenty only put in an appearance, and after they had gone through an hour's work retired; the crowd were most grievously dissapointed and left expressing their dissatisfaction in no measured terms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BURNING QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

Sir,—As a shareholder in the Rothwell Gas Light Company. I am concerned at the news that the directors have given Mr. Armitage, the manager of the works, notice to leave.

I attended the last annual meeting of shareholders, and took part in the felicitations and congratulations over the then favourable condition and prospects of the company.

In reply to questions at that meeting some facts were vouchsafed by the directors to the effect that, to a considerable extent, the result was due to the skilful way in which the manager had performed his duties; one of the improvements effected by him resulting in a much larger production of gas, and of superior quality, from the ton of coal.

The present manager happens to be a practical man all round, and is acquainted with the details of his work in every department, from the drawing of a plan and right through every grade to the repairing of a metre, including all the complex intermediate stages. Thus we have talent enough for thirty-two shillings per week.

But what about the results do I hear some one ask? We shall see shortly.

I may say at once that great economy has resulted from the manager's knowledge as a practical workman in the letting out of work. This, of course, directly benefits the shareholders.

It is not to be expected from a manager (no matter what his industry or ability) impossibilities. For instance, he cannot be in two places at the same time, and when the work increases beyond a man's capacity to do it, and one director says do this, and another director says do that, by doing one thing the other must necessarily wait, consequently somebody grumbles. Has there been no dissatisfaction expressed in Leeds about the gas, and the management there?

The Rothwell Gas Company's plant just now is undergoing great alterations, and some slight inconveniences are inevitable. Besides, grumblers are not always reasonable, and least so when maliciously inclined, more especially when they encounter a man modest and quiet in his demeanour; because, it must be said, for truth's sake, that our present manager has more of the useful, every day working qualities about him than pretentious dignity. In our respective positions—I as a shareholder, he as a servant of the company—I like him all the better for that.

When Mr. Armitage entered upon his office as manager of works for the Rothwell Gas Light Company, something over two years ago, the financial condition of the company was poor, the quality of gas indifferent, the price high, the shareholders' dividend insufficient, the plant awkward and not in proper working condition. At the present time, under this man's management, the change is magical.

I wish my fellow shareholders carefully to consider the following figures:—

Last annual stock-taking, everything reckoned below its fair value, we were in a position to reduce the price of gas to the consumers 20 per cent., large consumers got a discount of 2½ per cent., the shareholders got 7½ per cent. on their investments, and we had more than £1000 sterling as a reserve fund.

ADVANTAGES TO THE PUBLIC under Mr. Armitage's management.—Price of gas lowered 20 per cent, 2½ per cent. discount to all consumers, gas of a more brilliant light.

ADVANTAGES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—On their investments 7½ per cent., instead of 5 per cent. as heretofore; a comfortable reserve fund instead of an uncomfortable one; the company in a progressing and prosperous condition.

If the shareholders can submit meekly to the loss of a manager under whose industry and skill these results are brought about, I for one cannot; and I ask shareholders who are discontented at this sudden change of policy on the part of the directors, to put themselves in communication with me.

Yours respectfully,
Church Field, H. P. NEWSOME
Rothwell, *Oct. 8th.*

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
ROTHWELL.

The Ladies Sewing Committee will hold a

BAZAAR

IN THE
MECHANICS' HALL ROTHWELL
ON
THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
October 16th and 18th.

RICHD. BELL, ESQ.
(OF LEEDS),
Has kindly consented to open the Bazaar on Thursday, at 2-30 p.m.

A large variety of
USEFUL & ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c.
A richly supplied
REFRESHMENT STALL.

PUBLIC TEA

First-class MUSIC by several Ladies.

Working Models, Interesting Experiments,
Telephone, Microphone,
ELECTRIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS,
Microscope, Stereoscope, &c.

ADMISSION:—On Thursday till Five o'clock, 1s., after Five, 6d.; on Saturday, from Two till Five, 6d., after Five, 3d. Children, half-price, except on Saturday evening.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all [illegible] impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST

Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin, Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.

SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.

A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.

Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,

Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

Every day the Company will give

3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,

And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.

Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.

Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,

113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,

General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars, Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards, Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,

LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY		
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof -	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Supplies single bottles or any quantity of

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S INSECT POWDER

DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.

Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.

PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELOWN-ROAD LEEDS.

Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers. Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM.

Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT.

Sold in 7½d., 1s 1½d, 2s, 9d. and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFELD.
agent for Rothwell and district
A. MARSHALL POST OFFICE ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY

12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.

Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.

Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
Sales Undertaken, &c.

W. DENTON.
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!

Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.

For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.

The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

JOHN BATTY,
OF
EAST ARDSLEY AND ROTHWELL,
AGENT FOR
P. & P. Campbell, Perth Dye Works

TO LET—A newly-built HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Commercial Street, Rothwell.—Apply to Wm. & Jno. Chapman.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, October 17, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD MEETING.

At the usual meeting held on Monday last, there were present Mr. W. Hargreaves, (chairman) Messrs. J. Hargreaves, Greenwood, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome, and the Clerk, Medical Officer, Treasurer and Inspector.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Dr. Heaps, the medical officer, read his monthly report, from which it appears that only three deaths have occurred during the past four weeks, as against twelve last year in the same time. Of the three deaths, one was a child of three months, diarrhœa from natural causes, one of bronchial affection, and one (Charles Pickering) who died suddenly from (supposed) heart disease. There have been 19 births (eight boys and 11 girls) against 14 last year. He stated that the ringworm is on the wane, all the cases being nearly well. He had visited Stourton and reported several nuisances, which were afterwards taken up. Rheumatic colds were prevalent, but the district is quite free from zymotic disease, and remarkably healthy.

Notices were ordered to be served on the owners of some property at Stourton for the better ventilation of privies.

Mr. Newsome mentioned a pig stye in Queen St. which was complained of as a nuisance. There was also some property in Rothwell, where the drainage was found to percolate into a water tank near.

Mr. Hawden wished to know if Mr. Holmes had got the water into his cottages at Rothwell, as he understood the ashpits considerably injured the water of a well near to them.

It was agreed on the motion of the chairman that the inspector look further into these matters and report at next meeting.

The highways business being next on the paper, several improvements were mentioned. The chairman hoped the Midland Railway Co., would soon be induced to light the "long bridge." Mr. Newsome pointed out the dangerous condition of the "padfoot" steps. The chairman referred to the road to Sterroid well, which was in some parts, very dangerous. The inspector said he had already seen Mr. Judson about it. As the members were getting rather too much into the conversational mood at this point, some amusement was caused by the chairman requiring "standing" orders, and "addressing the chair" when members were speaking.

Mr. Bramley complained of the present objectionable state of the road to the Gas Works. The chairman acknowledged it was bad, and had spoken strongly about it, but believed it would soon be much better. Mr. Newsome thought that if a little more time was allowed, that the Gas Co. would shortly have a thoroughly good road.

Mr. Newsome proposed that the Clerk write to Mr. Ramskill to repair the "padfoot steps," and to Mr. Judson to improve the portion of Sterroid road which is referred to.

Seconded by Mr. Greenwood and carried.

In reply to the Clerks' letter, Mr. Calverley would give his attention to the water supply.

Mr. Newsome said that the people at John O'Gaunt's were badly off for water and anxious to have it.

The Chairman replied that if the Hunslet Sanitary Authority were agreeable to bear the expense of laying it, the Board would be glad to do so. The Inspector feared if they did agree to it, there would be a difficulty in keeping up the quality, owing to the long length.

Mr. Holmes reported that the Committee met on Friday, with Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Fisher, and thoroughly examined the Stourton Sewage scheme. They found the pipes nearly filled up near Mrs. Coggills, owing to the very slight fall towards the outlet. The Committee suggested that the Board sink three other shafts in this locality, with an extra drop below the pipes; they thought the defect would be remedied by this means. After some discussion the suggestion was adopted on the motion of Mr. Holmes, seconded by Mr. Hawden; by whom the work should be done was not decided. It was also found that six new covers and two manholes are necessary, which was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Holmes, and Mr. James Hargreaves.

In reference to the property at the corner of Church St. and Wood Lane, Mr. Farrer had written to the Clerk that Mr. Calverley could not accept the price offered by the Board.

The chairman felt sorry, as there is great need for this valuable improvement.

The Clerk having stated that the general District rate is now expired, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. James Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley—that the Finance Committee be requested to arrange for a New District Rate.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

Yesterday was a special day in Rothwell generally, and especially among the Wesleyan congregation. For some time the Ladies Sewing Committee have been working and asking for goods from friends, towards a bazaar to assist the New Chapel Funds, and yesterday the bazaar was opened in the Mechanics' Hall, Rothwell, with great *eclat*. The face of the hall had been so beautified and draped as to present a most pleasing and agreeable effect on visitors. A number of banners adorned the upper part of the walls, while a variety of mottoes, some splendidly illuminated, were placed in various positions. Festoons of roses were hung from the ceiling, while two graceful designs made of evergreens and flowers were seen at either end of the room. Something like 2,000 paper flowers were used for the decorations, all of which have been made by willing hands.

Looking away from the decorative to the useful, the ladies' stalls simply groaned beneath the weight of beautiful articles of ladies' work and it would almost be impossible to give anything like a catalogue of the valuable, useful and pretty goods tastefully displayed, stalls of twice the size would have hardly sufficed to show the things to advantage.

The following ladies presided at the stalls:—Mrs. Roodhouse, Mrs. Seanor, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Renton, Mrs. J. R. Seanor, Mrs. W. Hargreaves, Mrs. S. Seanor, Mrs. James. Hargreaves, Mrs. C. Ward, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Butterick, Mrs. Ledgard, Mrs. J. Wright, Mrs. A. Ward, Mrs. Priestley, Miss Ward, Miss Pennington, Miss Copley, and Miss Seanor.

The refreshment stall was the admiration of everyone, being of a semi-circular form, and occupied nearly the full width of the hall. Such a brilliant and tempting display of dainties and good things suitably placed on a magnificent set-out of silver and crystal has perhaps never before been seen in Rothwell in public. Besides the ordinary sponge cakes, rice cakes, cheesecakes, tarts, &c., there were two bridecakes, standing pork pie, chickens with white sauce, jellies, and blanc-manges in moulds, fruits, custard, &c. &c., all tastefully decorated and trimmed, while rare hothouse flowers varied the display of viands. The ladies attending to this portion of the bazaar and to the tea, were Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Abbishaw, Mrs. Arundale, Mrs. Goodall, Miss M. H. Hargreaves, Miss Hopton, Miss M. L. Hargreaves. Invaluable assistance was renderd by two visitors who entered into the work with a heartness that cannot be sufficiently acknowledged. It is pleasing to know that the whole of the articles connected with the refreshment stall have been given by many kind friends besides some subscriptions in cash by those who were not inclined to make anything.

Nothing could exceed the deep and heartfelt interest and sympathy which has been manifested by all classes and sections of friends, who have vied with each other in making presents to the bazaar, and the united thanks of the ladies are hereby given to their many donors. A splendid tea was largely patronized during the afternoon.

At the young men's stall was a miscellaneous assortment of toys, photographs, hardware, rabbits, &c. &c. which had been collected from many friends, and which was attended to by Messrs. W. Batty, Goodall, Varley, and others.

An interesting curiosity was exhibited at a small charge, in the shape of Sammy Hick's bible and watch, with which was a small museum of Indian exhibits.

Several working models were sources of attraction to the little folks and earned a lot of "pennies."

Mr. S. Seanor interested a number of visitors showed his telephone and microphone, and also with some pretty experiments with the intensity coil.

A capital piano had been kindly lent for the occasion, on which Miss Mason, Mr. Jos. Naylor and other pianists gave occasional recitals.

The bazaar was announced to open at half-past two, and shortly after that time, Mr. R. Bell, of Leeds, with the Revs. W. Brunyate, T. Hind and G. Renton, entered the room and proceeded to perform the preliminary ceremony.

A hymn having been given out by the Rev. W. Brunyate, and sung, a portion of scripture was read by the Rev. Thos. Hind, and prayer offered by the Revs. G. Renton Mr. Renton then introduced Mr. Bell, expressing the pleasure he had on meeting him; he very heartily thanked Mr. Bell for acciding to the invitation which had been given, especially as it had been at some personal inconvenience. He was thankful for the fine day, for the great amount of work which had been done, for the liberal way in which so many friends had contributed, and for the harmony which still prevailed among the workers. He heartily welcomed Mr. Bell to open the bazaar.

Mr. Brunyate joined in the expression of pleasure and welcome, and also assured them of his earnest sympathy with the work. He also stated that Mr. Brookes (who is from home through sickness) had expressed his deep regret at being unable to be present, and sent his kindly message of congratulation and good wishes.

Mr. Bell, on rising, was very warmly received, and gave a most hearty and valuable address. After apologising for his feeling scarcely at home in opening the bazaar, and the pleasure he should have in simply giving a subscription, and some one else opening the bazaar, he congratulated the Rothwell people on being able to raise such a splendid affair for a small place. He knew that such an affair was not got up without a vast amount of labour, much of which had perhaps been done silently; he found, however, that it was generally the silent workers that did the largest amount, and he hoped that such labour would meet with the reward it deserved. While urging to persistent work, he was also a great believer in prayer, and could say how much better and more comfortably a man got on in business when he was in communion with God. As a proof of the value of prayer, Mr. Bell instanced the many prayers with which Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle was reared, and the result of Mrs. Cunard's prayers in the Cunard line of Atlantic steamers being freed from a single mishap for so many years. He trusted that their new chapel would be baptised with prayer, and that success would attend every effort. In conclusion, Mr. Bell urged individual responsibility and work, and while he had great love for the gentlemen in black coats and white ties, he believed in every trade anp calling being consecrated to God, and done in his fear.

In expressing his regret at having to leave at once, Mr. Bell generously handed £10 to the secretary, and declared the bazaar open amid loud and repeated cheers.

The admissions in the afternoon realized the very satisfactory amount of £7, while the number largely increased after five o'clock when the fee was reduced to 6d., the room being quite crowded.

The Rothwell Prize Brass Band kindly afforded their assistance in drawing attention to the bazaar, by playing round the town, and thereby raising an increased interest in the matter.

At the close of the day, it was announced that the total takings amounted to £104 3s., which was made up as follows,—

Ladies stalls, ...	£65 19s. 9d.,
Refreshment stall	£12 0s. 0d.,
Young Men's stall, etc.	£5 13s. 9d.
Admission, ...	£10 9s. 6d.
Mr. Bell's donation,.....	£10 0s. 0d.
Total, ...	£104 3s 0d.,

The bazaar re-opens to morrow at 2 o'clock, when a meat tea will be provided at 9d. each.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

EXTRACTS

FROM THE DIARY OF AN EMIGRANT TO AUSTRALIA.

Tuesday, August 19th.—I am writing on the front of the forecastle at 10 a.m. by our time, about 6.30 a.m. by yours, enjoying a splendid breeze, and inhaling a glorious, fragrant perfume, and though miles and miles away from land, it would seem as if the spicy odours of Arabia were being wafted to us for our enjoyment. A sad change has taken place in our life and experience; yesterday the heat was fearful, the thermometer registering between 140 to 150 degrees in the sun, about the heat of the hot room of a Turkish bath. The second engineer, a fine, robust man about 40 years of age, died early yesterday morning: he had bathed in the "Canal" on Wednesday evening and caught a chill, which brought on ague and he has been delirious all the time, poor fellow! he has left a wife and family behind who know nothing of his sad illness and death; he was buried yesterday at 2 in the afternoon; the restless, greedy sea, his mortal resting place. The forecastle all day was like an hospital, ladies and gentlemen fainting in all directions. Some of us who could stand the heat found useful employment in fanning and obtaining restoratives for the prostrate ones; I had a good deal of struggling with my predisposition to fainting, and once nearly succumbed, however, I managed to keep up, and even at half-past nine last night was assisting to carry a lady who had fainted, up to the saloon deck. I am very glad to be useful.

The first tidings this morning was that a gentleman, a second-class passenger, was found dead in his berth; it was too true. He was a middle-aged gentlemanly man; a few days ago he came up to and spoke to me. He too will be consigned to a nameless grave. These appalling deaths have cast a gloom over the living. A good many of us are remembering the forceful injunction, "Boast not thyself of the morrow;" truly we know not whose turn may be next. Several began to despair and fearing their end was coming, gave instructions to be conveyed to their friends, by some who survived. There are several cases of fainting this morning, but it seems as if the worst was over, it would appear as if merciful compensation and alleviation were attached to all suffering; but for the splendid breeze of yesterday and today, the consequences had been awfully disastrous.

Two o'clock p.m., just witnessed one of the most solemn and impressive sights that can possibly be imagined—a funeral at sea; the case that occurred this morning. The Captain read the mournful service, and at the words "We commit," &c., the body weighted in the irons, and covered with the "Union Jack" was slid over the deck-side, never more to be seen until the resurrection morn, when the "sea shall give up its dead." I hope we may be spared from more such scenes.

I have been terribly perplexed how to bear the heat; what to wear, and what not to wear. White shirts are quite unsuitable, and also woollen clothes; had I known I should have prepared very differently. Oxford cotton shirts and prints or holland suits are most adapted. For a week I have had on a sixpenny broad-brimmed hat which I bought at Port Said, no coat, no waistcoat, no shirt, no collar, no front, no drawers; all I can bear to wear being slippers or boots, (sometimes with socks, but more frequently without), trousers, singlet, and white handkerchief instead of tie, and a hat,—not much superfluous clothing, certainly. It went much against the grain for me to go about in such scanty costume, but it became absolutely necessary. I sleep out on deck; at 4 a.m. we are roused, at 5 we have the hose and experience a refreshing sea-water douche, then get fresh water, dress and read before breakfast. I am getting tired of this listless *ennui*. The oppressiveness has been too much even for reading, we are obliged to try amusements,—draughts, whist, &c. I shall be very pleased when the journey is ended; though of course I have been thoroughly gratified by the sights of the route, and personally don't regret it, but it is not wise to undertake it at this hot season of the year. We are now nearing the bottom of the Red Sea, and expect to pass through the Straits of Babelmandeb to-night, and reach Aden to-morrow morning, where we hope to remain for a few hours and to post letters; then when we get fairly into the Indian Ocean we may feel cool breezes. A few drops of rain fell last night. It is said that there has been no rain in the Red Sea for twenty-three years.

Wednesday Morning, 20th August.—Passed through the Straits about 9 o'clock last night to the great relief of everybody; they are called by the sailors the "Gates of Hell," and no wonder. If Purgatory or Gehenna, or Hell be more excruciatingly tortuous by heat than the Red Sea at this season, it will be horrible hell indeed. We sat on the forecastle and watched the changed position; a beautiful night, the dip of the vessel striking the phosphorescent waves which appeared whiter than newly-driven snow; bright starlight; the heavens charged with electricity, and finding escape in brilliant sheet lightning; and the knowledge or hope that our misery would be relieved made us very loath to leave our position—dangling our legs over the side of the forecastle deck. After watching the stars and thinking of the dear ones I went to sleep. Had a good sleep of four hours, then a refreshing bath, the water being cooler; afterwards enjoyed a cup home tea and biscuits brought me. All in anticipation about landing and Aden, which I will picture in my next. From Aden to Melbourne is four weeks' voyage. Love to all.

(*To be continued at some future time*)

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

LOFTHOUSE CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of this club was held at the Elephant and Castle Inn, on Saturday evening last; a substantial supper was provided, to which about 30 members sat down and did ample justice to the good things set before them. In the absence of the President (Mr. Charlesworth,) Mr. H. Moorhouse was called to the chair. After the usual toasts, the chairman called upon Mr. Lee to read the report, which shewed that the club had not had a succesful year; the 1st Eleven had played 25 matches, 6 were won, 11 lost and 8 drawn; most of those drawn being in the club's favour; the 2nd Eleven had won 8 matches, lost 11 and 5 drawn. The prizes to the value of £1 each, fell to A. France for batting, with an average of 10¼, whose average last year was 11¼; to A. Atkinson for bowling, with an average of 5¼ against 7 last year. In the 2nd Eleven Geo. Dews has the average for batting and J. Newbold for bowling. The number of ordinary members is 55, and 14 honorary members. The financial position of the club is not good, the club being in debt about £14. The warmest thanks were given to Mr. J. H. Lee, for his services as secretary and treasurer, which post he has filled for ten years, he being again unanimously elected.

The health of Mr. Charlesworth, coupled with "Success to the Club," having been honoured, the remainder of the evening was spent in the usual way, dispersing at ten o'clock, all having enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
ROTHWELL.

The Ladies Sewing Committee will hold a

BAZAAR

IN THE
MECHANICS' HALL ROTHWELL,
ON
SATURDAY, October 18th.

A large variety of
USEFUL & ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c.

A richly supplied
REFRESHMENT STALL.

A MEAT TEA 9d. Each.

First-class MUSIC by several Ladies.

Working Models, Interesting Experiments,
Telephone, Microphone,
ELECTRIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS,
Microscope, Stereoscope, &c.

ADMISSION:—From Two till Five, 6d., after Five, 3d.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Maker, F. J. CLARKE, Consulting Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY & SONS, London, and all the Wholesale Houses.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and best purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and fairness of elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are [illegible] used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin." "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's [illegible] London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. [illegible] State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists in tablets [illegible] 1s. The Albion Sanatory Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST

Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.
A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18, 19 and 20, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD request a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

A. MARSHALL & CO.,
General Letterpress Printers,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL,
ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
PRINTING,
INCLUDING,
Posters, in black or colours, Handbills, Circulars,
Programmes, Tickets, Funeral Cards,
Business or Address Cards, &c.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Sold in 1½d, at all Chemists.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman fitted and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48
PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42
MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY			
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry		1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry		1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry		1 8	20
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,
Supplies single bottles or any quantity of
W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

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SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses. &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!
Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT
COUGH BALSAM.
Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT.
Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFIELD.
agent for Rothwell and district
A. MARSHALL, POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES HOPTON
Auctioneer, Valuer, &c.,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
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THIEF DETECTORS!!
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Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
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The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,
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JAMES HOPTON,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds
AUCTION SALES
In the above spacious rooms, on the
FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,
At Six o'clock.
Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.
Next Sale,—MONDAY, NOV. 3rd.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, October 24, 1879

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

The bazaar for the benefit of the New Wesleyan Chapel at Rothwell, was re-opened on Saturday at two o'clock, and again realized a larger amount than was anticipated. It was well that the Committee had arranged to have a spare day between the two days on which the bazaar was open, as several other presents came in between, and a quantity of viands for the inner man had to be bought or given. Notwithstanding the £100 worth of goods sold on Thursday, the Hall presented as pleasing an appearance and the stalls seemed as well laden on Saturday as on the first day. There were a few good buyers during the afternoon, but after five o'clock the room was crowded and a large number of less expensive articles changed hands, while the several "penny attractions" drove a roaring trade, and sounds of laughter and gladness filled the hall.

In our notice last week several things would have been more fully mentioned had there been time and space, and we may now fill up any lack which has occurred.

The efforts of the ladies have been unremitting and earnest. It would, perhaps be invidious to mention any names in particular, but all the stallholders will agree in our referring to the very handsome and agreeable conduct of Mrs. Roodhouse, (the president), who has not only given the largest donations in money towards the Chapel Building Funds, but has contributed an amazing quantity of articles to the bazaar, many of them being her own work, while she has thoughtfully and kindly distributed them among the four ladies stalls, the young men's stall, and the refreshment table, according to the different descriptions of articles. We are sure that every worker in the bazaar will accord the highest meed of thanks and indebtedness to this lady who has so largely, though unostentatiously, contributed to the success of the whole scheme.

Under the young men's charge were three working models, one representing a ship in motion, another the obsequious organ-grinder, while the third represented a young lady who, in the most natural manner possible, supplied each "penny dropper" with a glass of peppermint. They also had a small museum of Indian curiosities, sent by the Rev. R. S. Boulter, to members of his family and kindly lent by them, and Sammy Hick's watch and bible, the latter of which has been marked in many a place by the godly blacksmith, and is highly prized by his descendants.

Mr. S. Seanor had laid a line for the use of the telephone and microphone, which were both in perfect order, but could only be heard at the end out of the hall, the hubbub of the many voices preventing the words being heard at the hall end. Some very pretty effects were produced by the intensity coil, and very "shocking" results by the galvanic battery, which was in constant requisition.

A small but interesting variety of butterfly specimens were kindly lent by Mr. A. Cripps, many of the pretty creatures having been caught and preserved by himself, while in one case was a complete representation of the insect's life from its earliest stage to its full blown beauty.

Thanks are due to the Rothwell Brass Band, who both on Thursday and Saturday paraded the whole town, and on Saturday afternoon played several masterpieces during tea.

At half-past nine the business was drawn to a close, and the doxology sung, and very shortly, the goods remaining were folded and placed carefully in boxes, the stalls were taken down, the goods removed into the room below, the hall was swept, the pews and seats used for service were placed in position, the matting and carpet laid down, and by eleven o'clock, the hall which had been so lately filled with a laughing, busy crowd of buyers and sellers, resumed its Sunday appearance, and the day was over.

The total receipts for the two days are as follows,—

	£	s.	d.
Ladies Stalls, ...	105	0	7
Refreshment Table, ...	19	5	5
Young Men's Stall, ...	12	2	2
Mr. Bell's Donation	10	0	0
Admissions,........................	15	14	1
Scientific Apparatus, ...		16	1
Total, ...	162	18	4

The nett result of the effort is £155 13s.

We understand the Rev. Dr. Punshon has already consented to take part in the opening services of the New Chapel. Other ministers of high reputation are also expected.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

ROTHWELL GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

On Saturday last, at a meeting of the directors of the above Company, the position of manager was decided on, and the selection from a numerous list of applicants, was eventually given to Mr. Severs, of South Featherstone, near Pontefract.

CARLTON WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

RE-OPENING SERVICES.

On Sunday last, in connection with the above, two sermons were preached by the Rev. G. Renton, to good congregations. The chapel has undergone a thorough cleaning and painting, while additional lights have been added, and it now presents a pleasing appearance. A large new harmonium has also been bought, and was opened at the same time.

The proceeds, which are said to be satisfactory, are towards the cost of the renovation.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

A man seeking employment at Rothwell Haigh one day this week, asked to be accommodated with a night's lodging. One who had a generous heart opened his door, and allowed the stranger to stay for the night; in the morning the master rose to go to work at the usual hour, leaving the stranger to rise at his leisure, but when the mistress of the house came down, she found to her sorrow that her watch and the husband's top coat had disappeared along with the visitor. Information was at once given to the police, and it is believed the thief will be captured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

Sir,

Permit us in the name of the Committee for the above bazaar, to tender our heartfelt thanks to all who have, by their generous gifts and kindly sympathy and presence in the hall, contributed to the agreeable and complete success of our bazaar last week, and to request you to allow us in this manner publicly to acknowledge the assistance thus afforded.

Respectfully yours,
G. RENTON, Minister.
B. CLARK, Treasurer.
S. SEANOR, Secretary.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford-street, London.

NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.
CLEANLINESS.—W. G. NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD.—Used without waste or dust. Sold everywhere. Ask for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, and see that you have it. 12, Soho Square, London.
CAUTION.—There are several spurious imitations.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S
VIOLET AND MILLEFLEUR POWDER.
For the TOILET and NURSERY.
Universally admired for its Purity and Exquisite Fragrance.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.
CERTIFICATES of EFFICIENCY and PURITY
From the first Analytical Chemists of the day will be forwarded on application to 93, Upper Thames-street, London, and in future will be issued with every packet.

FOR THE SKIN.—THE ALBION MILK & SULPHUR SOAP is beautifully white, and the purest and most purifying of Soaps; giving to the skin a smoothness and lustrous elegance that is most remarkable, and taking away all pimples, blotches and roughness. "The materials are *choice*—can be used with advantage in all mild affections of the skin."—*Lancet.* "It is the most agreeable and elegant preparation for the skin that I know."—*James Startin, Surgeon to St. John's Hospital, London.* "It is specially nice for children."—*Dr. J. Evans, State Apothecary, Dublin.* By all chemists. In tablets, 6d. and 1s. The Albion Sanitary Soap Co., 532, Oxford St., London. *Refuse all substitutes.*

CUTTING HOSE AT A FIRE

On Monday, October 20th., at the Wakefield Court-house, before Messrs D. B. Kendell and R. B. Mackie, a charge was preferred by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company against a young man named Matthew Oonnell, of Woodlesford. On the 16th ult., a fire broke out in the stack-yard at Wood Head Farm, Woodlesford, occupied by Mr. Sissons. Information was at once sent to Leeds, and in a short time three fire-engines arrived at the farm, (one of them belonging to the prosecutors). It was found, during the fire that the hose had been pricked or stabbed. This was repaired, and about six o'clock it was found that a canvas hose had been cut across. About nine the pressure of water completely stopped, and on examination being made it was found that a leather hose pipe had been cut with a knife, and damaged to the extent of £2, and the water gushing from it. In order to enable the men to replace the damaged hose pipes great delay took place, the fire made much headway, and instead of the brigade being able to leave the farm at nine or ten o'clock at night they had to remain until about four o'clock next morning. It was stated that about the time when the leather hose pipe was damaged the defendant went to Walter Calverley and Henry Biscombe, two young miners, residing at Woodlesford, and borrowed a large pocket knife from the former, that he went to the pipe and deliberately cut it, and on the two men remonstrating with him and telling him he had done a nasty trick, he told them to shut their mouths and keep quiet about it, and called them a foul name. The defence was that the defendant was pumping at the engine at the time the damage was done, and two Oulton young men named James Kay and Walter Stead gave evidence to that effect.

Dr. Kendell said the Bench had no doubt the defendant committed this act, which was certainly the most extraordinary he had ever heard of. The defendant was fined £5 and with the expenses he had £8 12s. to pay, or two months hard labour.

DEATH.

BATTY.—On Sunday the 19th inst., Mary Batty, aged 16 years, (late pupil teacher in the Robin Hood Board Schools.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed, or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with sound, healthy granulations, that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

REALLY SOMETHING NEW.—A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.—CONDENSED LEMONADE and CONDENSED GINGER BEER. Lemonade or Ginger Beer of the most delicious and wholesome kind can now be made instantaneously by simply adding a teaspoonful of either of these fluids to a tumbler of water. For children and invalids the cooling properties of these drinks are most beneficial, and when added to Seidlitz and Saline Draughts, Mineral, and Ærated Waters, even the nauseous become palatable. One Pint is sufficient to make two or three gallons. Recommended by the highest Authorities, being pure Fluid Extracts of the Lemon Fruit and Ginger. They are the most portable preparations known. Pints 15s. per doz.; Quarts 28s. per doz. Obtainable through all Chemists, Grocers, &c., or direct from "THE LONDON LABORATORY," 19, Mark Lane, London, E.C. Single bottles at retail price.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. Brussels, 2/9½, 2/9, 3/3 & best 3/11, none higher or better. Tapestry do. 1/10½. £30,000 of Furniture, Bedsteads, and Bedding at very reduced prices. All Goods warranted, packed and delivered free to any Railway Station.—WM. WAINE, Wholesale, Export and General Furnishing Warehouseman, 131 to 139, Newington Butts, London. New Illustrated Priced List Gratis.

"ENGLAND'S CLARION,"
The New popular War Song, price 1/- net.
Sung by Thurley Beale.
Marriott & Sons, 295, Oxford Street, London.

GARDNERS' DINNER SERVICES.
GARDNER'S NEW DINNER SERVICE, the "STRAWBERRY PLANT" is a free, graceful, original, design, in perfect taste, unequalled in value, price £3 13s. 6d., the service for 12 persons complete with 15 per cent. cash discount. Coloured photographs of this unique service post free on application. Gardners', 453 & 454, Strand, Charing Cross, London.

ORDER the GINGER ALE, 2/- per doz.
Estd. H. D. RAWLINGS. 1815.
Manufacturers of
MINERAL WATERS to H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES
GOLD MEDAL FOR PURITY.
Nassau St., and Charles St., Berners St., London, W.

THE NEW "EMPIRE" WINDOW BLINDS.
THE NEW WINDOW BLINDS. "The perfection of window shading." Civil Service Gazette. "Would do honour to the most aristocratic drawing room." Court Circular. AVERY & Co., 81, Great Portland Street, London, W. Inside and outside Blinds of every description.—Price List and patterns post free.

CROGGON & CO., LONDON.
ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT MANUFACTURERS,
MAKERS OF
WROUGHT IRON CISTERNS and TANKS,
WIRE NETTING, AND GALVANIZED
IRON GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IRON CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, & ROOFS
Erected by
CROGGON and Co.,
42, Upper Thames Street, London.
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FAILURES in the TEA TRADE. Over 10,000 Packages (20 lb. to 90 lb. each) of fine TEAS, all sorts, for SALE, to shopkeepers or private families, 1/- to 1/6 per lb. in bond; 1/6 to 2/- duty paid; much below their cost in China. Delivered direct from H.M. Customs' warehouses on receipt of cash by G. T. PARSONS & Co., Tea Importers' Agents, 31, Mincing Lane, E.C. Far cheaper than Co-operative Stores.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS,
YOUNG CHILDREN AND INVALIDS;
MOST NOURISHING. SOLD BY
CHEMISTS and GROCERS at home and abroad.

THE EYES! THE EYES!!—Spectacles no longer needed—All diseases of the eyes cured by using DR. BALL'S IVORY EYE CUPS. Dimness of vision, weak eyes, near sight, cataract, &c. For particulars enclose stamped envelope to J. Fletcher, Richmond Villa, Chichester, Sussex.

DEAFNESS! Diet! Health!
The REV. E. J. SILVERTON.
Sees deaf patients and persons of ill-health every Saturday from 10 till 4, except the Month of July; or will send his *Health Advocate* (free to any person) containing a form with questions for patients to answer.—E. J. SILVERTON, Albert House, Park Street, Nottingham (Pastor of Exeter Hall Church).

MRS. WILSON'S FEMALE PILLS
Quickly Cure all irregularities & obstructions, thoroughly recruit the system, and restore body and mind to a healthy condition. Sold in boxes at 1/1½ & 2/9 each by Chemists, &c., or post free for 14 or 34 Stamps, 63, Blackwell St., Kidderminster.

THE NEW INDIA-RUBBER STAMP,
FOR MARKING LINEN, STATIONERY, &c.
A GOOD INCOME EASILY REALISED BY SELLING THE ABOVE.
For Terms apply H. B. SALE, Stamp Maker,
CONSTITUTION HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

IRON ROOFING & CAST IRON BORINGS for Sale; large or small quantities. Samuel Hayward, New Park Street, Southwark Bridge, London, S.E.

LAND FOR SALE in the ORANGE FREE STATE REPUBLIC and in the Colonies of NATAL and TRANSVAAL. Large and small Estates and Farms. For particulars apply to the Orange Free State Consulate, 17, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

£40,000. Agents Wanted for *Pure Teas.* Profit 10d. per lb. Write for terms to William Alderson & Co., Tea Dealers, 28, Walbrook, City, London, E.C. 1d. Stamp.

2s. 6d.—SPLENDID SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING, selected Paris brilliant of great lustre, claw setting, 18 carat gold cased mount, equal to one costing 20 guineas. P.O.O. 2/6, or stamps, 2/7.—D. L. LESTER, 1, Snowdon Terrace, Kilburn, London, W.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
From our own machinery, 3 yds. long, 4/6 to 3/3 per Pair; 3½ yds., 6/6 to 9/-; 4 yds., 10/9 to 15/-. All double borders. Carriage Paid. If not approved cash returned, or exchanged. P.O.O. (not stamps) to JONES, LARKDALE ST., NOTTINGHAM.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Old Sores and Old Skin Diseases.

The seeds of these disorders are effectually expelled by this penetrating Ointment, not only from the superficial parts, but from the internal tissues likewise. Any case, even of twenty years' standing, speedily yields to its influence.

A Certain Cure for Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c.

For curing sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest, and pain in the side—which instant treatment alone prevents degenerating into more serious maladies, this Ointment has the same powers over chest complaints as a blister possesses, without causing pain or debility. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous ease from the use of this Ointment, which has brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

By rubbing the Ointment round the affected parts, it penetrates to the tissues beneath, and exercises a wonderful power on all the blood flowing to, and returning from, the diseased part. The inflammation diminishes, the pain becomes less intolerable, the matter thicker, and a cure is soon effected. In all long-standing cases, Holloway's Pills should also be taken, as they will thoroughly expel all depraved humours from the body.

Gout, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints.

Gout and Rheumatism arise from inflammation in the parts affected. To effect a permanent cure, adopt a cooling diet, drink plenty of water, take six of Holloway's Pills night and morning, and rub this Ointment most effectually twice a day into the suffering parts; when used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depression from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

- Bad Legs
- Bad Breasts
- Burns
- Bunions
- Chilblains
- Chapped Hands
- Contracted and Stiff Joints
- Corns (Soft)
- Fistulas
- Gout
- Glandular Swellings
- Lumbago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Sore Nipples
- Scalds
- Sore Throats
- Skin Diseases
- Scurvy
- Sore Heads
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Wounds

The Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. The smallest Pot of Ointment contains one ounce; and the smallest Box of Pills four dozen.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Pot and Box, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, from £5, carriage paid. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices from John W. Legge, Sculptor, Aberdeen.

Just Published, Price 4s. 6d., to be had of all Booksellers.
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, loss of voice, &c., and their specific Cure. By Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites and Stoechiological inhalants. J. W. Kolckmann, 2, Langham Place, London, W.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, THE BEST SUMMER MEDICINE, Purify the Blood. Cleanse the System. Go to the root of disease. Cured thousands. Established over 50 years.

GOUNDRY'S CONSOLIDATED TEA.

5000 Lithographed Circulars, Memos, &c., 5s, 30/-. Frewer & Evans, Gt. Turnstile, London.

For Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables.
GYDE'S IMPERIAL FERTILIZER. 27, Crosby Hall Chambers, London, or Works, Stroud, Gloucestershire. AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

BEST GALVANIZED, CORRUGATED Roofing Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft., price 2/- per Sheet. Carriage paid on 6 & upwards. J. Armishaw, Spon Lane, West Bromwich.

TIDINESS!!! A long existing want supplied.
MACDONALD'S
PATENT HANGING BOOT & SHOE RACK,
for Dressing Room, Barrack, Camp, and Cabin.
Price, Polished Oak, Brass Fittings, 2 feet long .. 10/6
" " " " 3 feet long .. 13/6
" Mahogany, Brass Fittings 2 feet long 7/6
3 ft. size for Gentlemen 2 ft. size for Ladies.
TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
Forwarded on receipt of P.O.O. payable at General Post Office to Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. 30, King St. Cheapside, London, E.C.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. Brussels, 2/4½, 2/9, 3/3 & best 3/11, none higher or better. Tapestry do. 1/10½. £30,000 of Furniture, Bedsteads, and Bedding at very reduced prices. All Goods warranted, packed and delivered free to any Railway Station.—WM. WAINE, Wholesale, Export and General Furnishing Warehouseman, 131 to 139, Newington Butts, London. New Illustrated Priced List Gratis.

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THE NEW "EMPIRE" WINDOW BLINDS.
THE NEW WINDOW BLINDS. "The perfection of window shading." Civil Service Gazette. "Would do honour to the most aristocratic drawing room." Court Circular. AVERY & Co., 81, Great Portland Street, London, W. Inside and outside Blinds of every description.—Price List and patterns post free.

ANTIQUE and MODERN SILVER.
Estd. SPINK & SON, 1772.
GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS, 2, Gracechurch St., E.C. PURCHASE for CASH, or TAKE in EXCHANGE the above, also CHESTS of PLATE, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELS, ANTIQUE COINS, WAR MEDALS, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all kinds of Precious Stones. A CHOICE SELECTION of the ABOVE, SUITABLE for PRESENTATION, WEDDING, and other PRESENTS. From 20 to 40 per Cent. under the original cost.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SURPASSED.
PUBLIC OPINION IS THAT THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL TO THE
ELECTRIC NERVINE SNUFF, which cures TIC, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, and INFLAMMATION IN THE GUMS in ten minutes. Sold in Bottles 1s. Post Free 1s. 2d. Can be had through any Respectable Chemist. AGENTS WANTED. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED. HANDYSIDES, Patentees and Manufacturers, 28, Grainger Street West, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA, Catarrh, Colds, Croup, &c., &c. The Discoverer of Himrod's cure, himself for 12 years a great sufferer from Asthma, has at last succeeded in combining this most successful Remedy. Per Canister, 4s., or by Post, 4s. 3d., of all Chemists. Agents for Gt. Britain & Ireland, F. Newbery & Sons, 37, Newgate St., London.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES. Prepared from the Bark of Rhamnus Frangula, and pronounced on high authority as the "Best real Aperient that we have." They are extremely palatable, and children take them readily as a sweetmeat. These lozenges have been favorably noticed by the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Birmingham Medical Review*, and the *London Medical Record*, and are daily prescribed by the leading Physicians in London and elsewhere. Prepared by H. C. BAILDON & SON, EDINBURGH. and may be obtained of any Druggist at 2/- and 3/6 the double box. Sent by Post for 2/3 and 3/10.

SILVERLOCK'S ESSENCE OF PHOSPHORUS is the one unquestioned and absolute remedy for NERVOUSNESS and DEBILITY. This Medicine cures as certainly as water quenches thirst. Cases 4/6, 11/-, & 33/-, from Chemists, sent free for stamps. H. Silverlock, Esq., Glasgow.

CORION! CORION!! CORION!!! A safe and effectual remedy for the most inveterate CORNS or WARTS, price 1/1½, sent post free for 15 stamps. JAMES PERRY, 14, SILVER STREET, BEDFORD.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.
Euston Road, London.
MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES. The report of 1879 appears in the HYGEIAN ALMANAC for 1879. To be had of all the Agents throughout the World.

SILVERLOCK'S INDIAN CAPSULES or TASTELESS PILLS contain a new remedy which excels all others. Boxes containing 41 Pills, 2/9 from Chemists. Post free 33 stamps, double size, 4/6. H. Silverlock, Esq., Glasgow.

A BRILLIANT COMPLEXION & CLEAR SKIN can only be obtained by using genuine Kalydor. Receipt will be sent for 13 stamps by W. F. YOUNG, Analytical Chemist, SALISBURY.

BASS's BITTERS ARE THE BEST. Used everywhere. Wholesale, Brunswick & Co., Glasgow.

NEAVE's FOOD FOR INFANTS,
YOUNG CHILDREN AND INVALIDS;
MOST NOURISHING. SOLD BY
CHEMISTS and GROCERS at home and abroad.

THE EYES! THE EYES!!—Spectacles no longer needed—All diseases of the eyes cured by using DR. BALL'S IVORY EYE CUPS. Dimness of vision, weak eyes, near sight, cataract, &c. For particulars enclose envelope to J. late J. Fletcher, Richmond Villa, Chichester.

MRS. WILSON'S FEMALE PILLS
Quickly Cure all IRREGULARITIES & OBSTRUCTIONS, Hysterical affections, Faintings, Headache, Shortness of Breath, Swellings of the Feet and Legs, Eruptions on the Face, Flagging Spirits, Flushing Heats, Sleepless Nights, Pains in the Side, Back & Bowels, Pains in the Breast & Side, Indigestion, &c. Sold by Chemists & Patent Medicine Dealers in boxes at 1/1½ & 2/9, or post free for 14 or 34 Stamps, 63, Blackwell St., Kidderminster.

£40,000. Agents Wanted for *Pure Teas.* Profit 10d. per lb. Write for terms to William Alderson & Co., Tea Dealers, 28, Walbrook, City, London, E.C. 1d. STAMP.

MESSRS. SLACK & CO., 146, Broad Lane, Sheffield, Platers & Cutlers, sell the best 23 articles ever offered to the Public for 7/6, viz.—6 KNIVES and 6 Steel FORKS, bone or Horn handles, Carvers to Match, 2 Table Spoons, and a 6 ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SPOONS, 2 Table Spoons, and a 4 Gill BRITANNIA METAL TEA POT. The above will be sent on receipt of P.O.O. or Stamps, 7/9.

THE NEW INDIA-RUBBER STAMP,
FOR MARKING LINEN, STATIONERY, &c.
A GOOD INCOME EASILY REALISED BY SELLING THE ABOVE.
For Terms apply H. B. SALE, Stamp Maker,
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THE BEACONSFIELD BUILDING SOCIETY, 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. SHARES receive 6 per cent. with Profits. DEPOSITS 5 per cent. MORTGAGES on advantageous terms. Particulars on application. AN ENERGETIC DISTRICT AGENT WANTED.

TO SHIPPERS. Every description of Shipping Forwarding & Insurance Business is transacted by Smith, Morrison & Co., of 117 & 118 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.

FLANNELS at WHOLESALE PRICES. Real Welsh and all other kinds, any length cut. Patterns and all particulars post free on application. J. Bernard, 17, Chippenham Road, Paddington, London, W.

DOORS thoroughly seasoned, 10 per cent. discount off list, free on rail London. LATHS. Best quality, Cleft 500 ft. per bundle, covering 6 yards, 4s 6d per load, 5s 6d per bundle. SLATES, Deals, Battens, Flooring at lowest prices and best terms. Price list, R. MAY & SON, Acorn Wharf, Old Kent Road, London.

RATS—RATS—RATS. How to Destroy, and Entice them and take alive, rendering them docile and playful as Kittens. The Recipe and Instructions 21 stamps. J. VERITY, Chemist, BRISTOL.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.
SPECIALITIES for LADIES. Sealed Packets of the most effectual Toilet harmless accessories to the Dressing Table. All the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES for the Toilet. Descriptive List post free. Chance & Elliott, 9, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

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ASPINALL'S

STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST

Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.

SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.

A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.

Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSS LL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT
FROM 1s. PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] et a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS,
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.
LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises Gilder and Electro-Plater

CABINET FURNITURE.

In this Department some very attractive Furniture, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Libraries, Boudoirs, &c., &c., will be offered.

JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS

Beg to announce they will offer some very Superb Cabinets, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Drawing and Dining Room Suites, in Modern Styles, at about half the original cost. These Goods in particular are the accumulation of years, and anyone requiring anything of the kind in really good, substantial, and thoroughly seasoned wood, will find this an excellent opportunity.

Walnut Drawing Room Suites, £7 15s, worth 9 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suites, 9 guineas worth 12 guineas
Handsome Drawing Room Suite, 33 guineas, worth 60 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suite in Silk, £33, worth £55
Alexandria Settee Suite, £24, worth £35
Brown Oak Dining Room Suite, 18 guineas, worth 24 guineas
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, Real Leather, 14 guineas, worth 21 guineas
Mahogany Suite in Velvet, £30, worth £45
Mahogany Suite in Morocco, £30, worth £45
6 feet Mahogany Sideboard, Glass Back, 14 guineas, worth 25 guineas
Mahogany Dining Tables, from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Oak Do Do from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Mahogany Loo Tables, from 45s
Hair-Seated Couches, from 50s Hair-Seated Sofas, from 55s.
Celebrated Manchester Iron Bolted Chair, 10s 9d each
Gent's Easy Chair in Hair-Seating, 35s each
Ladies' Do Do Do 32s 6d
Couches in American Cloth, from 25s

GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

Pier Glasses, Best English Plate, in Gold and Black and Gold Frames, from 28s 6d
We are now offering 50 by 40 Chimney Glasses, in Best Frames, 75s Special Value
A large variety of Couches, Ottomans, Lounge Chairs, Gossip, Occasional, and Fancy Chairs
Walnut, Black and Gold, and Ormolu Cabinets Walnut Cheffoniers, Walnut and Occasional Tables, Gipsy and Japanese Tables, Coffee Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Music Canterbury and Pedestals, What-Nots, in great variety, and at great reductions.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

In this Department will be found the Largest Assortment of Bedroom Furniture out of London, special attention being given to the selection of that class of Goods necessary for general use.

Painted Suites of 10 pieces	£7 10 0 to £10 10 0
Enamelled and Richly Decorated Do.	£15 0 0 to £30 0 0
Ash and Walnut Suites	from 19 guineas to 40 guineas
Mahogany and Birch	from 20 guineas to 60 guineas

4ft Mahogany or Birch Wardrobe, with plate-glass door, £7 10 0 each. Painted Wardrobes, from 3 guineas
Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut Duchesse Toilet Tables, fitted with glass, &c., Jewel Drawers to Table, and Marble Slab to Washstand, £6 15 0. The pair worth 9 guineas.
Painted Stands and Tables, 8s 6d.
Half circle Washstands and Dressing Tables in Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut, with Marble Slabs, 30s to 45s each.
Mahogany or Birch Chest of Drawers, 4ft., from 70s the set. Walnut do 90s the set. Painted do 26s the set.
Towel Rails and all other Bedroom Requisites in endless variety. Bedroom Chairs from 2s 9d to 12s 6d.
An immense assortment in Toilet Glasses in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, and Ash, in all Newest Designs, from 2s 9d to 3 guineas.
A large Stock of Painted Mahogany, Birch and Walnut Tudor Bedsteads will be offered Very Cheap.

KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Windsor Chairs from 3s 6d.	Pembroke Tables from 14s 6d.
Open Dressers from 16s 6d.	Enclosed Dressers from 45s.

KITCHEN, ARM, & ROCKING CHAIRS, from 8s. 6d. to 30s.

GRATEFUL, SATISFYING, AND STRENGTHENING. TRY THE LENTILLA BISCUITS.
LENTILLA, OR DAILY FOOD,
An Adults (not an Infant's) Food. The Best DIET for INVALIDS.
Excellent for Nursing Mothers: Produces Ample Supply of Good Milk.

From J. CHANING-PEARCE, M.D., Brixton Rise, Jan. 16th, 1877.—"Very Nutritious, Easily Digested, and has a salutary effect on the biliary secretions."
From Dr. FAIRBANK, Physician to H.R.H. Princess Christian.—"Windsor, Dec. 1878.—Easily digestible and highly nutritious. It makes *Excellent* Puddings and Omelettes."
From the COURT JOURNAL of July 12, 1879.—"For Puddings, Omelettes, Rissoles, Custards, &c., Lentilla is proved decidedly superior to any preparation in the market. It is extremely nutritious and satisfying, remarkably easy of digestion, and [illegible] of inestimable value to Invalids."
Retail of all best Chemists and Grocers, in Canisters at [illegible]; Wholesale of the Proprietors, JAMES and Co., 21, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W., and at all Wholesale Houses.

THE GREAT SUSTAINER FOR TRAVELLERS.
BEEF WINE,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle B Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

Supplies Single Bottles or any quantity of
W. & A GILBEY'S.
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S
INSECT
POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses. &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!
Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT
COUGH BALSAM.
Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT.
Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s, 9d., and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor.
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFELD.
agent for Rothwell and district
A. MARSHALL POST OFFICE ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
JAMES HOPTON,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds
AUCTION SALES
In the above spacious rooms, on the
FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,
At Six o'clock.
Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.
Next Sale,—MONDAY, NOV. 3rd.

RARE BARGAINS!
POTATOES.
Having just purchased
2,500 BAGS OF POTATOES,
Of excellent quality, sound and good, Mr Z. Barraclough is selling them at
VERY LOW PRICES.
Retail, 1s. 3d. per score.
Wholesale at a considerable advantage.
Apply to Z. BARRACLOUGH, gardener, Rothwell.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
ROTHWELL.
Saturday, November 15th, 1879.
Go and see your old Favourite,
PROF. J. RITCHINGS,
The Funny Ventriloquist!
Don't let on! Say nothing! but come and see the New Entertainment.

NOTICE.

MR. H. ACKROYD, boot and shoe maker, of Pontefract, hereby gives notice that MR. JOHN BELCHER, late of Rothwell, has been discharged from his employ, and any monies due to him must henceforth be paid at Mr. J. Ackroyd's, Commercial Street, Rothwell, or to

MR. S. LOWDEN,
Accountant, Pontefract.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, by the above Board, for the Rothwell Board School, a person who will be able to undertake the duties of SCHOOL CLEANER, &c. Salary 6s. per week in summer and 8s in winter, all material to be found by the school cleaner. Further particulars of the undersigned.

A. MARSHALL
Clerk to the Board

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, October 31, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board was held on Monday; present, J. Charlesworth, Esq., chairman, Messrs. W. Hargreaves, J. Hargreaves, Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome and the clerk, treasurer, and inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, further conversation ensued as to the present condition of Stourton main drain, and the proposed new manholes. Nothing, however, can be certainly ascertained as to the cause of the stoppage till they are thoroughly examined.

The tenders for the construction of these manholes in Pontefract Road were then opened, and after some consideration a resolution was carried, on the motion of Mr. W. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Holmes,—That the work be let to Mr. Newbold; an amendment to give Mr. Fisher the work, being supported only by Mr. Hawden and the chairman.

The Local Government Board having written respecting the Rothwell sewage, it was agreed that the special meeting resolved on some weeks ago be held on Saturday, at two o'clock, to examine the plans and decide on their adoption, if approved; moved by Mr. Bramley, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, and carried, the chairman being neutral. Some fears were expressed that the Oulton pipes now being laid were too small to take the Rothwell sewage.

The accounts for the past quarter due to the Leeds Corporation Waterworks, show that Rothwell has consumed 492 thousand gallons, and Stourton 696 thousand gallons of water.

An application for water had been received from the Rothwell Gas Co. for the various uses water is required for in gas manufacture and also for the manager's house.

Mr. J. Hargreaves thought they should have a meter, and be charged manufacturer's prices.

Mr. Bramley proposed that a meter be obtained for the Rothwell Gas Co.

Mr. W. Hargreaves asked, that as it would be perhaps a month before a water meter could be got, whether the Board would allow the water to run into the new holder, which would be ready in a fortnight, and the amount might be easily computed afterwards.

Mr. Bramley suggested that it would be a means of purifying the water.

Mr. Hawden seconded the resolution and Mr. Holmes helped to carry it—the other four members being all interested in the Gas Light Company forbore to vote.

The Inspector had been asked by Mr. W. Wright to enquire about having water for his engine.

Mr. Hargreaves thought it was a question whether the water would rise high enough for his boiler.

The matter was referred to the Waterworks Committee.

The Inspector stated in reply to a question that Mr. Lockwood had not town's water for his engine.

Some conversation followed as to the best course to pursue with regard to persons whose property is badly or inadequately supplied with water, and it was resolved to write again to those who have already been applied to, and also to write to Mrs. Gillham on the same subject.

Mr. Hawden rose to mention the numerous complaints he had heard about the consumption of water in Rothwell, and the custom which was increasing of giving and selling it; he thought bills ought to be printed cautioning people against doing so. A resolution to this effect was proposed by Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves and carried.

The Finance committee having carefully considered the estimated amount necessary for the general District Rate of the next half year, the clerk read the statement which was as follows:—

Salaries	£120
Streets lighting	50
Nuisances removal	50
Repairs of highways	730
Repayment and interest on loans	200
Legal charges	20
Election expenses	10
Miscellaneous	30
Establishment charges	20
	£1,230

This amount, the clerk stated, would be raised by a rate of 1s. 6d in the £, being 1d. less than last rate and 3d. less than the rate before. The estimated income for water rents during the next twelve months is £302 which more than repays the payments and costs incurred

Mr. Holmes proposed and Mr. Hawden seconded—That the estimate for a new general District Rate be approved—carried.

The several accounts and salaries were ordered to be paid.

A letter was read from the Leeds Corporation (Streets and Sewerage Committee) respecting the repairs of the Wakefield road, caused by laying the Corporation sewage pipes; they offered to compromise the thing, but Mr. W. Hargreaves held that the whole cost of the repairs should be paid by the Corporation; it was, however, proposed by him, seconded by Mr. Holmes and carried—That the Board will settle the account for repairs for £20.

In reply to the chairman, the inspector stated that the roads are as good as usual.

Mr. Newsome thought Pontefract Road wanted raising considerably.

Mr. J. Hargreaves was sure it ought to be as good a road as the Oulton portion of the same highway is.

The Inspector considered the Methley roads were no better than the Rothwell portion of Pontefract Road.

Mr. Leather sent a letter stating that the land at the top of Church Street belonging to Mrs. Meynell Ingram will be conveyed as soon as possible after February next, when the executors of the late tenant will give it up

THE miners may be said to be working one day more per week than they have done for some time; and the match trade is very busy indeed.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the above Board was held on Friday last, present, Mr. W. Hargreaves, (chairman) Messrs Seanor, J. Hargreaves, Batty, Jewison, the clerk and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the clerk presented the precepts to be served on the overseers for the next half-year's expenditure.

It was proposed by Mr. J. Hargreaves,—that the precepts on the overseers of Rothwell for £400 and on the overseers of Temple-Newsam for £7. 10s. to cover the estimated expenditure of the half-year ending March 25th., 1880, be now sealed, and signed on behalf of the Board, and served on the respective overseers.

Seconded by Mr. Seanor, and carried.

There having been numerous enquiries respecting the cleaning of the Rothwell Schools, it was proposed by Mr. Seanor, that the clerk advertise in the *Rothwell Times* for a school cleaner, at 6s. a week in summer and 8s in summer, duties to be obtained from the clerk.

Seconded by Mr. Jewison, and carried.

It was also resolved on the motion of Mr. Seanor, seconded by Mr. Batty, that a month's notice be given to the school cleaner at Rothwell Haigh Schools, that his wages from Dec. 1st. will be 10s. all the year round, his duties to include coals getting in and washing dusters, &c.

A number of applications for remission of fees were considered, a few being granted for two months, others were refused.

In one case where remission of fees was asked for last month, the clerk had ascertained that the man's regular earnings were nearly 30s. a week; the man was ordered to be summoned at once. Another case was also to be enquired into this month.

Four other persons were also ordered to be summoned for neglecting to send their children to school, and preliminary cautions to be served on others.

One case was referred to the guardians, and in another instance the fees previously granted were ordered to be stopped on account of the child not being sent regularly.

Mr. Jewison proposed and the chairman seconded, that the several school "wants" be supplied, which was carried.

Mr. Jewison moved, and Mr. J. Hargreaves seconded, that the accounts and teachers' salaries be paid, which was carried.

The clerk then laid on the table the several books kept by himself and the treasurer, showing the accounts for the past year.

Having compared the general account in the ledger with the annual Financial statement to be forwarded to the overseers, and found the same to be correct, it was proposed by Mr. Batty, seconded by Mr. Seanor and carried, that the Financial statement now presented be signed by the chairman on behalf of the Board.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

ROTHWELL CHOIR CONCERT.

Yesterday evening, the annual concert by the above excellent choir took place in the Mechanic's Hall, under the conduct of Mr. T. Wilson, their teacher. Though the hall was not filled, there was a fair audience, most of the families in the neighbourhood being represented. As usual, several ladies and gentlemen kindly rendered their assistance, and contributed largely to the interest and success of the concert. The programme was pleasing and varied, and taken as a whole, was most satisfactorily executed. Looked at critically, we should, of course select the splendid execution of the duet by the Rev. H. S. King and Mr. Wilson, on the piano and violincello Such a treat has seldom been afforded in Rothwell, even by the well trained and skilful members of the Leeds Amateur Orchestral Society. Mrs. Heffernan, Miss E. Glover, Miss Pattison, and Miss Beecroft contributed songs as well as the Rev. H. S. King and Mr. Harms, all of whom used their best efforts to gratify and to make the concert thoroughly enjoyable. The choir rendered half-a-dozen glees very fairly, though one or two somewhat tried their powers of 'time,' being under the disadvantage of having no conductor, Mr. Wilson being at the piano. Misses Mountain and Herring executed a pianoforte duet selection from "Guillaume Tell" in excellent style, and the first-named lady essayed a pianoforte solo with great success. Several encores were given during the evening and the concert closed about half-past ten. Before the National Anthem was sung, the Vicar presented the thanks of the audience to the ladies and gentlemen, to the choir, and to Mr. Wilson, for their services so kindly rendered, and stated that the proceeds of the concert would be devoted to the funds of the Working Man's Club.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SERVICES

On Sunday last, two sermons were preached in the Carlton Chapel by Mr. Alcock, and a public Missionary meeting was held on Monday when addresses were given by the Rev. W. Brunyate, Messrs. Nurse, Williamson and other friends.

Sermons were also preached at Oulton by Mr. Sugden and the Rev. T. Hind. The Missionary meeting was held on Tuesday when the Rev. T. Brookes, W. Brunyate and G. Renton gave suitable addresses. The chair was taken by I. Longbottom Esq the collections were 6s. in advance of last year.

LOFTHOUSE WESLEYAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The united districts of Lofthouse, Ouzlewell Green and Thorpe held their annual gathering on Monday last, in the Lofthouse Schoolroom, when 230 persons sat down to an excellent tea; after which, a meeting was held in the chapel. Mr. Cuthbert, of Wakefield, presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Thos. Hind, Messrs. Brogden, Hargreaves, Alcock, North, and Hall. The congregation in this place is gradually increasing, and the society's prospects very encouraging.

HARVEST

Harvest thanksgiving services were celebrated at Oulton Church on Sunday, and at Woodlesford on Tuesday, when the sacred edifices were suitably and beautifully decorated.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL NATIONAL SCHOOL v. THWAITE GATE BOARD SCHOOL

The above match was played on Saturday last at Rothwell. The captain of the home team won the toss and choose to play from the low end. After the ball was set in motion it was kept in the opponent's territory. Many a lively spurt being made by the Rothwell Team, but a goal was not obtained by them during the first half of the play. After the change Thwaite Gate Team put on a strong effort but could not keep it long out of their territory. It was only during the last ten minutes that two goals were obtained by the Rothwell Team, both being kicked by F.J.Seanor. Rothwell F. J. Seanor, (Captain) J. W. Wright. M. Fowler, A. Ward, J. Harrison, E. Newbould, A. Green, H. Greenwood, E. Taylor, T. Turton, J. Speight, J. W. Walker, N. Bennett, H. Braime.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES OF CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d, at all Chemists.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

WESLEYAN CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

On Wednesday last, a goodly number of the members and congregation connected with the Wesleyan Society at Rothwell, took a social cup of tea together, and afterwards spent a most enjoyable evening. The Rev. Gregory Renton occupied the chair and in his usual happy manner conducted the meeting. The principal topics of the addresses were thankfulness to God, and to the many friends who had so willingly contributed to the bazaar and to the New Chapel Scheme generally, and also to encourage each other in continued efforts, so as to accomplish the financial success of the work. The secretary, Mr. S. Seanor, stated that £1100 had already been paid, and he had no doubt, if the same unity continued, they would be able to raise within a short time, the entire balance of £500 or £600. The chairman urged his people to put forth every effort before the opening, it being much easier to get money previous to the opening than afterwards. A number of extempore and interesting addresses followed, making up one of the happiest and most successful meetings it has been our pleasure to attend.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board was held at the Carlton School on Thursday night when there were present, Mr. J. Charlesworth (chairman), Messrs Thorp, Ward and Hargreaves, and Mr. J. H. Lee, the clerk. The minutes of the previous meeting were signed. The clerk reported the following receipts to the treasurer since last meeting.—fees Carlton School, £5 18s. 7d., garments sold, £1 10s.; Robin Hood School fees, £7 18s. 7d., Books, &c. sold, £2 8s. 10d., and £1 19s. bankers interest. Cheques were signed for the usual monthly salaries The financial requirements of the Board for the next half year were gone into. after which the Board signed a precept upon the overseers of the poor for Lofthouse-with-Carlton and Thorpe, equal to a rate of 3½ in the £, being a halfpenny less than last time. The clerk presented his books made up for the year ending Sept last, which were examined by the Board and signed by the chairman. Two or three deserving cases for remission of fees were granted. Owing to the bad attendance of several children, on whose parents notices to attend school seem of no use, the Board order the same to be summoned.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF ROTHWELL GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Communicated.

Owing to pressure of time and space, we are unable to publish the entire report handed to us but extract the following:—

An extraordinary general meeting of the Rothwell Gas Company was held at their offices on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst, the following directors being present:—Messrs. W Hargreaves (chairman), H. Abbishaw, Chapman, Baines, and W. Abbishaw. The shareholders present were:—Messrs. G. Armitage (Robin Hood), Bumby, Smith, J. Hargreaves, Wilson, Copley, S. Hargreaves, Wright, Worth, Abbishaw, Newsome, and Dobson; also Mr. Wormald, secretary, and Mr. Denton, collector

The chairman having opened the meeting requested any one who had any remarks to make now to do so, whereupon Mr. Newsome stood up and recapitulated the several facts previously published in a letter to the Editor of this journal, and endeavoured to prove that on a thousand ton of coal our late manager realised more value in gas by £850 than his predecessor or successor had done out of the same coal, and argued that the present favourable condition of the Rothwell Gas Light Company was, in a degree, to be attributed to the late manager.

Although the speech was made amid continued and marked signs of disapproval, Mr. Newsome held on his way, and concluded by stating that Mr. Armitage had done his best under the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

The Chairman having strongly condemned the speech of Mr. Newsome and flatly contradicted the figures called on the secretary to read out certain charges, and after several of the shareholders including Messrs. Copley, J. Hargreaves, G. Armitage, Smith, and Wilson declared their confidence in the directors, which was finally put to the meeting, and accorded with three dissentients. A proposition that Armitage be called on was lost. The meeting, which, at times had been pretty stormy, closed in a pleasanter manner than might have been feared.

POLICE NEWS

CHARGE OF PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS AND GAMBLING.—On Friday last, at the Wakefield Court House, William Peckitt, landlord of the Queen Hotel, Carlton, was brought up before the magistrates, charged by P. S. Turton with permitting drunkenness and gambling on the 11th inst. It appeared from the evidence that P. S. Turton suspecting unlawful games were carried on at the above house, had sent P. C. Seale and P. C. Clarke in plain clothes to watch. Staying there about half-an-hour, they saw two men drunk and quarrelsome, and others pitching match-boxes on the mantelpiece for quarts of beer. The sergeant being made acquainted with what was going on, went in and called the defendant's attention to it. The case being proved, defendant was fined 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs for permitting drunkenness, and 40s. with 10s. 6d. costs for allowing gambling, his licence also ordered to be endorsed.

DRUNK.—Amos Burling and William Knee, both of Carlton were charged with being drunk at the Queen Hotel, Carlton, on the 11th inst., and were fined; Burling 5s and 7s. costs, and Knee 2s. 6d. and 7s. costs.

GAMBLING.—George Smith, Geo. Hesham, Joe Townsley, and Ralph Arundale were each fined 2s. 6d. and costs for gambling at the Queen Hotel, Carlton, on the 11th inst.

ASSAULT.—On Monday last, at the Wakefield Court House, John Wright was fined 5s. and 10s. costs for assaulting Sarah Dacre. John Wright, John Harrison, and Thomas Wright, were charged with assaulting Walter Dacre. Thomas Wright was dismissed, John Wright and John Harrison being each fined 5s. and 16s. costs.

ASSAULT AT CARLTON.—John Woolford was brought before the magistrates on Monday last, charged with assaulting Sarah Ann Fielding, and was fined 12s. and costs.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES OF CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In this Department some very attractive Furniture, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Libraries, Boudoirs, &c., &c., will be offered.

JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS

Beg to announce they will offer some very Superb Cabinets, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Drawing and Dining Room Suites, in Modern Styles, at about half the original cost. The Goods in particular are the accumulation of years, and anyone requiring anything of the kind in really good, substantial, and thoroughly seasoned wood, will find this an excellent opportunity.

Walnut Drawing Room Suites, £7 15s, worth 9 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suites, 9 guineas worth 12 guineas
Handsome Drawing Room Suite, 33 guineas, worth 60 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suite in Silk, £33, worth £55
Alexandria Settee Suite, £21, worth £35
Brown Oak Dining Room Suite, 18 guineas, worth 24 guineas
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, Real Leather, 14 guineas, worth 21 guineas
Mahogany Suite in Velvet, £30, worth £45
Mahogany Suite in Morocco, £30, worth £45
6 feet Mahogany Sideboard, Glass Back, 14 guineas, worth 25 guineas
Mahogany Dining Tables, from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Oak Do Do from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Mahogany Loo Tables, from 45s
Hair-Seated Couches, from 50s Hair-Seated Sofas, from 55s.
Celebrated Manchester Iron Bolted Chair, 10s 9d each
Gent's Easy Chair in Hair-Seating, 35s each
Ladies' Do Do 32s 6d
Couches in American Cloth, from 25s

GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

Pier Glasses, Best English Plate, in Gold and Black and Gold Frames, from 28s 6d
We are now offering 50 by 40 Chimney Glasses, in Best Frames, 75s Special Value
A large variety of Couches, Ottomans, Lounge Chairs, Gossip, Occasional, and Fancy Chairs
Walnut, Black and Gold, and Ormolu Cabinets Walnut Cheffoniers, Walnut and Occasional Tables, Gipsy and Japanese Tables, Coffee Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Music Canterbury and Pedestals, What-Nots, in great variety, and at great reductions.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

In this Department will be found the Largest Assortment of Bedroom Furniture out of London, special attention being given to the selection of that class of Goods necessary for general use. £7 10 0 to £10 10 0
Painted Suites of 10 pieces .. .. £15 0 0 to £30 0 0
Enamelled and Richly Decorated Do. .. .. from 19 guineas to 40 guineas
Ash and Walnut Suites .. .. from 20 guineas to 60 guineas
Mahogany and Birch .. .. Painted Wardrobes, from 3 guineas
4ft Mahogany or Birch Wardrobe, with plate-glass door, £7 10 0 each. Painted Wardrobes, with glass, &c., Jewel Drawers to Table, and
Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut Duchesse Toilet Tables, fitted with glass, &c.,
Marble Slab to Washstand, £6 15 0. The pair worth 9 guineas.
Painted Stands and Tables, 8s 6d.
Half circle Washstands and Dressing Tables in Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut, with Marble Slabs, 30s to 45s each.
Mahogany or Birch Chest of Drawers, 4ft, from 70s the set. Walnut do 90s the set. Painted do 26s the set
Towel Rails and all other Bedroom Requisites in endless variety. Bedroom Chairs from 2s 9d to 12s 6d.
An immense assortment in Toilet Glasses in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, and Ash, in all Newest Designs, from 2s 9d to 3 guineas.
A large Stock of Painted Mahogany, Birch and Walnut Tudor Bedsteads will be offered Very Cheap.

KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Windsor Chairs from 3s 6d
Open Dressers from 16s 6d.
Pembroke Tables from 14s 6d.
Enclosed Dressers from 45s.

KITCHEN, ARM, & ROCKING CHAIRS, from 8s. 6d. to 30s.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S
STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST
Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,
Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths
NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.
A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size) and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

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9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS.
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MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
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AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each
LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

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PAWNBROKERS.
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24. BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea,
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,
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JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

GRATEFUL, SATISFYING, AND STRENGTHENING. TRY THE LENTILLA BISCUITS.
LENTILLA, OR DAILY FOOD,
An Adults (not an Infant's) Food. The Best DIET for INVALIDS.
Excellent for Nursing Mothers: Produces Ample Supply of Good Milk.
From J. CHANING-PEARCE, M.D., Brixton Rise, Jan. 16th, 1877.—"Very Nutritious, Easily Digested, and has a salutary effect on the biliary secretions."
From Dr. FAIRBANK, Physician to H.R.H. Princess Christian.—"Windsor, Dec. 1878.—Easily digestible and highly nutritious. It makes *Excellent* Puddings and Omelettes."
From the COURT JOURNAL of July 12, 1879.—"For Puddings, Omelettes, Rissoles, Custards, &c., Lentilla is proved decidedly superior to any preparation in the market. It is extremely nutritious and satisfying, remarkably easy of digestion, and therefore of inestimable value to Invalids."
Retail of all best Chemists and Grocers, in Canisters at 10d. and 1s. 6d.; Wholesale of the Proprietors, JAMES and Co., 21, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W., and at all Wholesale Houses.

THE GREAT SUSTAINER FOR TRAVELLERS.
BEEF WINE,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port ,,	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port ,,	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontillado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontillado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39

GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34

RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40

COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66

BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36

HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d, each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. Gilbey may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson
(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.
Supplies Single Bottles or anyquantity of
W. & A GILBEY'S.
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

As the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS
Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.
DAY'S INSECT POWDER
DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS
Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!
Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT
COUGH BALSAM.
Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT.
Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFELD.
agent for Rothwell and district:
A. MARSHALL, POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

W. DENTON.
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

Mrs. Wrigglesworth,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCHFIELD TERRACE.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
JAMES HOPTON,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds
AUCTION SALES
In the above spacious rooms, on the
FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,
At Six o'clock.
Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of dispesing of any description of Goods.

RARE BARGAINS!
POTATOES.
Having just purchased
2,500 BAGS OF POTATOES,
Of excellent quality, sound and good, Mr Z. Barraclough is selling them at
VERY LOW PRICES.
Retail, 1s. 3d. per score.
Wholesale at a considerable advantage.
Apply to Z. BARRACLOUGH, gardener, Rothwell.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
ROTHWELL.
Saturday, November 15th, 1879.
Go and see your old Favourite,
PROF. J. RITCHINGS,
The Funny Ventriloquist!
Don't let on! Say nothing! but come and see the New Entertainment.

J. BUTTERICK,
Late of Carlton Lane,
Begs to inform the Inhabitants of Rothwell and neighbourhood that he has REMOVED to
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL
One door below the Coach and Horses Inn.
SPECIAL SHOW,
On Saturday, November 8th, 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. H. ACKROYD, boot and shoe maker, of Pontefract, hereby gives notice that MR. JOHN BELCHER, late of Rothwell, has been discharged from his employ, and any monies due to him must henceforth be paid at Mr. J. Ackroyd's, Commercial Street, Rothwell, or to

MR. S. LOWDEN,
Accountant, Pontefract.

NOTICE.

I, GEORGE GOULDTHORPE, of Lee Moor, hereby declare that I shall not hold myself responsible for any debt or debts incurred by my wife, Mary Elizabeth, from this date.

Nov. 7th 1879

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, November 7, 1879

HARVEST THANKSGIVING AT ROTHWELL.

Last Sunday, harvest thanksgiving services were held in the Rothwell Parish Church, when large congregations attended, especially in the evening, when forms and extra seats were brought into requisition to accommodate the overflowing audience

Additional interest attached to the services as it was known that the Rev. H. S. King, (who has for two years been curate in this parish,) was about leaving the neighbourhood. Mr. King preached his last sermon in the morning, taking as his text, Mark IV. 29th v. "But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come."

Before leaving the pulpit, Mr. King bade an affectionate farewell to the congregation, assuring them of his sorrow in having to remove, (on account of his health) and referring with pleasure to the happy time he had spent in Rothwell, and his hope that he may have induced some to think seriously of religion and to become better men and women.

In the evening, the Rev. G. Heberden, M. A., preached a very appropriate sermon on *Deut.* 26 ch., 4 and 5 v.—

"The priest shall take the basket out of thine hand, and set it down before the altar of the Lord thy God; and thou shalt speak and say, A Syrian ready to perish was my father."

It was at a time when the Lord God was the acknowledged King of Israel; when men had divine wisdom for their guide, instead of the counsel of an erring mortal. It was at such a time that regulations were given to God's people which should rule their conduct when they were settled in the land of promise. The Israelites were shortly to exchange their unsettled wanderings in the wilderness where they had been miraculously sustained, for the rich cornland of Canaan, where their own industry hereafter was to be mixed up; they were shortly to eat the increase of the fields, and to rejoice in the labour of their hands. But their Lord, knowing the dangers which would beset them in their seasons of prosperity, graciously appointed a fixed ordinance which should be observed by them in the day of harvest, lest "Jeshurun having grown thick and become covered with fatness, should forsake God who made him, and should lightly esteem the rock of his salvation." We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the appointment was both wise and kind, and especially adapted to the condition of man in a day of rejoicing, calculated in the best possible way to bring before him a proper recollection of himself as a creature entirely dependent upon his Creator, who alone was the author of his prosperity, and at the same time to remind him of what was due to his God. Now, as long as the relationship subsists between the creature and his Creator, the same obligations must subsist also. It need not be declared in precisely the same way, now that the ordinance is withdrawn, but it would be most unreasonable to believe that the same gratitude and deep sense of unworthiness should not still be found in the hearts of those who look up to the same Lord, and are partakers of His goodness; and it is equally certain that this thankfulness would still express itself, not only in words but in deeds. Let us look then more particularly at this ordinance appointed to the Israelite in the day of harvest, and consider how closely it attaches to us who are here gathered together to acknowledge God's goodness to us, in permitting a safe ingathering of the fruits of the earth.

In the chapter from which the text is taken we find rules laid down for the guidance of God's people when they reached the good land which God had promised to them for an inheritance. God speaks to them in these words, "Thou shalt take of the first of all the fruit of the earth, which thou shalt bring of thy land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and shalt put it in a basket, and shalt go unto the place which the Lord thy God shalt choose to place His name there, and thou shalt go unto the priest that shall be in those days, and shalt say unto him, I profess this day unto the Lord thy God that I am come into the country which the Lord sware unto our fathers to give us. And the priest shall take the basket out of thine hand, and set it down before the altar of the Lord thy God, and thou shalt speak and say, "A Syrian ready to perish was my father, and he went down into Egypt and sojourned there with a few, and became there a nation, great, mighty and populous," and then further relating the providential care of the Almighty, by which He led His people from bondage and established them in a fair land he is taught to add, "Now, behold, I have brought the first fruits of the land which Thou, O Lord, hast given me; and thou shalt set it before the Lord thy God, and worship before the Lord thy God, and thou shalt rejoice in every good thing which the Lord thy God hath given unto thee and unto thine house, thou and the Levite and the stranger that is among you."

A general rejoicing at the time of harvest is still a conspicuous feature throughout the country, and corresponding very nearly to the description which we have just been reading. Our tastefully decorated church, intermixed with some choice specimens of the first fruits, is another emblem, significant of our desire to acknowledge the Heavenly Giver of all good, and to offer unto him of the best that we have. It was a religious service which was enjoined upon the Israelite, and the place in which their national festival was held helped to keep up the inseparable thought that their God was ever present with them, promoting their joy, in the hope that they would joy in the Lord. Their offerings were to be brought to the spot where the tabernacle was raised. Their harvest festival was connected with the church service. Their gifts were to be presented to the high priest, who continually typified Christ, our Great High Priest until His coming; so that all those who took part in that solemn festival could hardly return to their homes without some improved impression of God's goodness to them, and we might hope with renewed desire to serve Him more faithfully in future. They were witnesses of the presentation of the first fruits to God, in pious confession, that all they had was ascribed freely to His bounty; and this quite independently of the general returns being large or small; whatever it might be, it was what their heavenly Father had apportioned for them; they received it as a mark of His good will, and as best adapted to promote the real interests of His children; sometimes exciting them by overflowing measures to increased liberality to all around; and sometimes checking their presumption, lest they should be puffed up in their own conceits, and vainly imagine that their own skill and the might of their own arm could insure success; how truly has this been the case with us during the past season, what misgivings have taken possession of our hearts, while the clouds have poured down their waters, the floods in other parts of the country have laid waste large tracts of cultivated land, utterly washed away the hopes of those who depended upon their accustomed harvest; how anxiously have we waited, and perhaps we have repeated to ourselves those words, "He reserveth unto us the appointed weeks of harvest," we may have tried to seek for a cause to which we might trace the source of our anxieties, the wide spread distress which has overhung our land; if we have done so, my brethren, we have only done that which was our duty to do. The Lord never afflicts willingly, and if He withholds his blessing from us, we may be sure that he has good reasons for so doing; but in a vast number of instances, the cares and anxieties which for a while have weighed heavily upon us, have been in mercy lifted from us. The husbandman who has looked in blank despair upon the gloomy sky, and upon the dark prospect attending his apparently wasted labours, has now great cause to rejoice in seeing his crops safely housed and to find that his forebodings have not been realized; it ought to be a subject of the deepest thankfulness to us, my brethren, that this is the case with very many in this neighbourhood. Let us not be high-minded while we see ourselves more highly favoured than many others, let us rather pray, that our past apprehensions may be sanctified to our eternal good, and that the threatening chastisement which in mercy has been greatly abated, may bring forth in us the peaceable fruits of righteousness. "It is good for me that I have been in trouble, says David, that I may learn thy statutes." The cares and troubles of his life brought him nearer to God, upon whom he learnt to cast them, in the full consciousness that God cared for him. It is well, indeed, that the clouds and rain, and drought and mildew, (over which the vainest mortal confessedly has no control) should occasionally vindicate their Creator's power, and abase us in our acknowledged impotence. It was to obviate this sad necessity, that at the very outset of the Harvest Festival the owner of the crops was desired to stand forth before the people, and in the presence of Almighty God to confess that "A Syrian ready to perish was his father," before he ventured to boast himself as one of God's people, he was called upon to consider his own natural pretensions, that his Father Israel with all his flocks and herds, would have perished in that country under a general dearth if it had not been that God, in remembrance of His promise to Abraham, had made provision for him in the land of Egypt. The wondrous workings of God's mysterious providence in sending Joseph before them and raising him to power all but supreme in a kingdom of plenty, at the very moment when his family should so greatly need the stores at his command, is pressed upon the rejoicing Israelite in the season of harvest, that he may ascribe honor and praise where alone it is due, and thus materially increase his own happiness by the feelings of a grateful son rejoicing under the paternal care of a heavenly Father who has always watched over him for good. It is true that we cannot literally say, "A Syrian ready to perish was my father," we do not trace our pedigree according to the flesh, to Jacob, yet the recollection of our own origin and your own wonderful preservation is not less humiliating when we call to mind that we were once aliens from the commonwealth of God's people, and strangers to His covenant, that there was a famine far more grievous than that of bread, and more intolerable in its consequences, when we were absolutely without the word of God, (that food on which the soul should live) and had no better prospect before us than an endless death from which no powers of our own could save us. The middle wall of partition has now been broken down, and there is no longer distinction between Jew and Gentile. If we truly believe in Christ then are we Abraham's children, and heirs according to the promise; whatever of the most brilliant promises were open to the Jew, are open also to us. The over-ruling providence of the same gracious Father is our choicest privilege and the duties of loving children devolve upon us; there is no expression of our heavenly Father's will made known to us, through His directions to Israel, but what it should be our chief study to carry out in spirit, as it may seem best adapted to the times in which we live; not selfishly thinking how it may be possible to escape from obligations which cost something, but considering with affectionate confidence how we can best please the author of our being, and the giver of every blessing, with which we are so largely surrounded. We have seen that every harvest brought with it a certain obligation, and we are further taught that this should bear some proportion to the increase given us, "A tribute of a free-will offering of thine hand shalt thou give unto the Lord thy God according as the Lord thy God hath blessed thee, and thou shalt rejoice before the Lord, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, the stranger, also the fatherless and the widow that are among you." This we are continually reminded by our service, is our duty in the Christian church. "If thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence to give gladly of that little."

Let us consider now, by God's help, in what way we can best carry out the spirit of that law which we have just heard, as attaching to the day of harvest, and whether under our changed circumstances there may not be different objects to which our attention is directed by the same divine authority as having peculiar claims upon us. We are asked today to let our thank-offering for our harvest take the shape of a contribution to the Leeds Infirmary and the Scarbro Convalescent Hospital, two most excellent institutions, which are entirely dependent upon the voluntary support of Christian people. Many here have experienced the benefits which they have derived, and can bear testimony to the ability and care which is dispensed without partiality to every patient. I need not now enlarge upon the blessedness of such an Institution as that at Leeds, whose doors are open to all without distinction: nor need I speak of the blessedness of returning health, which in many cases is so quickly promoted by the sea air, and the careful treatment which is enjoyed by those who are admitted into the Convalescent Hospital at Scarbro. Both of these Institutions are objects which command our sympathy, their claims are willingly recognised by rich and poor, and at a time when we are gathered together to thank God for His mercy in granting us a safe ingathering of our corn, in giving us our harvest of which we had well-nigh despaired, an outlet for our Christian charity is placed before us, and it is our privilege to give unto the Lord our God according as He hath blessed us, not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver, and our Divine Master has said "it is more blessed to give than to receive".

We observe in the directions given by the Almighty to His people in their harvest, provision is there specially made by Him, for the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow; in His overflowing love, the most helpless and needy are those whom He points out for consideration of His chosen people. It is for the benefit of these more especially, that our thankoffering is asked today, that we may give our assistance to those who cannot help themselves and thus make provision for them against the day of adversity. Each locality has its own special interests and objects of charity which will commend themselves to those who know their value, and I do not know of any charity which more directly has its claim upon our general sympathy than these which stand conspicuous in this neighbourhood, and are known and appreciated far and wide. As we come forward as the patrons of the distressed, as those who are ready to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, we may take comfort to ourselves in the thought that we are humbly trying to follow the example of our divine Master, who went about doing good. The blessing of him that was ready to perish shall come to us; we may be the cause of a widow's heart to sing for joy; we may be eyes to the blind and feet to the lame, and a father to the poor; and He who knoweth our motives and readeth the inmost thoughts of our thankful hearts, shall some day declare to us, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto Me."

God grant, my brethren, that each succeeding harvest may find us more and more disposed to spend and to be spent for Christ, that when the general ingathering of the redeemed shall have come, and the angels shall be sent forth to reap the earth, each of us may stand in our lot "like as a shock of corn cometh in his season," our work 'ended, but our fruit abiding to the glory of Him who created us, a people zealous of good works."

Collections were taken for the benefit of the Leeds Infirmary and Scarbro' Convalescent Hospital. The church was, as usual, most tastefully decorated with ears of wheat, grapes, apples and other fruit, among which were inter-mixed geraniums, dahlias, everlasting flowers, &c. The choir, which was somewhat augmented, rendered the musical part of the services most efficiently, while Mr. Sheldon added to the joyousness of the occasion by his performance on the organ of several masterpieces. A large number of persons lingered behind to admire the various decorations.

"BART'S JOY"

Under this somewhat strange title, a temperance entertainment was given on Tuesday evening, in the Mechanic's Hall by Mr. E. W. Whiteley for the benefit of the Band of Hope. It consists of readings and songs, illustrating the story of how a little city orange seller, named Bart, was induced to join the Band of Hope, and became the means of rescuing his father from a drunkard's grave, and bringing joy and comfort to the formerly wretched home.

There were a good number of children, but a very small sprinkling of adults present. We would suggest to our friends that a little more canvassing and push would doubtless secure a larger attendance at these meetings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TAXATION.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

Sir,

Will you permit me to explain to certain aggrieved tax payers whose assessments this year are unsatisfactory that, although I am by courtesy termed the assessor, yet, in fact, my real power was very small indeed.

Several complaints have been made to me by persons who are assessed to pay (for instance)- Inhabited house duty—hotly accusing me as though I were to blame; and I hear of others labouring under similar delusions. About the only part I played in the matter was to write the notices naming the appeal day.

The assessments were placed in my hand made up; I found a many persons charged therein which I had especially advised were not liable to pay.

The office of assessor was forced upon me, and is a nuisance under my circumstances; but to be blamed by any neighbours for increasing their taxation when my efforts were directed in the opposite way, is doubly hard.

Yours truly
H. P. Newsome.

Rothwell Nov. 6th, 1879

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.

We understand that a band of nine men were found poaching in Oulton Park on Saturday night, and meeting the gamekeepers, a somewhat serious struggle took place, in which Charles Berry, of Rothwell, was severely handled. Though some of the men are said to be known, they have not yet been caught.

MARRIAGE.

DREW-ABSON.—On the 6th inst., at the Parish Church, Rothwell, by the Rev. G. Heberden vicar Matthew Henry Drew, of King's Lynn, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Abson, of Rothwell.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsy, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re established health after every other means had signally failed.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. "See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford Street, London.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In this Department some very attractive Furniture, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Libraries, Boudoirs, &c., &c., will be offered.

JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS

Beg to announce they will offer some very Superb Cabinets, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Drawing and Dining Room Suites, in Modern Styles, at about half the original cost. These Goods in particular are the accumulation of years, and anyone requiring anything of the kind in really good, substantial, and thoroughly seasoned wood, will find this an excellent opportunity.

Walnut Drawing Room Suites, £7 15s, worth 9 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suites, 9 guineas worth 12 guineas
Handsome Drawing Room Suite, 33 guineas, worth 60 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suite in Silk, £33, worth £55
Alexandria Settee Suite, £24, worth £35
Brown Oak Dining Room Suite, 18 guineas, worth 24 guineas
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, Real Leather, 14 guineas, worth 21 guineas
Mahogany Suite in Velvet, £30, worth £45
Mahogany Suite in Morocco, £30, worth £45
6 feet Mahogany Sideboard, Glass Back, 14 guineas, worth 25 guineas
Mahogany Dining Tables, from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Oak Do Do from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Mahogany Loo Tables, from 45s
Hair-Seated Couches, from 50s Hair-Seated Sofas, from 55s.
Celebrated Manchester Iron Bolted Chair, 10s 9d each
Gent's Easy Chair in Hair-Seating, 35s each
Ladies' Do Do Do 32s 6d
Couches in American Cloth, from 25s

GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

Pier Glasses, Best English Plate, in Gold and Black and Gold Frames, from 28s 6d
We are now offering 50 by 40 Chimney Glasses, in Best Frames, 75s Special Value
A large variety of Couches, Ottomans, Lounge Chairs, Gossip, Occasional, and Fancy Chairs
Walnut, Black and Gold, and Ormolu Cabinets Walnut Cheffoniers, Walnut and Occasional Tables, Gipsy and Japanese Tables, Coffee Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Music Canterbury and Pedestals, What-Nots, in great variety, and at great reductions.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

In this Department will be found the Largest Assortment of Bedroom Furniture out of London, special attention being given to the selection of that class of Goods necessary for general use.

Painted Suites of 10 pieces .. .. £7 10 0 to £10 10 0
Enamelled and Richly Decorated Do. .. .. £15 0 0 to £30 0 0
Ash and Walnut Suites .. .. from 19 guineas to 40 guineas
Mahogany and Birch .. .. from 20 guineas to 60 guineas
Painted Wardrobes, from 3 guineas
9ft Mahogany or Birch Wardrobe, with plate-glass door, £7 10 0 each.
Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut Duchesse Toilet Tables, fitted with glass, &c., Jewel Drawers to Table, and Marble Slab to Washstand, £6 15 0. The pair worth 9 guineas.
Painted Stands and Tables, 8s 6d.
Half circle Washstands and Dressing Tables in Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut, with Marble Slabs, 30s to 45s each.
Mahogany or Birch Chest of Drawers, 4ft., from 70s the set. Walnut do 90s the set. Painted do 26s the set
Towel Rails and all other Bedroom Requisites in endless variety. Bedroom Chairs from 2s 9d to 12s 6d.
An immense assortment in Toilet Glasses in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, and Ash, in all Newest Designs, from 2s 9d to 3 guineas.
A large Stock of Painted Mahogany, Birch and Walnut Tudor Bedsteads will be offered Very Cheap.

KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Windsor Chairs from 3s 6d
Pembroke Tables from 14s 6d.
Open Dressers from 16s 6d.
Enclosed Dressers from 45s.

KITCHEN, ARM, & ROCKING CHAIRS, from 8s. 6d. to 30s.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT

ASPINALL'S STUFF AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSES

FOR THE NEWEST

Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

Splendid Imitation Sealskin Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.
A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS (your own size) and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

ASPINALL'S WAREHOUSES,
9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
(Russell Street is the next street above the Museum, leading from Park Row into East Parade)

MIDDLETON & POLLARD,

WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
143, BRIGGATE,
AND
18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MI [illegible]
PAWNBROK[illegible].
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

SILK HATS! FELT HATS! & CAPS!

IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
HAT
TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

Every day the Company will give
3 lbs. Lump Sugar with 1 lb. Tea.
And 1½ lbs. Sugar with ½ lb. Tea.
Prices, 2s 8d, 3s, and 3s 4d per pound.
WARRANTED PURE AS IMPORTED.
Try Half-pound Sample and Judge for Yourselves.

LONDON IMPERIAL TEA COMPANY,

113, KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro [illegible]

GRATEFUL, SATISFYING, AND STRENGTHENING. TRY THE LENTILLA BISCUITS.

LENTILLA, OR DAILY FOOD,
An Adults (not an Infant's) Food. The Best DIET for INVALIDS.
Excellent for Nursing Mothers: Produces Ample Supply of Good Milk.

From J. CHANING-PEARCE, M.D., Brixton Rise, Jan. 16th, 1877.—"Very Nutritious, Easily Digested, and has a salutary effect on the biliary secretions."
From Dr. FAIRBANK, Physician to H.R.H. Princess Christian.—"Windsor, Dec. 1878.—Easily digestible and highly nutritious. It makes *Excellent* Puddings and Omelettes."
From the COURT JOURNAL of July 12, 1879.—"For Puddings, Omelettes, Rissoles, Custards, &c., Lentilla is proved decidedly superior to any preparation in the market. It is extremely nutritious and satisfying, remarkably easy of digestion, and therefore of inestimable value to Invalids."
Retail of all best Chemists and Grocers, in Canisters at 1s. and 2s. 6d.; Wholesale of the Proprietors, JAMES and Co., 21, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W., and at all Wholesale Houses.

THE GREAT SUSTAINER FOR TRAVELLERS.

BEEF WINE,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS

The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	210	34
Castle E Port „	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port „	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48

PORTS FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21

SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.

Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	110	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontillado Sherry	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontillado Sherry	11 years old	3 6	42

MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY

Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry	1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry	1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry	1 8	20

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines)

	Bottle	Doz	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	23

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

Supplies Single Bottles or any quantity of
W. & A GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DESTRUCTION TO INSECTS Without Danger to Human Life or Domestic Animals.

DAY'S INSECT POWDER

DESTROYS
BEETLES COCKROACHES BUGS FLEAS
CRICKETS ANTS MOTHS LICE
MOSQUITOS WASPS

Lice upon Plants, Fleas, and Lice upon Dogs and other Animals.
Fleas in Pigeon Cotes and Poultry Houses, &c.
And prevents the attack of Insects in stuffed animals and Birds.
It is invaluable to Housekeepers for preserving Furs, Woollens, and Furniture from Moths.
PREPARED BY JOHN DAY.
Pharmaceutical Chemist,
116, BRIGGATE, AND CHAPELTOWN-ROAD LEEDS.
Sold in 6d. and 1s. Boxes, and 2s. 6d. Tins, and in Packets Post Free for 1s. 2d. (The Boxes are liable to be damaged when sent by post.)

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS

From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers. Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM.

Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT. Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor.

W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFIELD.
agent for Rothwell and district
A. MARSHALL, POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY

12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

Mrs. Wrigglesworth,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCHFIELD TERRACE.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!

Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.

JAMES HOPTON,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds

AUCTION SALES

In the above spacious rooms, on the
FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,
At Six o'clock.

Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
ROTHWELL.
Saturday, November 15th, 1879.
Go and see your old Favourite,

PROF. J. RITCHINGS,

The Funny Ventriloquist!

Don't let on! Say nothing! but come and see the New Entertainment.

J. BUTTERICK,
Draper &c.,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL
Saturday Next, November 15tn, 1879.

Cheap Lots in all departments.
Blankets, all wool, from 7s. 6d. per pair.
Dress from 3½d. to 3s. 6d. Calico from 1½d. per yard.
Millinery in all the newest styles.

ROTHWELL.

MR. JAS. HOPTON has received instructions from Mrs. Seanor, of Springfield Place, Rothwell, to SELL BY AUCTION at the above house, on *Monday next, November 17th, 1879,*

THE undermentioned FURNITURE, &c. including 1 Four-pole Bedstead, 1 Camp Bedstead, 2 Dressing Tables, 2 Feather Beds, 1 Small Hair Mattress 1 Dressing Glass, 7 Cane-bottomed Chairs, Arm Chairs, 1 Couch, 1 Card Table, Kitchen Chairs, 2 Mattresses, 3 Fenders, 1 Ashpan, 3 Sets of Fire-irons, 13 Brass Stair Rods, ONE TABLE PIANO, Pembroke Table, 2 Easy Chairs in Walnut, Copper Kettle, Brass Pan, Wringing Machine, several Framed Pictures, Chopping Board, useful pair of Balance Scales and set of Brass Weights.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, November 14, 1879

LOCAL BOARD MEETING.

The usual Local Board meeting was held on Monday evening, present, J. Charlesworth, Esq., (chairman), Messrs. W. Hargreaves, Smith, Jas. Hargreaves, Hawden, Newsome, and the clerk, medical officer, collector, treasurer, and inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed the clerk presented the new district rate for signature.

It was proposed by Mr. Newsome, seconded by Mr. Smith and carried.—That the general district rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ be now signed by five members of the Board, and the corporate seal of the Board attached thereto.

The collector said the arrears were about £29, and that there were a large number of unoccupied tenements.

Respecting certain complaints about the color of the water, the chairman had met Mr. Filliter and mentioned the matter to him, and he replied that the pipes should be flushed about once a fortnight. The inspector said he had flushed them several times lately, and the water had been much better.

Previous to the reading of the health report some jocular congratulation was indulged in on the low death rate, one member enquiring if trade was improving, while another had heard that the sexton was complaining that he had had only two cases for some time.

Dr. Heaps stated that there had been 4 deaths and 14 births this month, against 7 deaths and 23 births last year in the corresponding time. One of the four deaths was from premature birth, one from infantile convulsions, a third from croup in a child of six months, and the remaining case from scarlatina, though he believed diptheria had been entered as the cause. He had given orders for the necessary precautions to prevent its spread. The medical officer referred to the continued unhealthy and overcrowded state of several old houses at Royds Green.

Mr. W. Hargreaves thought it was quite time the Board took stronger measures as regarded Mr. Calverley's property, both at Royds Green and elsewhere; they had now been waiting for improvement for six years.

Mr. J. Hargreaves proposed that the Sanitary Committee inspect the whole of Mr. Calverley's property and take action on the cases at once. Seconded by Mr. Newsome and carried.

It transpired that in one house, all the family of five or six sleep in one room, and that a sump is close to the door, the sewage from which effects the walls of the house.

In reply to the clerk's letter respecting Lord Stourton's putting water into several houses near Mr. Jordan's farm, Mr. Bromet had applied for further information as to names and places.

Mr. J. Hargreaves said that the tenants were very badly off, and had offered, if the landlord would not do it, to have a tap and build it round: to which each person should have a key and pay a certain rent. The Inspector said Mr. Wright would also be glad to give to give 10s. a year for the use of it for his engine.

The chairman intimated that perhaps some other landlord might refuse and the tenants wish to do the same way, but Mr. W. Hargreaves pointed out that this is a special case, and that the water will not rise to the sinks.

Mr Newsome proposed—That Mr. Wright and the three cottages near Jordan's farm, be allowed to have a covered tap for water.

Mr. J. Hargreaves seconded, it being a condition that if Mr. Wright requires the water more than two days a week he shall pay a larger rate.—carried.

The clerk reported that Messrs. Baines, Gillham, and others were getting water into their houses already.

On the motion of Mr. Hawden, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, it was resolved that the Gas Company be charged 18s. a year for their meter.

At the special meeting held on Saturday respecting Rothwell sewage, the plans, &c., were thoroughly examined, and several suggestions made. They thought that Mr. Parkinson should meet the Board, and consider these alterations. It was accordingly agreed, on the motion of Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Hawden, that a special meeting of the Board be held on Friday the 14th inst, which Mr. Parkinson should be requested to attend.

In reply to an enquiry, the Inspector said that the contractor for Oulton drainage had told him he expected finishing in about two months.

Mr. Hawden thought the Board should sell the Gillett Lane field, as it was doing little good. The clerk said if it was sold at all, it would have to be put up by public auction. The chairman asked what were the probabilities of getting a reasonable price; if it would sell well, he would offer it at once, but if trade continued to improve, the Board would get a better price next year.

Mr. W. Hargreaves then gave notice that he should move at next meeting, to sell Gillett Lane field by public auction.

The clerk had received the usual enquiry as to what money the Board anticipated having to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners during next year.

It was resolved that the clerk fill up the form for £6000 for Rothwell Sewage

The Income Tax Commissioners having asked for a return of the Board's income, the clerk was instructed to enquire farther on the subject.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board respecting the New Act relating to petroleum from which it appears that the Local Board shall have a list of persons storing petroleums and that that article shall be tested by the Inspector by means of an apparatus described.

The Inspector thought it would be well for him to have his life insured, and the Board pay the premium.

A considerable amount of amusement was caused by certain proposals, to secure the Inspector from danger, but the subject was eventually referred to the Byelaws Committee although Mr. Newsome tried hard to get it on to the Sanitary and Sewage Committee (!)

On the motion of Mr. Newsome, seconded by Mr. W. Hargreaves, it was decided to put down stone steps, where the "padfoot" steps now are.

In reference to a complaint by Mr. Hawden against the awkward stiles put up by some farmers, the chairman pointed out, the greater stability and comfort secured by putting down three or four oak posts instead of stiles.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

CONCERT AT LOFTHOUSE.

On Monday evening, a concert was given by the members of the Rothwell and district Choral Union, in Lofthouse Church Schoolroom. The entire programme was executed by members of the Union, except the tenor solos by Mr. Thompson. The first part consisted of selections from "Judas Maccabæus," the second portion being gems from the "Messiah." The solos, as a whole were very well taken by Miss Rhodes, Miss Day, Miss Seanor, Miss Backhouse, Miss Parish, Miss Hampson and Messrs Thompson, Varley and Day. The chorus and band performed their portion of the programme most satisfactorily, and altogether, the concert may be considered a success.

The room was about three parts filled, and the receipts will considerably aid the funds of the union.

LETTER FROM ZULULAND.

Mars Mission House Camp,
On Entombe River, Sept. 15th 1879.

Dear Parents,—I am in good health, hoping this will find you the same. I was thinking I should be at home with you this Christmas, but it looks to me very much like having to stop here a few more Xmas's yet, for there is no signs of leaving this country, but the war is over, and I think I shall soon be settled down somewhere. I can assure you that we have had it hard since the battle of Ulundi, for we have been securing the country ever since, and have had very little rest, for we have had to go up great mountains, many a time nearly walking in the clouds, and it was pretty cold too, and sometimes we had to stop up all the night without either tents or blankets, but not without a good fire when we could get wood or anything that would burn. We have had a good rest now for this last three days, and we were skirmishing on the Entombe Mountain on Thursday last, when we lost the Sergeant Major and a Corporal of the 4th foot, who was shot from a cave; but we soon settled that lot, for every one of us was engaged in blowing up the rock with gun cotton and dynamite, and our number was over 3000. So when we got the cotton and dynamite in, the Engineers put the electric wire to it, so we all cleared away, and then you should have seen the stones and Zulus flying in the air, and what was left inside wanted to come out, but the General would not allow us to move any of the stones, for he said, "Let the black sods stop and die with hunger. Sept. 27th.—I have been suffering from a severe cold eight days, but I am clear of it now, and am in good health again. As I was reading one of the English newspapers I saw that some of the Liberals were against her Majesty's Government giving a medal for the South African expedition, but all I can say about it is, I for myself don't care whether we get one or not, for I shall be very thankful to get home all right and safe, for it is a sure thing that a medal won't get a man his living. But I've no doubt that some of them will think very differently of it, to what it is out here. I assure you it's not very nice to think of, when we have a good stiff day's march before us and 70 rounds of ammunition hanging round our loins, and when we get in we have a shelter trench to make, and many a time attacked before we've been laid down many hours, and then we've had to keep all our ammunition on, and to stop outside under arms, till daybreak. But I don't think that this war has been such a cruel one, but there has been some awful hard marching to do, and we have had some dreadful weather too, and especially of late, for we have the wet weather, or monsoons, as they call it, now, and for over a fortnight we have never been able to get a night's rest, for our beds, (or rather where our beds should be) is ancle deep in mud, so you can guess the pickle we are in at present, and there is no signs of it being anyway else, for sometimes it is fair in the day time, and the sun is so hot we can't bear to be in it, and then about four o'clock p.m. it commences to thunder and lighten as if the sky was on fire, and then comes the rain, which is as if the sea was turned upside down, and they tell me it will be the same for six weeks yet, so for my own sake and fellow comrades, I don't care how soon it is all over. I should like you to send me my old favourite Almanacks that you sent me last year for there is no signs of me coming home, so they will do for me to pass my time away and your newspapers as well when you've read them, for I scarcely ever see a newspaper of any kind. Kind love to all at home.

Private W. STEAD,
On active service, South Africa.

POLICE NEWS.

CHARGE AGAINST A LANDLORD PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS.—At the Wakefield West Riding Police Court on Monday—before W. H. Leatham Esq. and D. B. Kendall Esq.—John Hyde Parker, the landlord of the Bowling Green Hotel was charged with permitting drunkenness in his house on the 1st inst: and Walter Habershaw, miner, also of Rothwell, was charged with having been drunk on licensed premises on the same date. P. S. Raeburn and P. C. Slimmon stated the case, they having gone into the house in plain clothes and seen defendant drunk, though they had not seen the landlord supply him with any beer. he had however a glass before him. P. S. Turton corroborated the evidence, and in cross examination said he had never had reason to complain to the landlord of the manner in which he conducted his house. In defence Parker stated that on the night in question he had a supper at his house and in the confusion whilst the tables were being cleared the defendant Habershaw entered the house but was not supplied with any drink and in fact witness had not seen him until the policemen drew his attention to him. Habershaw admitted that he was the worse for liquor and stated that he happened to go up to Parker's house but he was not supplied with any beer. A friend was in the house and he drunk out of his pot, but that was all. Parker was ordered to pay the expenses which amounted to 13s. 6d. and Habershaw who is an old offender was fined 6s. 6d with 13s. 6d. costs.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BOX OF SOAP BY ROTHWELL MEN.—At the Wakefield West Riding Police Court on Monday—John Wright, miner, and David Reid, labourer, Rothwell Haigh, were charged with stealing a box of soap the property of William Harrison, grocer, of Holbeck, Leeds, on the 3rd inst. It appears that on the day in question a drayman named George Spence went to Wakefield for a ton of soap for Mr. Harrison and he passed down Bell Hill about eight o'clock at night. When he reached Harrison's a box of soap was missing. Later on at night the two defendants was found in a field near Bell Hill with the soap between them. They were both drunk and the soap was strewed about. They were afterwards apprehended by P. C. Wilson and when charged they both pleaded not guilty. In defence both persons stated that they found the soap laying in the road and tried to carry it away but they were inebriated and could not carry it any further. The Bench gave them the benefit of the doubt and dismissed them.

WANDERING ABOUT.—On Wednesday, Mary McLaughlen was charged with wandering about in Commercial St., Rothwell, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night; on being questioned she was unable to give a good account of herself. After hearing the evidence of P. S. Turton, the bench sentenced her to one months' imprisonment.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make hast to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on stamp.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

FOOTBALL.

ROTHWELL HARMONIC v. DONCASTER ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday last the above teams met on the ground of the former Club. Doncaster being known as a good club, the home team were prepared to have a tough game, and so it proved. The ball was kicked off at 3 o'clock and for some time the play on both sides was so good and equal, that some thought Rothwell stood a good chance. Once or twice in the first half of time the Doncaster goal was in danger, but the splendid defence of G. Bailey averted the same, and the ball was driven towards the Rothwell quarters, where a goal was obtained by a beautiful kick from near the corner, passing just below the cross bar of the goal. The ball was again set in motion, and Rothwell tried hard to make the game equal, but to no purpose, and at the call of half-time Doncaster had obtained one goal to Rothwell *nil*.

After a little rest, the ends were changed and play resumed, and had the Rothwell team backed each other up in better style, we have no hesitation in saying that the game would at least have been a draw. However, no other goal was obtained although both ends were very often in danger, the Doncaster goal especially so at one time, in fact, many seemed to think a goal sure, but again G. Bailey showed his style of defence, and the ball was sent into the centre of the field. The weak point of the Rothwell team seemed to be their want of a good dribbler, the passing being very good.

For the Doncaster team, P. Frith, J. Bilsland, W. Clark and G. Bailey played well, Frith especially so; for the Rothwell team, H. Taylor, G. Field, S. Newton, G. Blakey and W. Harrison did good service.

The following are the teams:—Rothwell; *goal*, E. Benton; *backs*, G. Adamson, J. Woobank, (*captain*) *half-backs*, G. Blakey, J. Chadwick, S. Newton, G. Field: *forwards*, H. Taylor, W. Harrison, W. Ward, J. Whitehead; *umpire*, Mr. W. Lambert.

Doncaster; *goal*, G. Bailey; *backs*, W. Johnson, H. Athron, (*captain*); *half back*, P. Frith; *forwards*, W. Harrison, E. Benbow, E. Thrush, W. Clark, W. Ord, J. Bilsland, E. Green; *umpire*, Mr. A. Brooke.

ROTHWELL v. HUNSLET

The above match was played at Hunslet on Saturday November 8th in fine but cold weather. The Rothwell Captain having won the toss choose to play up hill, and the ball was set in motion by the home team.

The game at first was very steady and both sides played well, the ball being taken backwards and forwards from one goal to the other, at the call of half-time nothing had been scored. The ball again being set in motion both sides worked very hard, all being eager to secure a goal. This was at last obtained by Hanks for Rothwell who having got hold of the ball made a very good dribble; passing the Hunslet backs and succeeded in obtaining a goal, the only one of the game. The ball again was set in motion and the home team tried very hard to score but to no use, though some very good shots were tried. On the call of time the visitors proved victorious by one goal to nil, owing to the whole team having played splendidly. Hartley's play giving great satisfaction.

Players:—Rothwell. J. Wilson, (*captain*,) A. Fowler, F. Green, J. Rawson, A. Chapman, W. Hartley, T. Hanks, G. Dobson, H. Chapman, A. W. Laverack, A. Baines. Hunslet. S. Gilbert, (*captain*) J. Hebden, F. Coates, J. Coates, Buckingham, Botherick, Shaw, J. Hindle, Hetherington, J. Holdsworth, Williamson.

ROTHWELL NATIONAL SCHOOL

CAPTAIN V VICE CAPTAIN

The above match was played at Rothwell on Saturday last. The Captain won the toss and played with the wind, the ball being set in motion was quickly sent into the Vice Captain's territory and stayed there till a goal was kicked by Seanor. After that play was rather hard for both sides and a goal was got for Vice Captain by Bennett but soon after another goal was got by Fowler. After the change of ends three goals were got for the captain by A. Ward which resulted in an easy victory for the Captain by five goals to one. (Captains team) J. W. Walker *goal*, H. Greenwood, H. Wormald, W. Sheldon, N. Bennett, *backs*; A. Ward, M. Fowler, E. Newbould, R. Longley F. Seanor, *forwards*. (V. Captain's Side.) J. W. Wright, *goal*; W. Bennett, F. Waterhouse, H. Braime, A. Green, *backs*; W. Taylor, S. Ellis, V. Dixon, T. Turton, J. Harrison, M. Wale, T. Pollard, *forwards*.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

A SAFE, BRILLIANT, AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT,

IN CONTRAST to the numerous and fatal accidents which arise from the use of Petroleum, YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL has been extensively burned IN ALL CLIMATES for TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS without a SINGLE ACCIDENT, ITS FLASH POINT is invariably 30 DEGREES Fahrenheit ABOVE the British Government's standard of Safety, whereby all COST, TROUBLE, and DANGER in regard to a License for its storage or sale are entirely avoided. Being richer in Carbon than any other description of burning Oil, it is unequalled as an ILLUMINANT, giving both a VIGOROUS and a BEAUTIFUL FLAME. Considering its PRICE, and that it BURNS LONGER by THIRTEEN PER CENT. than American Petroleum, it is unquestionably the most economical light known.

YOUNG'S PARAFFIN OIL is thus distinguished for SAFETY, BRILLIANCY and ECONOMY.

SUMMARY

Of a series of experiments made by Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., in reference to the Photogenic power of various illuminating agents:

TABLE I.

Shewing the quantities of different illuminating materials necessary to produce the same amount of light.

Young's Paraffin Oil, burned with	1½in. Radiant Burner			1 gl.
American Petroleum	do.	1½in.	do.	1.22 do.
Refined Colza Oil	do.	1in. Argand	do.	1.38 do.
London Gas of 16 candle power ...		...		503 cubic feet.

TABLE II.

Assuming that Young's Paraffin Oil and American Petroleum are each valued at 1s. per gallon, Colza Oil at 3s. 6d. per gallon, and London Gas at 3s. 6d. per 1000 feet, then to produce a light of 22 Standard Candles—

1d.	worth of	Young's Paraffin Oil	will burn	6 hours.
1d.	do.	American Petroleum	do.	5 hours.
1d.	do.	Refined Colza Oil.	do.	1 hour.
1d.	do.	London Gas	do.	3½ hours.

YOUNG'S PARAFFIN LIGHT AND MINERAL OIL COMPANY (Limited).

WHOLESALE BRANCHES:—

ABERDEEN,	DUNDEE,	LONDON,
BELFAST,	EDINBURGH,	MANCHESTER,
BRISTOL,	GLASGOW,	NEWCASTLE,
DUBLIN,	HULL,	PARIS.

Where the Company's High Test Burning Oils and other products can be obtained.

Communications may be addressed to the Company at each of their Branches, as above; or to
JOHN FYFE,
General Manager.
7, WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Old Sores and Old Skin Diseases.

The seeds of these disorders are effectually expelled by this penetrating Unguent, not only from the superficial parts, but from the internal tissues likewise. Any case, even of twenty years' standing, speedily yields to its influence.

A Certain Cure for Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Asthma, &c.

For curing sore throat, diphtheria, bronchitis, asthma, tightness of the chest, and pain in the side—which instant treatment alone prevents degenerating into more serious maladies, this Ointment has the same powers over chest complaints as a blister possesses, without causing pain or debility. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous ease from the use of this Ointment, which has brought round many such sufferers and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

By rubbing the Ointment round the affected parts, it penetrates to the tissues beneath, and exercises a wonderful power on all the blood flowing to, and returning from, the diseased part. The inflammation diminishes, the pain becomes less intolerable, the matter thicker, and a cure is soon effected. In all long-standing cases, Holloway's Pills should also be taken, as they will thoroughly expel all depraved humours from the body.

Gout, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints.

Gout and Rheumatism arise from inflammation in the parts affected. To effect a permanent cure, adopt a cooling diet, drink plenty of water, take six of Holloway's Pills night and morning, and rub this Ointment most effectually twice a-day into the suffering parts; when used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depression from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaints:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Burns	Gout	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Chilblains	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chapped Hands	Piles	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
	Sore Nipples	Wounds

The Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 533, Oxford Street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. The smallest Pot of Ointment contains one ounce; and the smallest Box of Pills four dozen.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Pot and Box, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian, or Chinese.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In this Department some very attractive Furniture, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Libraries, Boudoirs, &c., &c., will be offered.

JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS

Beg to announce they will offer some very Superb Cabinets, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, [illegible] and Dining Room Suites, in Modern Styles, at about half the original cost. These [illegible] Goods in particular are the accum[illegible]ulation of years, and anyone requiring anything of the kind in really good, substantial, and thorough[illegible] seasoned wood, will find this an excellent opportunity.

Walnut Drawing Room Suites, £7 15s, worth 9 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suites, 9 guineas worth 12 guineas
Handsome Drawing Room Suite, 33 guineas, worth 60 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suite in Silk, £33, worth £55
Alexandria Settee Suite, £24, worth £35
Brown Oak Dining Room Suite, 18 guineas, worth 24 guineas
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, Real Leather, 14 guineas, worth 21 guineas
Mahogany Suite in Velvet, £30, worth £45
Mahogany Suite in Morocco, £30, worth £45
6 feet Mahogany Sideboard, Glass Back, 14 guineas, worth 25 guineas
Mahogany Dining Tables, from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Oak Do Do from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Mahogany Loo Tables, from 45s
Hair-Seated Sofas, from 55s.
Hair-Seated Couches, from 50s
Celebrated Manchester Iron Bolted Chair, 10s 9d each
Gent's Easy Chair in Hair-Seating, 35s each
Ladies' Do Do Do 32s 6d
Couches in American Cloth, from 25s

GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

Pier Glasses, Best English Plate, in Gold and Black and Gold Frames, from 28s 6d
We are now offering 50 by 40 Chimney Glasses, in Best Frames, 75s Special Value
A large variety of Couches, Ottomans, Lounge Chairs, Gossip, Occasional, and Fancy Chairs
Walnut, Black and Gold, and Ormolu Cabinets Walnut Cheffoniers, Walnut and Occasional Tables, Gipsy and Japanese Tables, Coffee Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Music Canterbury and Pedestals, What-Nots, in great variety, and at great reductions.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

In this Department will be found the Largest Assortment of Bedroom Furniture out of London, special attention being given to the selection of that class of Goods necessary for general use.

Painted Suites of 10 pieces .. .. £7 10 0 to £10 10 0
Enamelled and Richly Decorated Do. .. .. .. £15 0 0 to £30 0 0
Ash and Walnut Suites .. .. from 19 guineas to 40 guineas
Mahogany and Birch .. .. from 20 guineas to 60 guineas
Painted Wardrobes, from 3 guineas
[illegible] Mahogany or Birch Wardrobe, with plate-glass door, £7 10 0 each.
Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut Duchesse Toilet Tables, fitted with glass, &c., Jewel Drawers to Table, and Marble Slab to Washstand, £6 15 0. The pair worth 9 guineas
Painted Stands and Tables, 8s 6d.
Half circle Washstands and Dressing Tables in Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut, with Marble Slabs, 30s to 45s each. Painted do 26s the set
Mahogany or Birch Chest of Drawers, 4ft., from 70s the set. Walnut do 90s the set. Bedroom Chairs from 2s 9d to 12s 6d.
Towel Rails and all other Bedroom Requisites in endless variety.
An immense assortment in Toilet Glasses in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, and Ash, in all Newest Designs, from 2s 9d to 3 guineas.
A large Stock of Painted Mahogany, Birch and Walnut Tudor Bedsteads will be offered Very Cheap.

KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Windsor Chairs from 3s6d
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Open Dressers from 16s 6d.
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KITCHEN, ARM, & ROCKING CHAIRS, from 8s. 6d. to 30s.

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Splendid Imitation Sealskin, Dogskin, Ulster Cloths

NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.

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From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
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ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.

SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s PER PAIR.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.

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Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

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IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
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THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
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Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.

Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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GRATEFUL, SATISFYING, AND STRENGTHENING. TRY THE LENTILLA BISCUITS.

LENTILLA, OR DAILY FOOD.
An Adults (not an Infant's) Food. The Best DIET for INVALIDS.
Excellent for Nursing Mothers: Produces Ample Supply of Good Milk.

From J. CHANING-PEARCE, M.D., Brixton Rise, Jan. 16th, 1877.—"Very Nutritious, Easily Digested, and has a salutary effect on the biliary secretions." From Dr. FAIRBANK, Physician to H.R.H. Princess Christian.—"Windsor, Dec. 1878.—Easily digestible and highly nutritious. It makes Excellent Puddings and Omelettes." From the COURT JOURNAL of July 12, 1879.—"For Puddings, Omelettes, Rissoles, Custards, &c., Lentilla is proved decidedly superior to any preparation in the market. It is extremely nutritious and satisfying, remarkably easy of digestion, and therefore of inestimable value to Invalids." Wholesale of the Proprietors, JAMES and Co., [illegible], Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W., and at all Wholesale Houses. Retail of all Leading Chemists and Grocers, in Canisters at [illegible]

THE GREAT SUSTAINER FOR TRAVELLERS.
BEEF WINE,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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The under-mentioned Wines and Spirits, bottled by W. & A. Gilbey, and bearing their seals and labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at the Head Establishments.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL,

Will supply W. & A. Gilbey's List of 200 varieties of Wines and Spirits, which are quoted below on account of their moderate price and fine quality, combined with great age.

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL.

PORTS—Old in wood.		Bottle. s. d.	Doz. s.
Castle A Port	5 yrs in wood	2 0	24
Castle B Port	8 yrs in wood	2 4	28
Castle C Port, fruity	11 yrs in wood	2 10	34
Castle E Port "	15 yrs in wood	3 4	40
Castle G Port "	25 yrs in wood	4 0	48
PORTS FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1 Spanish Port	2 years old	1 3	15
Castle 2 Spanish Port	4 years old	1 6	18
Castle 3 Spanish Port	5 years old	1 9	21
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN.			
Castle 1A Pale Sherry	3 years old	1 6	18
Castle A Pale Sherry	4 years old	1 10	22
Castle C Pale Sherry	6 years old	2 4	28
Castle G Pale Amontilado Sherry -	8 years old	2 10	34
Castle I Pale Amontilado Sherry -	11 years old	3 6	42
MARSALA SHERRIES FROM SICILY			
Castle VM Gold Marsala Sherry		1 4	16
Castle A Pale Marsala Sherry		1 6	18
Castle C Pale Marsala Sherry		1 8	20
CLARETS FROM FRANCE.			
Castle A Claret	1 year in bottle	1 0	12
Castle B Claret	1 year in bottle	1 3	15
Castle C Claret	1 year in bottle	1 6	18

CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling Wines).

	Bottle	Doz.	Pints
Castle 1 Champagne -	2 2	26	15
Castle 2 Champagne -	2 8	32	18
Castle 3 Champagne, fruity	3 6	42	22

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY.

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. and A. Gilbey during the past few years, render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. and A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5000 butts of Irish and 3000 butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

WHISKIES (Irish.)	s d	s
Castle UP Irish Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Irish Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Irish Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle Do. Irish Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
WHISKIES (Scotch.)		
Castle UP Scotch Whiskey, 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Scotch Whiskey, 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Scotch Whiskey, proof	3 0	36
Castle SO Scotch Whiskey, proof very old -	3 3	39
GINS.		
Castle UP Unsweetened Gin, 33 under proof	2 0	24
Castle OE Unsweetened Gin, 17 under proof	2 5	29
Castle Proof Unsweetened Gin proof -	2 10	34
RUMS (Jamaica.)		
Castle UP Jamaica Rum, 33 under proof -	2 3	27
Castle UV Jamaica Rum, 17 under proof -	2 8	32
Castle Proof Jamaica Rum, proof	3 0	36
Castle JO Jamaica Rum, proof, very old	3 3	39
Castle White Jamaica Rum, proof very old -	3 4	40
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Castle E Cognac Brandy, 17 under proof -	3 6	42
Castle F Cognac Brandy proof	4 0	48
Castle FO Cognac Brandy proof, very old -	4 9	57
Cognac Brandy (L'Or Extrait du Vin) proof-	5 6	66
BRANDIES (not Cognac).		
Castle UP Brandy 33 under proof	2 3	27
Castle UV Brandy 17 under proof	2 8	32
Castle Proof Brandy, proof -	3 0	36
HOLLANDS.		
Castle 1 Hollands 14 under proof	2 4	28
Hollands (Silver Stream) 14 under proof -	2 8	32

All bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

Rhodes & Wilkinson

(Late H. P. NEWSOME),
FAMILY GROCERS,
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

Supplies Single Bottles or any quantity of
W. & A GILBEY'S.
WINES & SPIRITS

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.
ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DAY'S
Bronchial Elixir,

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!
Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on the own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers. Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM.

Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT. Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFIELD.
agent for Rothwell and district
A. MARSHALL. POST OFFICE ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.

Always on hand, a choice selection of Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys, Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps, Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

Mrs. Wrigglesworth,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCHFIELD TERRACE.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!

Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.

JAMES HOPTON,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds
AUCTION SALES
In the above spacious rooms, on the
FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,
At Six o'clock.

Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.

DRAUGHTS, CHESS, DOMINOES, and other Games at MARSHALL'S, Rothwell.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,
USE THE
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGE,
Twopence per Ounce.
Sold at the Post Office, Rothwell.

J. BUTTERICK,
Draper &c.,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL
Saturday Next, November 15th, 1879.

Cheap Lots in all departments.
Blankets, all wool, from 7s. 6d. per pair.
Dress from 3½d. to 3s. 6d. Calico from 1½d. per yard.
Milliner the newest styles.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

THE
REV. W. O. SIMPSON
Will deliver his popular and interesting
LECTURE
ENTITLED,
"Sammy Hick, the Village Blacksmith."
in the
OULTON WESLEYAN CHPAEL,
On Tuesday, November 25th, 1879.
Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock by
R. REYNOLDS, ESQ.
Tickets, Front seats 1s., Back Seats 6d.,
May be obtained in Rothwell of Messrs. Clarke, Ward, and Batty; Woodlesford, Mr. Elstub; Oulton, the Post Office and Mr. J. Walker.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, a good, well-made PIANO in Mahogany, only £3.—Apply at the Office of this journal.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, November 21, 1879

PLOUGHING CONTEST.

The first attempt to establish an annual ploughing match was made yesterday, and whether we look at the list of patrons, or at the number and value of prizes, we must congratulate Mr. Holmes, the originator and chairman of the scheme, as well as the active members of the Committee.

The following gentlemen have supported the contest by their influence and subscriptions:—Joseph Charlesworth, Esq., Edmund Calverley, Esq., Rev. G. Heberden, M. A., Vicar, W. Wood, Esq., G. Wood, Esq., J. G. Turner, Esq., J. Farrer, Esq., T. Teal, Esq., while money and time have also been expended by the Committee, Messrs. Joseph Holmes (chairman,) J. Bleasby, B. Clark, W. Smith, Jordan, Webster, Rawnsley, Wright, and Pollard.

The contest commenced yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in a 40 acre field belonging to Lord Stourton and occupied by Mr. Joseph Rawnsley, at the top of Bell Hill, and was competed in by farm servants in the parish of Rothwell, including Rothwell, Oulton, Woodlesford, Carlton, Lofthouse and Middleton. Although it was feared that failure would attend the effort, the perseverance and exertions of Mr. Holmes, who was ably assisted by Messrs. Clark, Andrews, and the rest of the Committee, they have been able to offer much larger prizes than those given by the West Yorkshire Society.

Each competitor had to plough half an acre of land

The judges were Mr. John Birkinshaw, of South Milford, and Mr. Francis Appleyard, of Roundhay. After completing their somewhat arduous labours, the judges awarded the prizes as follows:—

CHAMPION CLASS SWING PLOUGHS.—First Prize, £4 4s. to Mrs. Gouldthorpe; ploughman, Henry Stacey. Second Prize, £2, to Mr. B. Clark, ploughman, Robert Longbottom. Highly commended, Mr. B. Clark, ploughman; Thos. Walton.

WHEEL PLOUGHS.—First Prize, £3 3s, to Messrs. Charlesworth; ploughman, W. Muller. Second Prize, £1 10s. to Mr. W. Speight; ploughman, R. Gilbonk.

BOYS' CLASS.—First Prize, £3, to Mr. W. Walton; ploughman, John Walton Second Prize, £1 10s, to Mr. W. Jordan; ploughman, Thomas Lister.

There were six competitors in each of the men's classes, and three in the boy's class. Although the weather was extremely cold and showery, a good number of persons watched the contest with keen interest, and altogether it may be considered to have been very successful, the ploughing being very good throughout.

CAUTION AGAINST BURGLARS.

A memorandum has been issued by the Chief Constable of the West Riding, cautioning all persons having money or valuables in the house, to be particularly careful to have all doors, windows, and grates properly fastened, not depending on the ordinary window latch, which he considers useless. He also advises persons never to leave their houses, especially on Sunday evenings, without some person in charge. He especially warns innkeepers against their bedrooms being entered while they are engaged down stairs.

PROF. BITCHINGS.

On Saturday evening last, Prof. Bitchings gave an entertainment in the Mechanics' Hall, to a very thin audience. Nevertheless, the programme, which consisted of comic songs and ventriloquism, was fully gone through, and the audience were evidently well pleased with the humorous sayings and droll representations. The hall was anything but pleasant to the company on account of the extreme cold,

REV. W. O. SIMPSON AT OULTON.

As will be observed in our advertising columns, this eloquent and talented minister has been fortunately secured by the Oulton Wesleyans for a lecture on "Sammy Hick, the Village Blacksmith." Not only is Mr. Simpson deservedly well known as a gifted lecturer, but this particular lecture has obtained a wide popularity, and is especially interesting to people living in this neighbourhood, where the name of the eccentric blacksmith is so well known. We can guarantee a treat well worth the money to all who attend the lecture next Tuesday.

CARLTON WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Last Monday a public tea and meeting was held in the above place, when there was a good attendance. At the meeting, Mr. W. Hargreaves kindly presided, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Brookes, T. Hind and G. Renton, and other friends. As the chapel has been thoroughly cleaned and painted, with several additional sittings, and is also fitted with a brilliant and handsome sunlight, it presents a very pleasing and comfortable appearance. and it is hoped will prove an attractive place to many who have hitherto neglected this duty.

NEW RATES.

On Friday last, at the Wakefield West Riding Court, a new poor rate of 14d. in the £, and a highway rate of 10d. in the £ were granted for Oulton-with-Woodlesford; also, a poor rate of 14d. in the £ was signed for Carlton and Lofthouse.

DEATH.

HARRY.—Nov. 18th, Emma, wife of John Harry and youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. Seanor, aged 35 years.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make hast to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good. invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—[illegible] marvellous remedy is by many [illegible] "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulnes must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

POLICE NEWS.

WEST RIDING COURT.

SCHOOL BOARD PROSECUTIONS

On Friday the 14th inst, before D. B. Kendall and P Tew, Esqs.—several persons were charged, at the instance of the Rothwell School Board, with neglecting to send their children to school, when fines were inflicted as follows:—Joshua Wormald, of Rothwell, for not sending two of his children regularly to school, was fined 10s. The children had gone without school fees and have been sent home for them, not having presented themselves any more during the week, and the Board having been satisfied of his ability to pay the fees, summoned him for his neglect.—John Fox, of Rothwell, for not sending his son Tom, to school regularly was also fined 5s.—Benjamin Blackburn, Carlton Lane, was fined 5s. for not sending Walter regularly to school.

The following cases were also disposed of on the prosecutions of Carlton and Lofthouse School Board:—Henery Shaw, Robin Hood, fined 5s for a similar offence.—Pape, of Carlton, fined 5s. for not sending his daughter to school.—John Howe, fined 5s. for the irregular attendance of Robert Hainsworth.

Mr. Denton, school attendance officer, supported all the cases. The magistrates in granting the orders warned the defendants against any further neglect.

STEALING MONEY.—On Monday, the son of J. Blaymires, of Atkinson St., Stourton, was charged with stealing 8s. 2½d. and some stamps out of a drawer in James Crossley's house, on the 14th inst. The lad had got Mrs. Crossley to leave the house, by asking her to drive a hen obt of their cellar, and during her absence, he stole the purse containing the money. On account of this Act and general negligence in his education, he was sent to an industrial school for five years. the father being required to contribute towards his maintenance.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS IN THE STREET.—Before W. H. Leatham and C. M. Gaskell Esqs., a lad named William Milner, living in Butcher Lane, was charged by P. C. Houlton, with letting off fireworks in the street on the 7th inst. The offence having been proved, he was fined 6d. and 10s. costs.

FOOTBALL.

WHITE LANE v. ROTHWELL HARMONIC

On Saturday last. Rothwell Harmonic team journeyed to Chapeltown, near Sheffield, to meet the White Lane Football Club for the first time. Shortly after their arrival the teams were mustered, and the ball kicked off at 3 o'clock by the captain of the home team who drove the ball into the visitor's territory. the forwards following well up, but a kick by Woobank landed it back into the centre of the ground, when it was taken by the Rothwell forwards right to the home goal, where Taylor made a shot, but missed. This gave a six yards kick to the home team, the goal keeper kicking off the ball. A bit of warm work followed, both teams being eager to score before the call of half-time, but through the splendid play of the backs on both sides, the forwards could not get through and at the call of half-time, no goal had been got by either side.

After a few minutes rest, ends were changed, and the ball again set in motion, the visitors, by putting on a spurt, soon obtained the first goal, the ball being sent through by Harrison. This raised the mettle of the home team, who worked hard to make the game even, and dodging the backs, obtained a goal. Both sides were now level, but did not long remain so after the ball was kicked off, for Adamson, by a piece of splendid play took the ball right through the enemy's lines to the corner flag, and by a nice kick landed it right in the centre of the goal, where Taylor was ready to put it through, thus securing another goal for Rothwell. After this the ball was mainly kept in the centre of the field, no other goal being obtained, and at the call of time Rothwell were declared victors by two goals to one.

At the close of the match the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the patrons of the Chapeltown Club. The following were the teams:—Bothwell Harmonic; *goal* E. Benton; *backs* J. Woobank, (*captain*) A. Newton; *half-backs*, S. Copley, J. Chadwick; *flankers*, T. Wright, S. Newton; *forwards*, W. Harrison, H. Taylor, G. Adamson, G. W. Blakey; *umpire*, Mr. W. Lambert. Chapeltown; *goal*, J. Rutherford, (*captain*); *backs*, H. Hutchinson, G. Harvey, H. Higgins *half-backs*, J. Walsham, C. Norbron, G. Cresswell, J. Liversidge; *forwards*, S. Smith, T. Gandy, H. Hulley *umpire*, Mr. A. S. Beacher.

METHLEY SAVILE v. OULTON

These two teams met for the first time on Saturday week on the ground of the former, and the result was a win for the Oultonians by three goals to love. For the visitors Abbey, Harrand and the Captain did good service, and Inman, Newell, and Burton were conspicuous for the home team.

BARNSLEY WANDERERS v. OULTON

This fixture was decided on Saturday last on the ground of the former. Play was rendered difficult owing to the slippery nature of the ground. At three o'clock the Oulton Captain kicked off towards the town goal. The ball was returned by H. Booth and an invasion of the Oulton territory by the home forwards was the result.

From a good throw in by Hutchinson the ball was landed among the Oulton forwards who with a combined rush and excellent crossing took the ball into their opponent's territory. The downfall of the Wanderer's goal now seemed inevitable, but A. Mallinson the goal keeper. was on the look out, and by a long kick saved his Citadel. Another rush by the visitors ended in the ball passing through the uprights but the goal was disallowed on the plea of "offside." From the six yards kick the ball travelled into the Oulton territory, and a neat shot by Goodyear was finely stopped by Bradley, the excellent custodian. Abbey now showed up well by a series of good dribbles and oftimes put the Wanderers goal in jeopardy. S. Lawson and J. Marsden, by some long kicking saved the point being made. From a throw in, Arber obtained the ball, passed to Gosney, who in turn passed to the Oulton captain Evading half-backs and backs, that player secured the first goal for his side. From the kick off to the call of half-time the ball was constantly travelling from one end of the field to the other. Many unsuccessful shots were made on both sides which certainly deserved better success. On the resumption of hostilities the Wanderers certainly pulled themselves together and looked like equalising matters, but after a time the vigorous and prodigious kicks of Jackson and Jowitt began to have an effect and by the activity of Harrand. Hutchinson and Mirfin, the ball was given to the Oulton forwards who succeeded in capturing their opponents' goal. C. Marsden kicked off, but, in a trice, the leather was in the home territory, and from a loose scrimmage, Gosney kicked a goal, which was disallowed on the plea of "off-side." The six-yards kick did not relieve the home team and Arber, Gosney and Wright were continually crossing to each other or else grassing their opponents. M. B Lawton, Marsden, and Johnson put out all they knew but they could not get [illegible] away. Abbey made a beautiful [illegible] the ball [illegible] now had a dribble, [illegible] with a [illegible], which compelled Mallinson again to use his hands. The home forwards made another gallant effort to relieve their lines but, owing to the vigilance of Jackson and Jowitt, they could make no headway. J. Fox essayed a dribble but was brought to earth by Hutchinson. The ball was travelling quickly to the Town goal when time was called, when Oulton were declared victors by two goals and two disputed ones to nil. The half-backs and backs of the home team made some excellent kicks, and the forwards often passed prettily to each other, but they were not so efficient as the visitors.

Teams.—Barnsley Wanderers; A. Mallinson, *goal*; J. Marsden and M. B. Lawson *backs*; H. Booth and F. Johnson *half-backs*; F. Fox, S. Lawson, C. Marsden, W. E. Ruley Clegg and Goodyear (*captain*) *forwards*. Oulton; J. Bradley, *goal*; R. Jowitt and T. D. Jackson *backs*; W. A. Mirfin, W. Hutchinson, R Harrand *half-backs*; G. Arber, J. Wright, A. Gosney, G. M, Abbey, and E. Boothroyd (*captain*) *forwards*.

ROTHWELL NATIONAL SCHOOL v. ROTHWELL CHURCH CHOIR

The above match was played on Saturday last on the ground of the former. The National Captain won the toss and played with the wind. The ball being set in motion was at first kept in the Church quarters but was quickly returned by their backs and sent into the National quarters wheir it was kicked out of bounds by the Choir. The corner kick was given but with no result. The ball was kept very near the Church quarters until half time was called. After the change of ends the choir succeeded in keeping it in the National quarters but not for long, the good kicking of Newbould being much admired for keeping the goal out of danger. Towards the close of play the ball was chiefly kept in the Church quarters and there remained until time was up the game resulting in a tie no goal being secured by either side. For the National Newbould, Braime, and Green played well. For choir Ward, Fowler. National. E. Taylor, *goal*; A. Ellis, T. Furton V. Dixon, *backs* H. Greenwood, K. Newbould, *half-backs* W. Taylor, S. Ellis, J. Harrison, H. Braime, A. Green, F. Seanor, (*cap.*) *forwards*. Choir. M. Fowler, *goal*, T. Braime, N. Bennett, J. W. Walker, C. Harms, *backs*, H. Lee, W. Sheldon, T. Wormald, *half backs* H. Wormald, H. Harms, J. Abbishaw, W. Bennett, C. Heaton, A. Ward, (*cap*) *forwards*.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, ZANZI-BAR, and EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—The UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Packets Sail from SOUTHAMPTON [illegible]

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR PIANOS, 1878.
J. & J. HOPKINSON, having been awarded [illegible]

W. G. & J. STRUTT's Unrivalled KNIT[illegible]

KNITTING, FINGERING, and EMBROIDERY WOOLS
SCARBOROUGH BROTHERS,
Spinners, HALIFAX.
PRIZE MEDALS, VIENNA, 1873, PARIS, 1878.

KINGSBURY'S WOOL BAZAAR. [illegible]

PURE NATURAL UNDYED WOOLLEN [illegible]

PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement. [illegible]

BILLIARD BALLS, Chalks, Cues, &c. [illegible]

PATENTS of INVENTIONS & TRADE MARKS [illegible]

NOTICE. HEALTH INSURANCE. [illegible]

CHROMOGRAPH COMPANY, [illegible]

NO MORE DAMP WALLS. [illegible]

BLUE BRICKS. BLUE BRICKS. [illegible]

EVERY FARMER should have Thomson's [illegible]

BROTHERHOOD'S patent 3-cylinder Engines [illegible]

WOODWORKING, Sawing, Grinding, Cutting [illegible]

CHURCHES. CHAPELS. SCHOOLS. BANKS. HOT WATER APPARATUS [illegible]

"XTRAORDINARY CHALLENGE." A NEW PATENT SAFE BICYCLE.

SINGER & CO., COVENTRY. [illegible]

"BLAKEY'S Patent BOOT PROTECTORS [illegible]

W. BERRY'S DIAMOND OIL BLACKING. [illegible]

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. [illegible]

ORDER the GINGER ALE, 2/- per doz. H. D. RAWLINGS. [illegible]

THE NEW WINDOW BLINDS [illegible]

ANTIQUE and MODERN SILVER SPINK & SON, [illegible]

ELECTRIC LIGHT SURPASSED [illegible]

ELECTRIC NERVINE [illegible]

HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA. [illegible]

APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES. [illegible]

SILVERLOCK'S ESSENCE OF PHOSPHORUS [illegible]

CORION! CORION!! CORION!!! [illegible]

VEGETABLE [illegible]

SILVERLOCK'S INDIAN CAPSULES [illegible]

A BRILLIANT COMPLEXION [illegible]

BASS'S BITTERS ARE THE BEST [illegible]

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS [illegible]

THE EYES!! THE EYES!! [illegible]

MRS. WILSON'S FEMALE PILLS [illegible]

£40,000. Agents Wanted [illegible]

MESSRS. BLACK & CO. [illegible]

THE NEW INDIA-RUBBER [illegible]

THE BEACONSFIELD [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS. [illegible]

FLANNELS at WHOLESALE [illegible]

DOORS thoroughly seasoned [illegible]

SLATES [illegible]

RATS—RATS—RATS [illegible]

PERSONAL APPEARANCE. SPECIALITIES [illegible]

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you [illegible] Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible] New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In this Department some very attractive Furniture, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms, Halls, Libraries, Boudoirs, &c., &c., will be offered.

JOHN MILLING & PARTNERS

Beg to announce they will offer some very Superb Cabinets, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Drawing and Dining Room Suites, in Modern Styles, at about half the original cost. These Goods in particular are the accumulation of years, and anyone requiring anything of the kind in really good, substantial, and thoroughly seasoned wood, will find this an excellent opportunity.

Walnut Drawing Room Suites, £7 15s, worth 9 guineas
Walnut Drawing Room Suites, 9 guineas worth 12 guineas
Handsome Drawing Room Suite, 33 guineas, worth 60 guineas
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Alexandria Settee Suite, £24, worth £35
Brown Oak Dining Room Suite, 18 guineas, worth 24 guineas
Mahogany Dining Room Suite, Real Leather, 14 guineas, worth 21 guineas
Mahogany Suite in Velvet, £30, worth £45
Mahogany Suite in Morocco, £30, worth £45
6 feet Mahogany Sideboard, Glass Back, 14 guineas, worth 25 guineas
Mahogany Dining Tables, from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
Oak Do Do from 4 guineas to 12 guineas
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Hair-Seated Sofas, from 55s.
Hair-Seated Couches, from 50s
Celebrated Manchester Iron Bolted Chair, 10s 9d each
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Ladies' Do Do Do 32s 6d
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GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

Pier Glasses, Best English Plate, in Gold and Black and Gold Frames, from 28s 6d
We are now offering 50 by 40 Chimney Glasses, in Best Frames, 75s Special Value
A large variety of Couches, Ottomans, Lounge Chairs, Gossip, Occasional, and Fancy Chairs
Walnut, Black and Gold, and Ormolu Cabinets Walnut Cheffoniers, Walnut and Occasional Tables, Gipsy and Japanese Tables, Coffee Tables, Card Tables, Work Tables, Music Canterbury and Pedestals, What-Nots, in great variety, and at great reductions.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

In this Department will be found the Largest Assortment of Bedroom Furniture out of London, special attention being given to the selection of that class of Goods necessary for general use.

Painted Suites of 10 pieces	£7 10 0 to £10 10 0
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Mahogany and Birch	from 20 guineas to 60 guineas

Mahogany or Birch Wardrobe, with plate-glass door, £7 10 0 each. Painted Wardrobes, from 3 guineas
gilt Mahogany or Birch Wardrobe, with plate-glass door ... Duchesse Toilet Tables, fitted with glass, &c., Jewel Drawers to Table, and
Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut Duchesse Toilet Tables. The pair worth 9 guineas.
Marble Slab to Washstand, £6 15 0.
Painted Stands and Tables, 8s 6d.
Painted Stands and Tables in Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut, with Marble Slabs, 30s to 45s each.
Half circle Washstands and Dressing Tables in Mahogany, Birch, or Walnut, with Marble Slabs, 30s to 45s each. Walnut do 90s the set. Painted do 26s the set
Mahogany or Birch Chest of Drawers, 4ft., from 70s the set. Bedroom Chairs from 2s 9d to 12s 6d.
Towel Rails and all other Bedroom Requisites in endless variety.
An immense assortment in Toilet Glasses in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, and Ash, in all Newest Designs, from 2s 9d to 3 guineas.
A large Stock of Painted Mahogany, Birch and Walnut Tudor Bedsteads will be offered Very Cheap.

KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Windsor Chairs from 3s 6d
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Dress Goods and most stylish Jacket and Mantle Materials,

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NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
BROCHES and POMPADOURS in all the leading Patterns and Colors.
ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS, SILK MATTALASSE JACKETS, and every description of Jackets, Mantles Ulsters &c. fully 20 per cent below Shopkeepers' prices.
SOLE AGENT for BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER PATTERNS, in all sizes, to fit.
A recognised feature of our Warehouse is that you can here buy every description of Materials for Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear at the lowest trade price, and can then select one of BUTTERICK'S TRUE-FITTING PAPER PATTERNS, (your own size), and you are certain of good style and a true fit.
Catalogue of Paper Patterns, also Monthly Fashion Journal, sent on receipt of Stamp for Postage.

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9 & 15, RUSSELL STREET, LEEDS,
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WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
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18. 19 and 20. MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

LADY'S & GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
From £2 10s. 0d. to £20 each

LADY'S AND GENTLEMEN'S SILVER WATCHES, FROM £1 EACH.
EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.
GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
LADY'S and GENTS GOLD RINGS SET WITH DIAMONDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, TORQUOISE AND OTHER STONES.
ELECTRO PLATE OF THE BEST QUALITY.
A Large Assortment of Clocks of French, English and American Manufacture.
SPECTACLES CAREFULLY SELECTED TO SUIT EVERY SIGHT FROM 1s. PER PAIR.
EVERY DESCRIPTION of CLOCKS, WATCHES, and JEWELLERY CAREFULLY and ACCURATELY REPAIRED and CLEANED.
MIDDLETON AND POLLARD [illegible] a call as they are confident that their goods of every description will be the very best to be had in regard to the price and quality.

MIDDLETON AND POLLARD
PAWNBROKERS.
Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

Private Entrance: Market Street.

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IF YOU WOULD HAVE A
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TO SUIT THE TIMES, GO TO
THE "TIMES" HAT MART,
24, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.
(4 Doors below Boar Lane)
JAMES GERRAND, Proprietor.

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WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS.

Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises. Gilder and Electro-Plater

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GRATEFUL, SATISFYING, AND STRENGTHENING. TRY THE LENTILLA BISCUITS.

LENTILLA, OR DAILY FOOD. An Adults (not an Infant's) Food. The Best DIET for INVALIDS. Excellent for Nursing Mothers: Produces Ample Supply of Good Milk.

From J. CHANING-PEARCE, M.D., Brixton Rise, Jan. 16th, 1877.—"Very Nutritious, Easily Digested, and has a salutary effect on the biliary secretions."
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Retail of all best Chemists and Grocers, in Canisters at 6d. and 1s. 6d.; Wholesale of the Proprietors, JAMES and Co., at, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W., and at all Wholesale Houses.

THE GREAT SUSTAINER FOR TRAVELLERS.
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

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Have always a large Stock of
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GENUINE LEAF LARD
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Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.

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In all sized Bladders.

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Good Cheese at 6½d per pound.
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BUY YOUR FLOUR at
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Where strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed.

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BUTTER OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Fresh Roll, Pound Lump, Kiel,
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FRESH EGGS WEEKLY.

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Reduction on taking larger quantities
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BEST MOTTLED 3d per pound
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RHODES & WILKINSON'S for
NEW FRUIT
FOR THE SEASON

NEW CURRANTS 4d per pound
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Splendid quality
VALENTIA OR PUDDING RAISINS
New Season Fruit, 4d per pound
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BARCELONA NUTS 4d per lb.
NEW FIGS
NEW DATES
NEW PRUNES

ALMONDS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SPICES FOR PLUM CAKE,
At reasonable prices, at
RHODES & WILKINSON'S

Reduction in the Price of Tea.

RHODES & WILKINSON'S for
ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound, 5d per quartr-pound

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INDIAN AND CHINA TEA
2s. per pound, 6d per quarter-pound

TEA! TEA!
A further reduction in price at
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THE HALF-CROWN TEA
A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS at
RHODES & WILKINSON'S
Black or Mixed, 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb.

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN TENT, GINGER
And all Flavours.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS,
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London.
Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER, 2s. per dozen.
BASS & ALLSOPP'S ALE, 2s. 3d. per dozen.

TOBACCOS.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG, TWIST and NAIL ROD
3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.
FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety, and at the old prices.

EVERY Article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
Rhodes & Wilkinson's
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

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Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

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Bronchial Elixir,

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!
Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on the own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM.
Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT. Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFELD.
agent for Rothwell and district
A. MARSHALL, POST OFFICE ROTHWELL.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
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At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
Mineral Oils, Fireworks, and miscellaneous goods too numerous to mention.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

W. DENTON,
RENT COLLECTOR,
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BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.
JAMES HOPTON,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds
AUCTION SALES
In the above spacious rooms, on the
FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,
At Six o'clock.
Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.

DRAUGHTS, CHESS, DOMINOES, and other Games at MARSHALL'S, Rothwell.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,
USE THE
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGE,
Twopence per Ounce.
Sold at the Post Office, Rothwell.

J. BUTTERICK,
Draper &c.,
COMMERCIAL STREET, ROTHWELL.
Saturday Next, November 29th, 1879.
Cheap Lots in all departments.
Blankets, all wool, from 7s. 6d. per pair.
Dress from 3½d. to 3s. 6d. Calico from 1½d. per yard.
Milliner the newest styles.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, a good, well-made PIANO in Mahogany, only £3.—Apply at the Office of this journal.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, November 28, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The usual meeting of the above Board was held on Monday, present—Messrs. W. Hargreaves (vice chairman) W. Smith, J. Hargreaves, Bramley, Holmes, Hawden and the clerk, treasurer and inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Board proceeded to consider several additions to the proposed drainage scheme, and it was finally agreed on the motion of Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Bramley that Mr. Parkinson be instructed to include Spibey Lane, and Windmill Row in the new drainage scheme.

A letter was read from Mr. John Holmes of Roundhay, mentioning certain proposals in regard to supplying his property with water, so as to enable him to use his present tanks and pipes. As similar proposals had been made and declined, several members felt it would be unfair to others and contrary to the Byelaws, to allow Mr. Holmes to supply his houses in any other way than by having water on the sinks. It transpired that it had been intended to lay a main water pipe up Holmes St., but Mr. Holmes did not see his way to allow it. It was now resolved that a copy of the Bye-laws be forwarded to Mr. Holmes, and that a main be laid up Holmes St., on condition that such street become the property of the Board; and that the ordinary Bye-laws for water supply be complied with.

An application from the School Board for a supply of water to the new Board Schools was agreed to at 10s. a year.

In regard to Mrs. Clarkson's application for water for her property, it was stated that the water does not reach on to the sinks, and it was resolved that Mrs. Clarkson be allowed to put up a lock-up tap for the tenants.

A proposition to proceed with the sale of Gillett Lane field was withdrawn after some conversation. Mr. Bramley reminded the Board that they might want a storage place, and possibly a public slaughter-house and the piece of land would be eligible for the latter purpose; it should also be remembered that the sewage scheme goes through this land. Mr. Holmes thought the present was an inopportune time for selling it, and there was a general agreement that it would be better to hold the field at present.

It was reported that Mr. Elliott is not taking away the road scrapings regularly, and he was to be urged to do so. The chairman also stated that his firm were prepared to help Mr. Elliott to remove the scrapings off a part of Pontefract Road.

A member complained that several lots of ashes were awaiting removal, and the inspector was instructed to caution persons in Carr Lane not to put their ashes near the highway, but at the back of the house.

The accounts and salaries were to be paid, having been approved by the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Farrer, respecting the last Board meeting as reported in the *Rothwell Times*, and complaining of the strong remarks made as to the state of Mr. Calverley's property. He related a long list of improvements, new drains, and removal of nuisances, which had been carried out within a short period, particularly at Royds Green.

The chairman believed that there had been a marked improvement lately, and that the drainage &c. was in a very much better state than at the previous inspection.

Mr. Holmes also reported that the sump complained of, had been made by throwing slops in the front, whereas there is a proper place at the back, as well as a place for ashes, it had been made without Mr. Farrer's instructions.

It was then proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Hawden—That Mr. Farrer's letter be replied to, pointing out the several nuisances still to be remedied, and stating that the Committee find the general state of Royds Green property much better than at the previous inspection; carried.

A letter from the clerk to the School Board was read, asking the Board to turn their attention to the state of the flagging in front of the new Board Schools, and requesting its improvement as soon as convenient: referred to the Highways Committee.

A nuisance in Carr Lane was mentioned arising from stoppage in the pipes, which will be attended to.

Mr. Holmes reported having tested the manholes again and had the pipes cleaned, and it was decided that the Committee have another interview with Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Fisher.

This concluded the business.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last, the infant son of Mr. Stephen Stacy, Rothwell Haigh, met with a serious accident. Stepping on the doorflags, he accidently fell and broke his thigh. Dr. Heaps was immediately called in, and the little fellow is said to be progressing satisfactorily.

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ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this Board was held on Friday evening when there were present—Mr. J. R. Seanor, (vice-chairman), Messrs. J. Hargreaves, Batty, Jewison, and the clerk, treasurer, and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the applications for the office of school cleaner were considered. There were fourteen persons seeking the appointment. After serious consideration, it was unanimously agreed that Mrs. Jane Townsley be appointed school cleaner for Rothwell Board Schools, on the terms already decided on.

The school being now completed, the clerk was instructed to draw the attention of the Local Board to the state of the flagging in front, and to request the Board to make such improvements as were necessary. It was also agreed that Mr. Rice have an order to lay out the land in front of the schools.

Mr. Richardson was instructed to have the rooms in the masters' house coloured.

Mr. Harms wished for the direction and help of the Board in securing a more regular attendance of scholars. He complained not so much of those who stay away by reason of their difficulty in paying the fees, as those who, while sending their children and the school pence at the beginning of the week, were careless of the scholars attending every time the school is open. This want of constant attendance is a serious drawback to the education of the child, and also a great loss to the Boards' finances, and a consequent increase in the rates.

One or two applicants received a little help in the payment of school fees, while three persons were ordered to be summoned for neglect to send their children to school. A parent, for whose child the Board has been paying, having refused to send the lad to school, was ordered to have his fees stopped, and if not sent with the school pence to be sommoned.

The accounts and salaries were then ordered to be paid, and the various wants supplied.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make hast to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures. Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

HOOKHAM'S Patent piano-wire PICTURE LINE is strong, safe, and are not impared by long use.
WETHERED'S Patent BLIND FURNITURE is the simplest and best. It fastens automatically.
CURRALL'S Patent VENTILATORS secure a regular supply of fresh air without draught at a small cost.
PATENT BOOK-SHELF FITTINGS are economical of space and extremely easy of adjustment. Sold by all Ironmongers.
Wholesale by WILLIAM TONKS & SONS, Birmingham, of whom illustrations and particulars may be obtained.

REV. W. O. SIMPSON'S LECTURE.

This talented Wesleyan minister gave a lecture on Tuesday evening last, in the Oulton Chapel, the subject being "Sammy Hick, the Village Blacksmith" The Rev. Thos. Brookes having opened the meeting, introduced R. Reynolds, Esq., of Wakefield, who he said had kindly consented to preside. Mr. Reynolds then very briefly expressed his pleasure in being present, and called on the Rev. W. O. Simpson to deliver his lecture.

Mr. Simpson on rising was most warmly received, and before entering on his subject intimated that it was 35 years since he, as a little boy, used to spend his holidays at Oulton with the late Mrs. Armitage.

It would be impossible, even were we to give the lecture verbatim, to reproduce the humour and pathos exhibited by the eloquent speaker in narrating the eccentricities and virtues of the well-known blacksmith. Perhaps a more congenial subject could not have been chosen to show forth the special qualities of Mr. Simpson as a lecturer, and we heartily congratulate the rev. gentleman on his success, and the audience on the treat afforded them.

Taking the lecture in a more prosy line, we learnt that Sammy Hick was born at Aberford in 1758. With only a very meagre education, (spelling his own name in five different ways in one letter), young Sammy was early put to work, and at fourteen was apprenticed to a blacksmith at Healaugh, near Tadcaster. Being diligent, well mannered and good looking, he soon became a general favourite. To his credit it is said, he never cost his parents a penny after his apprenticeship.

In consequence of his falling in love with his master's daughter, the good-looking kindly young blacksmith was summarily dismissed from his apprenticeship, and he then commenced a small smithy at Micklefield. As one of the singers in Aberford Church, he got acquainted with the person who shortly after became his wife at Spofforth Church; the same day Sammy and Matty began real life, without a penny, and while he worked hard and gave most generously, she acted the part of "Chancellor of the Exchequer" on the most thoughtful and economical lines. As is well known, Sammy's tender, open-hearted liberality often provoked Martha's rebuke, but she always acknowledged afterwards he was "the best Sammy that ever was born."

The lecturer then proceeded to narrate with telling power, the cause and effect of Sammy's conversion, and pointed out that until that took place, the life of the "village blacksmith" had been, and would have continued, very much like the lives of most people, consisting principally of work, food, sleep; work, food, sleep, right away to the end. But Jesus came and struck a new chord in the man's heart, and changed his life, and its music has come down through the age, and is heard and felt to-night.

In summing up this old Methodist's character, Mr. Simpson scouted the idea that to be a Christian, one must dress and act differently to other people, and use cant phrases, and put on sanctimonious airs; religion turns a man's charater to its best uses. By several touching or amusing anecdotes, the lecturer exhibited some of the salient points in Sammy Hick's nature; courage, humour, tenderness, generosity, and strong faith in prayer.

After a life of great and extensive usefulness, the good man sickened and died in 1826, from a cold caught after attending at a missionary meeting at Grassington, his funeral being witnessed by thousands of people, while his influence still widens and deepens in England and America.

Suitable lessons were drawn at various points in the lecture, and not only were the audience pleased and informed, but impressions of lasting benefit were made.

Mr. Mason, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, very warmly acknowledged the treat he had given them, and in highly eulogising Mr. Simpson's eloquent and effective address, only echoed the feeling of all present.

The Rev. G. Renton heartily seconded the motion, feeling how greatly blessed and encouraged he had been by the story of this good man's life, and urged all to cultivate the graces which he manifested.

The vote was enthusiastically accorded, Mr. Simpson suitably replying. Thanks to the chairman were then given, and the meeting closed with the benediction.

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PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, ROTHWELL.

On Sunday last, two missionary sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Stanwell, of Halifax. On Monday evening the annual missionary meeting was held in the chapel, and spirited and deeply interesting speeches were delivered by the Revs. J. Stanwell and S. Lloyd, Mr. Bramley and Mr. Jas. Batty, the latter gentleman presiding over the meeting. The proceeds are very satisfactory and will be devoted to the mission fund. The Rev. J. Bootland, superintendent of the circuit was absent through serious personal affliction.

◆

TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A tea and entertainment took place in the Primitive Methodist School-room, Rothwell, on Saturday evening last. The senior classes were all invited, who along with the teachers and a few members of the congregation, had given the tea. The entertainment consisted of readings, recitations, music, &c., rendered moss satisfactorily. The young people acquitted themselves admirably and most heartily enjoyed the gathering The proceeds which are to be devoted to a Christmas tree, reached nearly £3.

◆

TEA AND LECTURE AT ROBIN HOOD FREE CHURCH

On Monday last one of the most successful Teas ever held there, took place in the school room. The tea was what is known as a scrap tea, and gave great satisfaction. A Lecture was to have been delivered after tea, but the gentleman advertised could not come on account of family affliction, but sent a substitute in the person of his son, who not being accustomed to public speaking completely failed to keep the audience under control, and cheer after cheer failed to impart nerve to the speaker; the lecturer, though well educated, could not get along. Mr. D. Pawson, of Morley, presided. The company, although disappointed in the lecture, were well satisfied with the hearty fun they so richly enjoyed. The proceeds amounted to over £6.

◆

CONCERT AT WOODLESFORD

On Monday evening, the members of the Woodlesford Choral Society gave a first-class miscellaneous concert in the large room near the Two Pointers' Inn, at Woodlesford, for the benefit of the Woodlesford and Oulton Mechanics' Institute. They had also secured the assistance of Mrs. Wood, (of the Leeds Town Hall Concerts), Mrs. Lupton, and others. Readings were also given Mr. Raper "Talking Latin" and "The Quakers Wedding" being the pieces chosen, which were admirably rendered.

The Society fully maintained its high reputation both in the glees and in the solos and duets, Messrs. Towler, Little, Smith, West, Craven, doing special good service. Mr. Towler acted as conductor, while Mr Lockwood accompanied the singing with his usual taste and effect.

There was a full attendance, and everything passed off satisfactorily.

ROTHWELL WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

This new place of worship is now rapidly approaching completion, and will certainly be a great addition to the public buildings of the town. The plasterers have finished their work, and the pews are being put in position, and other joiners' work being done, at such a rate as leaves little doubt that their work will be completed before Christmas.

◆

THE NEW BOARD SCHOOLS.

These schools, in Carlton Lane, are now about out of the hands of the principal contractors, the painters having possession of the premises. When the iron railings are put up, and the gentle decline in front of the school neatly laid out, the erection will certainly be very pleasing and creditable alike to the Board, the architect, and the contractors.

◆

ROBBERY AT ROBIN HOOD.

On Tuesday morning it was discovered that the premises of Mr. Abraham Armitage and Mr. Wm. Armitage, of Robin Hood, had been entered by thieves during the night. The former found that the thieves had taken a top-coat belonging to the master and one to the child, the latter being found in a ditch shortly afterwards. After very careful search in the latter genlteman's house, they have not found anything missing. The thieves are believed to have been surprized, and decamped. The affair is in the hands of the authorities.

POLICE NEWS.

WAKEFIELD POLICE COURT

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—William Lee, coal miner Rothwell Haigh, was charged before the Magistrates on Monday with being drunk and incapable in Lodge Lane, about half past twelve on the 15th inst., P. C. Wilson proved the charge and defendant was fined 2s. 6d., and 10s. costs.

DRUNK.—J. Harrison, quarryman, was fined 2s. 6d. and 10s. costs for being drunk in Commercial Street on the same night. P. C. Houlton supported the case.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Mrs. Coggill's, Stourton Hotel, before T. Taylor, Esq., coroner, on the body of Geo. Orange, aged 36, glass blower, Marsh Lane, Leeds. From the evidence, it appears deceased had been out of work for some time, causing him to get into a desponding state of mind. On the 22nd he left his home in this state, and not having been heard of, a search was instituted, and his hat was found on the hedge near the canal at Thwaite Gate. The canal was accordingly dragged and his body found in the water near Thwaite Gate. Verdict, "Found drowned."

DEATH.

TODD.—November 24th, Ann Todd, of Waterloo, aged 36 years.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the [illegible] relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. Brussels, 2/6½, 2/9, 3/3 & best 3/11, none higher or better. Tapestry [illegible] £30,000 of Furniture, Bedsteads, and Bedding at very reduced prices. All Goods warranted, packed and delivered free to any Railway Station.—WM. WAINE, Wholesale, Export and General Furnishing Warehouseman, 131 to 139, Newington Butts, London. New Illustrated Priced List Gratis.

ORDER the GINGER ALE, 2/- per doz. H. D. RAWLINGS. Estd. [illegible] Manufacturers of MINERAL WATERS to H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES GOLD MEDAL FOR PURITY. Nassau St., and Charles St., Berners St., London, W.

THE NEW "EMPIRE" WINDOW BLINDS. THE NEW WINDOW BLINDS. "The perfection of window shading." Civil Service Gazette. "Would do honour to the most aristocratic drawing room." Court Circular. AVERY & Co., 81, Great Portland Street, London, W. Inside and outside Blinds of every description.—Price List and patterns post free.

ANTIQUE and MODERN SILVER. SPINK & SON, Estd. [illegible] GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS, 2, Gracechurch St., E.C. PURCHASE for CASH, or TAKE in EXCHANGE the above, also CHESTS of PLATE, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELS, ANTIQUE COINS, WAR MEDALS, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all kinds of Precious Stones. A CHOICE SELECTION of the ABOVE, SUITABLE for PRESENTATION, WEDDING, and other PRESENTS From 20 to 40 per Cent. under the original cost.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SURPASSED. PUBLIC OPINION IS THAT THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL TO THE

ELECTRIC NERVINE SNUFF, which cures TIC, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, and INFLAMMATION IN THE GUMS instantaneously. Sold in Bottles 1/-. Post Free 1/2. Can be had through any Respectable Chemist. AGENTS WANTED. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED. HANDYSIDES, Patentee and Manufacturer, 28, Grainger Street West, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA, Catarrh, Colds, Croup, &c., &c. The Discoverer of Himrod's cure, himself for 13 years a great sufferer from Asthma, has at last succeeded in combining this most successful Remedy. Per Canister, 4/-, or by Post, 4/3, of all Chemists. Agents for Gt. Britain & Ireland, F. Newbery & Sons, 37, Newgate St., London.

BAILDON'S APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES. Prepared from the Bark of Rhamnus Frangula, and pronounced on high authority as the "Best real Aperient that we have." They are extremely palatable, and [illegible] ably noticed by the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Birmingham Medical Review*, and the *London Medical Record*, and are daily prescribed by the leading Physicians in London and elsewhere. H. C. BAILDON & SON, EDINBURGH, and may be obtained of any Druggist at 2s. and 3s 6d the box. Sent by Post for 2/3 and 3/10.

SILVERLOCK'S ESSENCE OF PHOSPHORUS is the one unquestioned and absolute remedy for NERVOUSNESS and DEBILITY. This Medicine cures as certainly as water quenches thirst. [illegible] H. Silverlock, [illegible]

CORION! CORION!! CORION!!! A safe and effectual remedy for the most [illegible] CORNS or WARTS, price 1/1½, sent post free for 15 stamps. JAMES PERRY, 11, SILVER STREET, BEDFORD.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, [illegible] Road, London. MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES. The report of 1879 appears in the MORISON ALMANAC for 1879. To be had of all the Agents throughout the World.

SILVERLOCK'S INDIAN CAPSULES and TASTELESS PILLS contain a new remedy which excels all others. Boxes containing 41 Pills, 2/9 from Chemists. Post free 33 stamps, double size, 4/6. H. Silverlock, [illegible]

A BRILLIANT COMPLEXION & CLEAR SKIN can only be obtained by using genuine Kalydor. Receipt will be sent for 13 stamps by W. F. YOUNG, Analytical Chemist, SALISBURY.

BASS'S BITTERS ARE THE BEST. Used everywhere. Wholesale, Brunswick & Co., [illegible]

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, YOUNG CHILDREN AND INVALIDS; MOST NOURISHING. SOLD BY CHEMISTS and GROCERS at home and abroad.

THE EYES! THE EYES!!—Spectacles no longer needed.—All diseases of the eyes cured by using DR. BALL'S IVORY EYE CUPS. [illegible] eyes, near sight, cataract, &c. For particulars [illegible] envelope to C. late J. Fletcher, Richmond Villa, [illegible]

MRS. WILSON'S FEMALE PILLS Quickly Cure all IRREGULARITIES & OBSTRUCTIONS, Hysterical affections, Faintings, Headache, Shortness of Breath, Swellings of the Feet and Legs, Eruptions on the Face, Flushing Heats, Sleepless Nights, Pains in the Back & Side, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Stomach & Bowels, &c. Sold by all Chemists & Patent Medicine Dealers in boxes at 1/1½ & 2/9; post free for 14 or 34 Stamps, 40, Blackwell St., Kidderminster.

£40,000. Agents Wanted for Pure Tea. Profit 10d. per lb. Write for terms to William Alderson & Co., Tea Dealers, 35, Walbrook, City, London, E.C. NO STAMP.

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Beg to announce they will offer some very Superb Cabinets, Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Drawing and Dining Room Suites, in Modern Styles, at about half the original cost. These Goods in particular are the accumulation of years, and anyone requiring anything of the kind in really good, substantial, and thoroughly seasoned wood, will find this an excellent opportunity.

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We are now offering 50 by 40 Chimney Glasses, in Best Frames, 75s Special Value
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NEW AUTUMN JACKET and DRESS MATERIALS already in stock.
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ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
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GOLD GUARDS and ALBERT CHAINS in a VARIETY of CHOICE PATTERNS.
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Make advances on Gold and Silver Plate, Watches and Jewels, and valuable Portable Property of every discription.

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GRATEFUL, SATISFYING, AND STRENGTHENING. TRY THE LENTILLA BISCUITS.

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BEEF WINE,
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Have always a large Stock of
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GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.
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In all sized Bladders.

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Reduction on taking larger quantities
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Splendid quality
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Black or Mixed, 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb.

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A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London. Single bottles supplied.

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Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG,
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A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
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Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

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COUGH BALSAM.
Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT.
Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFELD.
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A. MARSHALL, POST OFFICE ROTHWELL.

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IMMENSE STOCK OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.
LARGE ARRIVAL OF
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WHOLESALE.
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GENERAL DEALER IN
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Orders promptly attended to.

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The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

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AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds
AUCTION SALES
In the above spacious rooms, on the
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Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.

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Millinery the newest styles.

SUITABLE FOR A
CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
All who are at all interested in or connected with Rothwell, should possess a copy of BATTY'S
History of Rothwell.
Neatly bound in Cloth, gilt lettered,
PRICE 2s. 6d. Only a few left.
SOLD BY
A. MARSHALL, The Post-office, Rothwell

PRIMITIVE CHAPEL ROTHWELL.
A CHRISTMAS TREE
Will be held in the School-room
On Friday and Saturday, Dec 26th. and 27th.
ALSO ON
Monday, December 29th.
A PUBLIC TEA
Will be provided. Further particulars shortly.

FOUND.—A BROWN BITCH, about 5 months old; if not owned in seven days will be sold to defray expenses.—Apply to Henry Carper, Carlton.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, a good, well-made PIANO in Mahogany, only £3.—Apply at the Office of this journal.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, December 5, 1879

ECONOMICAL COOKERY.

The importance of a reform in our system of domestic cookery has of late attracted considerable attention, and several letters have been published in various daily and weekly papers, notably two in the *British Medical Journal* from the pen of Mr. Ernest Hart, pointing out the defects in our existing knowledge of the science of cookery. Bad cooking is notorious in nearly all classes of our English household, but more particularly so in the homes of our day labourers and mechanics, and is not only wasteful of money and material, but also injurious to health. Foolish and nonsensical prejudices also exist in this country in respect to the mode of living, both in regard to what is eaten and the mode of cooking it. In the first place there is a prejudice against making a dinner without meat, as though life could not be maintained without that commodity. This statement has reference more particularly to artisans; for, unfortunately, many of the farm-labourer class seldom see a bit of fresh meat on their tables. But in very many cases the prejudice does not stop at disinclination to sit down to a dinner without meat, but even extends to an objection to dine from anything less than a joint. The extravagance and waste thus occasioned are boundless. Then in numberless families, soups, stews, hashes, &c., are never seen, because of a dislike to "spoonmeat." Thus the family cookery is confined to a narrow round of dishes, and those the most expensive, but not always the most wholesome. Notwithstanding a general objection to soups, they are the most nourishing, and in this respect alone may be noticed a striking difference between the English artizan and his French and German *confreres*, for with a little contrivance in concocting soup from vegetables, &c., the French artizan will live twice as well as an English working man and at half the cost. A German housewife will make a most appetising soup out of the most unpromising materials. She will concoct it of any vegetable you may chose to select—out of a few leeks, out of half-a-dozen potatoes or onions, out of a pint of peas, beans or lentils, out of a stick of celery; of course the greater variety the better. If she can get a bit of meat (half a pound will suffice) so much the better; if not, a little dripping or a few bones will do. We English, too, have a notion that health and strength cannot be sustained on any but a pretty full meat diet. It is time such a mistaken notion was discarded, for in many countries the peasantry seldom touch flesh food, their diet chiefly consisting of fruit and vegetables, and yet they are, as a class, models of physical health and strength; indeed, we need not go far from home for an exemplification of the fact, Scotland supplies us with an instance of a peasantry, strong in body and vigorous in mind, brought up from infancy and sustained in adult age on oatmeal porridge. Various suggestions have from time to time been thrown out, pointing to the necessity of a more extended system of economical cookery—so essential to the well-being of millions of our working men and agricultural population—and to attain this object cookery classes have been established in most of our great centres of industry, and also in many towns and villages, and it is fervently to be hoped that they will meet with the support they so well deserve. The question of reform in our domestic cookery is indeed one of national importance, and it is obvious to the thinking mind that our rising generation should be taught how to plan and cook a dinner, and to this end it is essential there should be professional teachers of cookery, who in conjunction with philanthropists and others concerned in the welfare and comfort of their fellow-creatures may make a impression upon the dense ignorance and prejudice that surrounds this important domestic question.

ROTHWELL CHURCH MISSIONS.

Sermons in connection with the above were preached in the Parish Church, on Sunday last, in the morning by the Curate of Stanley, and in the evening by the Right Rev. Bishop Wilkinson, late of Zululand. The congregation in the evening was very large. The Bishop preached a very able and interesting sermon, taking for his text the 31st and 32nd verses of the 12th chapter of St. John. In referring to the war in South Africa, the Bishop said that some people in this country thought it was premature, but he was surprised that it did not occur sooner, living amongst the people several years as he had done, and being an eye-witness to the base deceptive character of the king, and knowing his desire to have an opportunity of fighting the English; he was convinced that in no other way could the king have been compelled to give up the indiscriminate slaughter of his subjects and his hostility to them and their work, than by drawing the sword to break his cruel and oppressive reign of injustice. When the war is ended, and the country once more settled, it would be seen that the Zulu people would be grateful to England for breaking the bonds of the oppression, and he felt firmly convinced that the work in which he was more particularly interested would be marvellously developed when they were free from the cruel practices of witchcraft so fostered by the king to oppose the work of Christianity. For the Zulu people he had a deep regard; their character as a people he held in the highest esteem, and he felt sure of their success in South Africa in this missionary enterprise, for it was the work of Christ there that had saved the colony of Natal, after the first reverse sustained by our forces. God had given us as a nation greater opportunities of Christianising the people than any other nation possessed, and only by faithfully discharging those great responsibilities could we hope to continue under God's favour. For if the work that God has raised us up to do is not done He will take it out of our hands and give it to others who will do His will. He appealed to the congregation for their prayers and help to forward the mission work in South Africa. £10,000 was wanted to endow the Bishopric of Delagoa Bay and he hoped they would give that evening something that they would feel the loss of. The collection at the services amounted to £15.

A form of prayer and collecting Cards were given to all volunteers at the close of the service

On the following Monday a missionary meeting took place in the Mechanics' Hall, when the Bishop gave a most interesting address. The Rev. A. J. Irvin opened the meeting with singing and prayer, after which he called upon the Rev. R. Burrell to take the chair.

Mr. Burrell, after explaining that the Vicar was unavoidably absent from sickness in his family, briefly introduced Bishop Wilkinson.

After some delay, a map of South Africa was fixed in front of the audience, and was frequently referred to in the course of the Bishop's address. A thin red line on the map denoted the devious wanderings of the great Dr. Livingstone, copied from an original traced by himself. The Bishop cordially acknowledged the invaluable kindness and help accorded by the Doctor to those who were not of his church, and paid a warm tribute to his memory.

Referring to the principal object of his address, the Bishop stated his wish to form a new diocese on Delagoa Bay, the only good harbour on the east coast, and a most valuable point for commencing and carrying on mission work; and he was hoping to raise funds for this particular work.

It appears that the first church mission in South Africa was commenced about thirty years ago, when the Bishop of Capetown inaugurated the work. Several portions of the country were touched on, the Bishop having travelled it very extensively. At Zanzibar, he had seen slaves bought and sold in the open market, but he was happy to say that the very spot had now been bought and a Christian church had been built on the site

Confining his remarks to Zululand, his Lordship described the country as being not unlike the roughest part of Scotland, while great rivers intersected the country and there were no roads. At the same time, he believed that South Africa was destined to be one of the finest countries in the world, if colonized, and properly worked, being eminently suited for the raising of sheep and also for the growth of rice, sugar and coffee. Zululand is rather smaller than England, the people live in mud huts, which are built in a circle, forming little towns or kraals of 6 or 8 houses up to 400. These huts, which are kept very clean, are said to be not at all disagreeable to live in, except the hardship of lying on the hard ground, with a grass mat for bed, your saddle for pillow, and a single blanket to cover you. The people are neither uncouth nor bad looking; on the contrary they are seldom under six feet high, of fine phisique, well-made, and good looking. They are not only strong and courageous, but very active; they are cautious, intelligent and forgiving.

Their language is very musical and soft sounding, and an example of it was given by the Bishop, by rehearsing a conversation he held with a Zulu boy whom he met in Plymouth; they are also remarkably apt in imitating sounds of animals, &c.

Like other uneducated people, the Zulus are very superstitious, witch-craft being fearfully rife and exercising a very evil influence on the people, especially on those who desire to become Christians. He believed one good result of the war would be the breaking down of this evil, and giving liberty of conscience to this interesting people.

The custom of demanding so many head of cattle for their girls from any intending husband was mentioned, and also how the missionaries are asked sometimes to take a girl and pay the fine, so as to save her from having to marry a man she does not like, this generally resulting in her becoming a Christian, and marrying a Christian young Zulu.

The mission station was described as a happy farmstead, where education and religion are combined with learning the various peaceful arts. He believed there were as good, honest, trustworthy Christains in Zululand as any he knew, and said he had found the human heart pretty much the same there as in England

Several very striking pictures were exhibited, showing mission stations, a full dressed Zulu, and other subjects.

In concluding his very instructive and interesting address, Bishop Wilkinson besought the prayers and help of all for the success of the new mission. He also asked for volunteers for the mission work; he believed there was an average amount of brains in most people, of whatever station, and thought that the church had perhaps been rather to blame in selecting only from a certain strata in society. He had already got nine young men in various parts of the country who had volunteered for the mission work, and asked for the tenth at Rothwell. The right rev. gentleman then thanked the audience for their kindness in listening to him so attentively, and sat down amid loud applause.

The chairman then moved a vote of thanks to Bishop Wilkinson for his valuable and pleasing address.

The Rev. A. J. Irvin seconded the vote and congratulated his lordship on having the largest audience they had yet had at their missionary meeting. This was now the fifth yearly meeting, and he was pleased to note that the assembly had gradually increased each year. He urged the people to help this work in every way possible, and recommended missionary literature.

Though the formal vote was not put or given, yet there is no doubt that it was agreed to most cordially.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make hast to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.
Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on stamp

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest throat and lungs.

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KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD PROSECUTIONS.

This morning, at Wakefield Court-house Mr. Denton attended to support the above Board in prosecuting several parents for neglecting to send their children to school. Convictions were obtained in each case as follows:—Benj. Hodgkinson and Thomas Emmott of Rothwell, 10s. each, and John Morrell, Rothwell Haigh, 5s. or seven days imprisonment in default.

ROTHWELL HAIGH BOARD SCHOOLS.

The annual inspection of the above schools took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 3, 4, and 5. The removal of many families during the year on account of depression in trade has considerably thinned the number on the books, yet the schools in each department have a slight increase for examination.

The boys, school is remarkably well attended one boy named Wm. Ainsworth having never been absent for two years, and another, J. Golothorp, having never been absent once this year. 61 girls, 69 infants, and 87 boys were presented. One boy named Walter Rathmell is entitled to an honour certificate, having passed the 4th standard at 10 years of age; his attendance is as follows: 443, 442, and 449 times in the last three years. The schools are believed to have passed a very creditable examination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Rothwell Times.

Sir,

Now that all signs of the old old chapel have disappeared, and the stately new pile now nearly completed, has almost shut out the thought of ancient Methodism it may be interesting to some to learn that in the Methodist Magazine of May, 1800, there is a notice of Mr. James North, of Rothwell, who died April 25th, 1799, after preaching the gospel for about 50 years.

From this obituary, it appears that Mr. North was born in 1725 and in 1747 went with some other young men to hear the Methodist preachers at Oulton.

Shortly after, he was converted under the preaching of William Nelson, brother of the well-known John Nelson. By his godly bearing and entreaties, he was the means of bringing his father, mother, three brothers and three sisters into the same happy union with Christ. His father invited the preachers to his house; a society was formed, and a chapel built, and the work has gone on to this day.

From these extracts, it appears probable that the year 1766, which is carved on an old piece of wood found when the chapel was being pulled down, and now in Mr. Marshall's possession, is really the date of the first actual chapel, probably partly built of this good man's house.

Yours respectfully,
METHODIST.

FOOTBALL
ROTHWELL v. OULTON

This fixture came off on Saturday last on the ground of the former. The match was late in commencing, and consequently the later part of the game was played in partial darkness, the "soft rays of Luna" preventing a collapse of the game. The Oulton captain kicked off at 3.30 with the wind, and play commenced in earnest. The Rothwellites worked with vigour and many times they succeeded in getting as far as the half-backs, but only once did they cross their opponent's line. During the first half, the Oulton captain and G. M. Abbey kicked a fine goal each. Hartley, Wilson Hanks and Laverack put out all they knew, but it was evident from the first that the Oultonians were superior. No doubt, the home team would have made a more equal fight provided they had not been so keen to charge, thereby letting their opponents, who, with consummate skill, avoided such charges, get the ball. The home goal was bombarded vigourously and one more goal was added to the Oulton score, thus leaving them victors by three goals to nil. It is only fair to add that the Rothwell team were minus several of their best players, including Hirst and Russell.

Rothwell.—Dobson, *goal*, F. Green and Hartley *backs*, Hanks, Horner, Fowler, *half backs*, Chadwick (capt.) Wilson, Laverack, Chapman, Rawson, *forwards*.

Oulton.—Bradley, *goal*, Jackson, and Jowitt, *backs*, Hutchinson and Martin, *half-backs*, Gomey, Abbey, Wright, Knight, Key, Todd and E. Boothroyd, (capt.) *forwards*

DEATH.

BROOMHEAD.—Dec. 3rd, Joseph Broomhead, colliery steward, of Stanley, late of Rothwell, aged 76 years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493 Oxford Street, London.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. Brussels, 2/2½, 2/9, 3/3 & best 3/9. Tapestry do, 1/4½. £30,000 of Furniture, Bedsteads, and Bedding at prices never before offered. Should be seen. All Goods warranted, packed and delivered free. —WM. WAINE, Wholesale, Export and General Furnishing Warehouseman, and National Supply Stores, [illegible] Newington Butts, London, S.E. New Illustrated Priced List Gratis.

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FOSTER'S CELEBRATED CHINA TEA, 2/- per lb.—In 5lb., 1lb., half pound Bags. 20lb. Boxes 40/. Sample quarter pound by Post on receipt of 9d. in stamps. Exported under Bond to all parts of the World at 1/6 per lb. Shipping Circulars and House Price Lists on application.—48, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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ORDER the GINGER ALE, H. D. RAWLINGS. Estd. Manufacturers of MINERAL WATERS to H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES. GOLD MEDAL FOR PURITY. Nassau St., and Charles St., Berners St., London, W.

PERAMBULATORS. Simpson, Fawcett & Co., Manufacturers, Leeds, Established 1828. Specialities, sound material, good workmanship, elegant finish, moderate price. Perambulators all bear their name & Trade Mark.

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WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES at the Wholesale Price, 21in. Best Sycamore Rollers, £2. Carriage Paid. J. D. Williams, Langley Mill, Nottingham.

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HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA, Catarrh, Colds, Croup, &c., &c. The Discoverer of Himrod's cure, himself for 12 years a great sufferer from Asthma, has at last succeeded in combining this most successful Remedy. Per Canister, 4/-, or by Post, 4/3, of all Chemists. Agents for Gt. Britain & Ireland, F. Newbery & Sons, 37, Newgate St. London.

SPRING USE SUMMER KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. The Best Family Medicine. AUTUMN — WINTER

GREY HAIR. LETHEBY'S LOGWOOD POMADE RESTORES GREY HAIR to the natural colour, darkens red or light hair, and improves its growth and appearance; contains no lead, nor anything injurious. Price 1/6 of all Chemists, or from the Agent, ANDREWS, Chemist, 24, Leinster Terrace, London, W.

PILES and GRAVEL. GEORGE'S Pile & Gravel Pills. The Marvellous Remedy for PILES and GRAVEL, and all the disorders of the BOWELS, LIVER and KIDNEYS. NO. 1, GEORGE'S PILE & GRAVEL PILLS. NO. 2, GEORGE'S PILLS for the PILES. NO. 3, GEORGE'S GRAVEL PILLS. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1/1½ & 2/9. By Post for 15 & 36 stamps from J. E. George, M.R.P.S., Hirwain, Aberdare.

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Wines from	3s 0d to 4s 6d
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ANY LENGTH CUT at WHOLESALE PRICES.
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WATCHMAKER AND PRACTICAL JEWELLER,
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Gold Watches from £2 10s., Silver Watches from £1 5s. Lever Watches warranted for Two Years. French, English, German, and other Clocks. Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Ear-rings, Brooches, &c., &c.
Every description of English and Foreign Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired on the premises Gilder and Electro-Plater

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GRATEFUL, SATISFYING, AND STRENGTHENING. TRY THE LENTILLA BISCUITS.
LENTILLA, OR DAILY FOOD.
An Adults (not an Infant's) Food. The Best DIET for INVALIDS.
Excellent for Nursing Mothers: Produces Ample Supply of Good Milk.

From J. CHANING-PEARCE, M.D., Brixton Rise, Jan. 16th, 1877.—"Very Nutritious, Easily Digested, and has a salutary effect on the biliary secretions."
From Dr. FAIRBANK, Physician to H.R.H. Princess Christian.—"Windsor, Dec. 1878.—Easily digestible and highly nutritious. It makes Excellent Puddings and Omelettes."
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Retail of all best Chemists and Grocers, in Canisters at 6d. and 1s. 6d.; Wholesale of the Proprietors, JAMES and Co., 6, Cardington Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W., and at all Wholesale Houses.

THE GREAT SUSTAINER FOR TRAVELLERS.
BEEF WINE,
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CHEAP GROCERY STORES,
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At Lowest Prices.
Choice articles in Hams and Bacon.

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Have always a large Stock of
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GENUINE LEAF LARD at 6½d. per lb.
Good colour, good flavour, perfectly fresh and pure; warranted.
BLADDERED LARD
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Good Cheese at 6½d per pound.
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Where strict attention to sell ONLY Good Flour is observed.

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Reduction on taking larger quantities
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BEST MOTTLED 3d per pound
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FOR THE SEASON

NEW CURRANTS 4d per pound
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Splendid quality
VALENTIA OR PUDDING RAISINS
New Season Fruit, 4d per pound
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NEW FIGS
NEW DATES
NEW PRUNES

ALMONDS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
SPICES FOR PLUM CAKE,
At reasonable prices, at
RHODES & WILKINSON'S

Reduction in the Price of Tea.

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ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA
1/8 per pound, 5d per quarter-pound

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A further reduction in price at
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THE HALF-CROWN TEA
A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS
INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS at
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Black or Mixed, 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb.

BRITISH WINES
ORANGE, RAISIN TENT, GINGER
And all Flavours.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS,
A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London.
Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER, 2s. per dozen.
BASS & ALLSOPP'S ALE, 2s. 3d. per dozen.

TOBACCOS.
Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG, TWIST and NAIL ROD
3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.
FANCY TOBACCOS
In great variety, and at the old prices.

EVERY Article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at
Rhodes & Wilkinson's
BUTCHER LANE,
ROTHWELL.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

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SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.
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Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

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Bronchial Elixir,
A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.
It gives almost immediate relief in
BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.
Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.
Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!
Cheap Paper Hangings!
To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap
PAPER HANGINGS
From 4d. to 8d. per piece.
New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers.
Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.
A. MARSHALL,
Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,
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UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM.

Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT. Sold in 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,
W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFELD.
agent for Rothwell and district
A. MARSHALL, POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

ALFRED RICHARDSON,
17, NEW MARKET STREET,
LEEDS.

IMMENSE STOCK OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.
LARGE ARRIVAL OF
CHRISTMAS TOYS
WHOLESALE.
SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY
12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,
GENERAL DEALER IN
British, French and German Merchandise,
ALSO IN
Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,
At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.
Always on hand, a choice selection of
Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,
Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,
CHRISTMAS TOYS, &c.
Grocer and Provision Dealer.
Orders promptly attended to.

W. DENTON.
RENT COLLECTOR,
WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!
BURGLAR ALARMS!!!
Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.
For particulars apply to
S. SEANOR,
ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.
The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,
CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.

JAMES HOPTON,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,
Begs to announce that he holds
AUCTION SALES
In the above spacious rooms, on the
FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,
At Six o'clock.
Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!
MR. JAMES HOPTON,
Auctioneer
Melbourne House, Carlton Lane, Rothwell.
WILL offer for Sale at the above place on *Saturday, Dec. 13th, 1879*, over
ONE HUNDRED BOY'S OVERCOATS
A large number of Boy's Suits, and a miscellaneous assortment of other kinds of goods.
Sale to commence at six o'clock prompt.
Auction Room, Melbourne House,
Carlton Lane, Rothwell.

DRAUGHTS, CHESS, DOMINOES, and other Games at MARSHALL'S, Rothwell.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,
USE THE
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGE,
Twopence per Ounce.
Sold at the Post Office, Rothwell.

SUITABLE FOR A
CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
All who are at all interested in or connected with Rothwell, should possess a copy of BATTY'S
History of Rothwell.
Neatly bound in Cloth, gilt lettered,
PRICE 2s. 6d. Only a few left.
SOLD BY
A. MARSHALL, The Post-office, Rothwell

PRIMITIVE CHAPEL ROTHWELL.
A CHRISTMAS TREE
Will be held in the School-room
On Friday and Saturday, Dec 26th. and 27th,
ALSO ON
Monday, December 29th.
A PUBLIC TEA
Will be provided. Further particulars shortly.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, a good, well made PIANO in Mahogany, only £3.—Apply at the Office of this journal.

Rothwell Times,
Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, December 12, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the above Board took place on Monday evening; present, Messrs. W. Hargreaves, (chairman), J. Hargreaves, S. Bramley, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome, and the clerk, medical officer, treasurer, and inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Board proceeded to business.

WATER.—In reply to the Clerk's letter, as per last meeting's resolution, Mr. Holmes, of Roundhay, wrote, making certain enquiries as to the desired water supply, and the taking over of Holmes' Street, together with several suggestions on those subjects, and after some remarks on the matter, it was agreed to refer the question to the Public Works Coommittee to further confer with Mr. Holmes, and again report to the Board.

A letter was read from the secretaries of the Mechanics' Institute, on the subject of the proposed charge for water supply, and it resolved that the Committee be charged the same rate as the Board Schools, viz., 10s per year; the care-taker's house being rated on the rental according to the scale in the Water Byelaws.

The Clerk had also received a letter from Mr. Farrer, thanking the Board for their courtesy in their last communication, and notifying his intention to put water into certain property, at the same time signifying Mr. Calverley's wish to accede to the wishes of the Board in any necessary improvements.

SEWAGE & DRAINAGE.—The Town Clerk of Leeds had written to the Clerk, stathg that the Streets and Sewage Committee had agreed to pay £20 compensation for repairs necessitated by their laying pipes in the Board's district at Thwaite Gate. A cheque was also signed for £40 to the Leeds Corporation for utilizing Rothwell Sewage.

Mr. Holmes gave the report of the Sanitary Committee respecting the Stourton main drainage, specifying the depths of deposit in the manholes, and stating that Mr. Parkinson will make a report on the subject.

Mr. Holmes introduced the question of the drainage system at Stourton, and wished to lay down a defined basis on which all property of a like nature should be treated.

The Chairman reminded the Board that the rule laid down by the Commissioner was that all new property built after that date should be drained by the owners, the Board doing the streets already made.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bramley seconded by Mr. Newsome,—That the two streets be sewered at the owner's expense carried. Mr. Holmes and Mr Hawden being neutral.

HEALTH.—On behalf of Dr. Heaps. Mr. Purdy made the monthly report for the four weeks ending Dec. 6th, from which it appears that 11 deaths and 9 births (3 boys and 6 girls) have been registered against 11 deaths and 15 births in the corresponding period last year. The cause of deaths were as follows; one each from whooping cough, whooping cough and bronchitis, consumption of the lungs, consumption of the bowels, disease of the liver, diarrhœa, pneumonia, merasima, two cases from bronchitis and one suicide. Deisases of the respiratory organs are rife, but concerning the time of the year and the state of weather, the health of the district is wonderfully good. There are no zymotic diseases in the district, though the chairman had heard of two or three cases of measles and scarlet fever in the adjoining district of Carlton and Lofthouse.

A member mentioned a case of offensive smell from sewage at Royds Green to which the Board called the attention of the medical officer.

HIGHWAYS.—Mr. J. Hargreaves reported that the Highway Committee had inspected the causeway on Carlton Lane, and had agreed to repair and improve the flagging in front of the Board Schools, and also to put down crossings and kerbs to the various streets abutting on the road. The action of the Committee was confirmed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, were the glands are not decayed Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumes everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every store room.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease, one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make hast to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good, invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. And such safe removal usually cures.

Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on stamp

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED is the best curative and preventative of Coughs and Colds, and other affections of the chest throat ond lungs.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.—This marvellous remedy is by many considered as a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, or Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.-Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached the TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Cause, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for five Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulnes must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Prepared by John I. Brown & Sons, Boston, U.S. European Depot, 493 Oxford-street, London.

ACCIDENT AT NEWMARKET PIT.

On Wednesday, Dec. 10th, a miner named James Illingworth, of Ourlewell Green, 64 years of age, had his leg broken by an accidental fall of the roof at the above colliery; he was at once conveyed to the Leeds Infirmary.

ROBIN HOOD FREE CHURCH.

On Tuesday evening, a public tea was held in the above church, to which a good company sat down. After tea, a public meeting was held, when addresses on the work of the church were delivered by the Rev. S. S. Barton, Superintendent Minister, Mr. D. Duckworth, of Leeds, and other gentlemen. Mr. Chambers presided. The proceeds to be devoted to the circuit funds.

THE WINTRY STORM.

During the last week or more, the weather has been extremely cold and frosty, some days the temperature descending below zero, it being twenty years since the thermometer was so low as on Saturday last. Many of the water pipes have been completely frozen up, and the gas has also been considerably affected. Owing to the frost, the stone quarries have been laid idle, and the men thrown out of work; it has also affected the coal trade by interfering with the speedy transit of goods both by water and rail, causing the pits to cease work earlier than they would otherwise do.

THE COAL TRADE.

Most of the mines in the district are working full time, except where the frost interferes with getting the coal away,

FOOTBALL.

HUNSLET v. OULTON

Last Saturday was the day fixed for the above match, and on its arrival "King Frost" was reigning supreme, besides having covered the earth with two or three inches of snow. Nothing daunted, the Oultonians wended their way to Woodhouse Hill, and with only a fair representative team, they were ready to commence hostilities by soon after three. Hunslet elected to play up-hill and the Oulton captain kicked off. It was soon evident that hard work was to be indulged in, and that passing was the great standpoint of the game. For some time the forwards of each side resorted to play of a give-and-take character, but presently the Hunslet backs were put on their mettle, and just before half-time, Abbey succeeded in passing several opponents, and dodging the goal-keeper, secured the downfall of the Hunslet stronghold. On changing ends, the home team tried manfully to make the game equal. Dribbles, passings, and shots at goal were each tried but to no purpose, as the Oultonians were "all there"

Hebden and Stringer worked hard, the former's play being by far the best for his side. On the call of time the Oultonians were declared winners by one goal to *nil*. For the winners, Knight, Abbey, Hutchinson and Kay are worthy of mention, while Brigham and, Gilbert, besides those already mentioned, were conspicious for Hunslet.

Will commence next week,
A NEW CHRISTMAS STORY
ENTITLED
"ANTHONY WADDINGTON"
AND
THE GHOSTS of the MANOR CASTLET
BY C. GIBSON, LONDON.

CHRISTMAS CASES, One Guinea each, containing 2 bottles of Port, 3 Sherry, 1 Gin, 1 Rum, 1 Whisky, 1 Brandy, 1 lb Tea. Warranted pure and genuine. Sent, bottles and case, carriage free to any railway station in England, by the VICTORIA WINE COMPANY, 12 Mark Lane, London, on receipt of P.O.O. to W. W. HUGHES. Est. 1865.

"KEATING'S POWDER" destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, while quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. See the article you purchase is "KEATING'S" as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in Tins, 1s and 2s 6d each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," very pleasant to the taste, so mild in action that the youngest infant may take them. Price 1s 1½d. at all Chemists

CLEANLINESS.—
NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD.
CAUTION.—There are Several Spurious Imitations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, [illegible]

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. Brussels, 2/2½ 2/9, 3/3 & best 3/9. Tapestry do., 1/4½. £30,000 of Furniture, Bedsteads, and Bedding at prices never before offered. Should be seen. All Goods warranted, packed and delivered free. —WM. WAINE, Wholesale, Export and General Furnishing Warehouseman, and National Supply Stores, 131 to 139, Newington Butts, London, S.E. New Illustrated Priced List Gratis.

"ST. LOUIS"	IS THE BEST	CORNED BEEF.
"ST. LOUIS"	Agents, Miller & Halls, London. H. H. & S. Budgett & Co., Bristol.	CORNED BEEF.

FOSTER'S REMARKABLE INDIAN TEA. 2/6 per lb.—In 5lb. 1lb., half pound Bags. 20lb. Caddies, 50/- Sample quarter pound by Post on receipt of 11d. in stamps. This mixing of "Assam," or Indian Teas, comprises selections from over Fifty Gardens, and is of different flavour from any kind yet offered.

FOSTER'S CELEBRATED CHINA TEA, 2/- per lb.—In 5lb., 1lb., half pound Bags. 20lb. Boxes, 40/- Sample quarter pound by Post on receipt of 9d. in stamps. Exported under Bond to all parts of the World at 1/6 per lb. Shipping Circulars and Home Price Lists on application.—45, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

FOSTER'S TEAS under CO-OPERATIVE PRICES.—Average Sale, 50,000 packets per month. The "small profit" realised will not admit of "free delivery." To secure prompt despatch, remittances, with 2d. added for Booking, must accompany each Country Order. Carriage Paid "only" on a Chest or Two Half Chests to any Rail Station in England, Scotland, or Wales. Money Orders on Chief Office, London. Cheques crossed Glyn & Co. Catalogues of Wines, Spirits, and Teas, Free. T. FOSTER & Co., 45, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ORDER the GINGER ALE,
Estd. H. D. RAWLINGS. 1815.
Manufacturers of
MINERAL WATERS to H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.
GOLD MEDAL FOR PURITY.
Nassau St., and Charles St., Berners St., London, W.

PERAMBULATORS. Simpson, Fawcett & Co., Manufacturers, Leeds, Established 1859. Specialities, sound material, good workmanship, elegant finish, moderate price. Perambulators all bear their name & Trade Mark.

RUGBY
PORTLAND
CEMENT COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
PORTLAND, ROMAN, & LIAS CEMENT,
BLUE LIAS, HYDRAULIC LIME.
Address, RUGBY, Warwickshire.

WRINGING & MANGLING MACHINES at the Wholesale Price, 24 in. Best Sycamore Rollers, £2. Carriage Paid. J. D. Williams, Langley Mill, Nottingham.

WHY GIVE MORE THAN 10/9 FOR YOUR TROUSERS? WE MUST STUDY ECONOMY The Cheapest Tweed Trousers in England are made to measure by the National Clothing Company for 10/9, worth double. One trial will convince the most incredulous of the truth of this assertion. Patterns and guide for Self-measure. Apply to J. H. CLEMENTS, Manager, HINCKLEY, LEICESTERSHIRE. Wholesale Department. Terms on application.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA, Catarrh, Colds, Croup, &c. &c. The Discoverer of Himrod's cure, himself for 12 years a great sufferer from Asthma, has at last succeeded in combining this most successful Remedy. Per Canister, 4/-, or by Post, 4/3, of all Chemists. Agents for Gt. Britain & Ireland, F. Newbery & Sons, 37, Newgate St., London.

SPRING USE SUMMER
KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS,
The Best Family Medicine.
AUTUMN —— WINTER.

GREY HAIR. LETHEBY'S LOGWOOD POMADE RESTORES GREY HAIR to the natural colour, darkens red or light hair, and improves its growth and appearance; contains no lead, nor anything injurious. Price 1/6 of all Chemists, or from the Agent, ANDREWS, Chemist, 34, Leinster Terrace, London, W.

PILES and GRAVEL. George's Pile & Gravel Pills. The Marvellous Remedy for PILES and GRAVEL, and all the disorders of the BOWELS, LIVER and KIDNEYS. NO. 1, GEORGE'S PILE & GRAVEL PILLS. NO. 2, GEORGE'S GRAVEL PILLS. NO. 3, GEORGE'S PILLS for the PILES. Sold by all Chemists in Boxes, 1/1½ & 2/9. By Post for 15 & 36 stamps from J. E. George, M.R.P.S., Hirwain, Glam.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.
Euston Road, London.
MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES. The report of 1879 appears in the HYGEIAN ALMANAC for 1879. To be had of all the Agents throughout the World.

MRS. WILSON'S FEMALE PILLS. POSITIVELY the best Medicine for Female Complaints ever discovered. Boxes 1/1½ & 2/9, of Chemists, &c., or 14 or 34 Stps. 60, Blackwell St., Kidderminster

ABERDEEN GRANITE MONUMENTS, from £5, carriage paid. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices from John W. Legge, Sculptor, Aberdeen

Just Published, Price 4s. 6d., to be had of all Booksellers.
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, loss of voice, &c. and their specific Cure. By Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites and other chemical inhalants.
J. W. Kolckmann, 2, Langham Place, London, W.

GOUNDRY'S CONSOLIDATED TEA.

1000 PATTERNS of NEW SILKS or Dress Goods post free. SILKS from 1 to 20 Gs. Fancy Dresses 7/6 to 5 Gs. Trade Mark. Write to D. NICHOLSON & Co., 50 to 53, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, E.C. Established 1843.

WALTER TRUEFITT'S, 1, New Bond Street, London. Hair in all the newest styles as worn in London and Paris. Black, Brown and Golden Dyes. Kalotrikos the best dressing for the Hair, Astringent Lotion stops its falling. Sempervivens is the best Restorer. Gentlemen's Hats, &c. Best Articles at moderate prices.

THE ALLIANCE SOCIETY, 51, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
To INVESTORS: 5 per Cent. Interest Bonuses & Drawings.
To BORROWERS: Advances free of Interest.
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Friday, December 19, 1879

ROTHWELL MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The outcome of a determined and praiseworthy resolve, took place on Monday in the large hall of the above Institute, proving most successful financially and highly interesting in a literary sense, although it is a matter of regret that a larger number of working-men did not attend the meeting to enjoy the rich treat provided.

Having from various causes fallen into some arrears in the current income of the Institute, the Committee unanimously agreed to prepare a tea and soiree, and with this object, promises were made by several ladies and gentlemen to give "trays" of the value of 10s. each, the total amount thus realized being £12 10s. Tickets for the tea were heartily pushed, and about 160 persons sat down at half-past five at the well replenished tables.

The meeting was announced for seven o'clock, and at that hour the hall was rather more than half-filled. Through some miscalculation and the darkness of the night, the advertised speakers did not arrive till twenty minutes past seven, a delay which did not seem seriously to trouble the audience, who, bent on passing the time as pleasantly as was possible, hit upon an expedient, not quite new, and warmly applauded each unfortunate late comer; as each unlucky young gentleman appeared at the entrance, he received so hearty a cheer as sometimes quite to discomfit his equilibrium, and increase the rosiness of his complexion, while a merry laugh went round the room, in which he soon learned to join. So time passed until the long-expected visitors arrived, and the meeting settled down.

Mr. James Hargreaves, as one of the vice-presidents, opened the proceedings by apologising for the absence of the Vicar, who had intended to preside, but who was prevented from doing so by the very serious illness of his father, to whose bedside he had been summoned. He therefore had pleasure in calling on Mr. Mason, (late president of the Institute) to take the chair.

Mr. Mason, on rising to the call, read a letter from Mr. Heberden, explaining the sorrowful reason for his absence, and requesting him to occupy the chair. He also read a letter from Mr. Yates, (Librarian of Leeds Free Library,) expressing his sorrow at being unable to be present.

Mr. Mason, having apologised for the delay in their arrival, congratulated the friends of the Institute on what had been done in the past; and declared his conviction that the Rothwell Institute was as complete and valuable as any he knew of the same size. What was wanted now was an increased membership, and better attendance at the classes; this would soon bring up the finances.

The chairman then called on called on Mr. J. Hargreaves to read a short history of the Institute, from which we gather that the last Soiree was held in 1871, when there were 121 members; in 1877 their numbers had risen to 163, while the last year there had been a falling off, only 136 members being found on the books. Each Committee had done its best to increase the attractions of the Institute, and still members did not increase, nor do the classes attract as many as they ought, although the last year was more satisfactory, and this year there is a probability of considerable improvement in the boys' class especially. Concerts and lectures having proved losing experiments, letting is eminently the best source of income. Mr. Hargreaves said the Committee were anxious to make the Institute useful and successful; it was a pity to see young men growing up, and attending the public houses, when there were such attractions at the Institute which would do them good; he hoped more members would join, and that the Institute would soon go on as it ought to do.

Mr. S. Seanor, on being called on, made some encouraging remarks regarding the drawing class, and said he would like to see clubs and other societies meeting in these rooms. He urged parents to advise their young men and women to connect themselves with the Institute.

Mr. Dolby, of Leeds, next spoke, and being connected with the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, brought the greetings and sympathy of kindred fellowship to the Rothwell Institution. In a very masterly and able address, the speaker pointed out the immense advantage of having a knowledge of drawing, chemistry, &c., to almost any working man; in building, joinery, mechanics, and many kindred trades, it is almost necessary; and to miners and others how valuable is a knowledge of the component gases of the atmosphere and geology. Referring to the old mode of apprenticeship, Mr. Dolby showed how a lad became thoroughly initiated into his work by his master, a practical workman; whereas now the master is often merely the capitalist, while the foreman's business is really to make the best use he can of the lad, not principally to make the most thorough workman possible. On this account, the speaker urged the need for more technical knowledge, which such institutions as these were calculated to impart through the classes and library. Taking the lowest motive for securing such knowledge, a man who possessed a knowledge of the reason for certain things, would always command a better salary than another who did not. But taking a higher motive, the speaker urged the responsibility of all to use their talents for the benefit of others, and above all, to render a good account of their use to the great Giver of all. Mr. Dolby concluded a forcible and valuable speech, by quoting the words of Holy Writ, "Whatsoever ye do, do it with your might."

Mr J. R. Seanor followed in a suitable address in which he referred to the first years of the Institute, and drew encouragement from its present position. He contended that one cause of their not continuing to increase was the fact that no soiree had been held since 1871, and that they should be annual fixtures. He also suggested the idea that ladies should be more largely represented in the roll of members, and that the honorary members' tickets might be made available for "Mr. Mrs." and also that "family" tickets might be introduced with advantage, thus spreading the influence of the Institute over a wider area.

The Rev.—Heaton, of Leeds, gave a very interesting and encouraging address in the most eloquent manner, occasionally relieved by apt similes and sparkles of wit. He said it was with very deep and sacred interest he gladly accepted the invitation to visit Rothwell, where a large number of his ancestors had lived and were buried. After mentioning the superior advantages and arrangements possessed by this Institute over those in many other places, and also the increased benefits arising from the general establishment of School Boards, he still believed that Rothwell could do with a little more light, and this he looked for from the classes and lectures and library of the Mechanics' Institute. In pressing the value of the means on all, he specially urged on young men the value of directing their attention first, to doing one thing thoroughly, and afterwards taking up other studies. Let Rothwell, said he, provide as many good men as she can do, and the world will welcome them, wherever they go; they would find success attend every effort: and whether any great men had risen out of Rothwell previously or not, such men would arise and make their names known and felt in the world. Above all Mr. Heaton placed goodness as the grandest object of life, encouraging all connected with the place to combine goodness and greatness.

The speeches were all of an elevating, instructive and interesting character, and the speakers were frequently applauded.

The usual votes of thanks were then passed to the ladies, the speakers, and to the chairman.

NEW ORGAN AT ROTHWELL.

Determined to make their New Chapel thoroughly attractive as well as comfortable, the Rothwell Wesleyans have purchased an elegant new organ, worth £230, built by Messrs Conacher & Co., of Huddersfield, the well-known organ builders. The case is of pitch pine, the same as the chapel, and in the front are a number of richly decorated pipes, connected with the open diapason.

A further description of it will be given hereafter. The organ arrived yesterday, and and is now being erected in the orchestra.

TIMELY GENEROSITY.

During the weeks of December, carters have been busy delivering a load of coals to every poor widow in the district, the gifts of Messrs. J. & J. Charlesworth. The warm and characteristic generosity of the firm only goes to show more fully than ever the real sympathy and interest taken by them in all that tends to benefit the poor and helpless ones surrounding them. Nothing could be more timely than the welcome coals during the late storm, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they made made the widow's heart to leap for joy, and given many a starving woman a cheery fire for Christmas time.

We have also the pleasure of hearing that Miss Charlesworth is repeating her benevolent visits to the needy and ill clothed, and has left or sent tokens of her kind heartedness and sympathy, in the shape of blankets, and articles of warm clothing. Not few are the prayers that arise for a blessing on the heads of such benefactors.

FOUND DROWNED.

On Tuesday morning, about a quarter to six, a miner named James Taylor, of Woodlesford, aged 44, was going to his work, but owing to the dense fog which prevailed, he appears to have fallen into water while crossing Woodlesford lock. An inquest was held on Wednesday before T. Taylor, Esq., coroner, at the Boot and Shoe Inn, and from the evidence adduced, there was no doubt whatever that the poor fellow had missed his footing, and thus met a watery grave.

GIRL BURNT AT MIDDLETON.

On Saturday, an inquest was held at the house of Edward Oldroyd, Middleton, before T. Taylor Esq., coroner, on the body of Clara Mitchel, aged 4 years, daughter of Enoch Mitchel, weighman, Middleton.

It appears from the evidence that on Wednesday week deceased and her brother, aged 5 years, were playing in the parlour by themselves, (the parents being in another part of the house) and that her clothes caught fire, and although the child lived till Thursday evening, the severe injuries she had received resulted her death. A verdict was given accordingly.

NOTICE.

Owing to the Christmas holidays, the proprietors of the *Rothwell Times* have decided to publish next week's issue on Wednesday evening. Advertisers should therefore send in copy not later than Wednesday morning.—ED.

FOOTBALL.

OULTON v. DONCASTER MECHANICS.

This match under Association Rules, was set down for decision on Saturday afternoon, and despite the bitterly cold wind and severe frost, both teams were on the field by 3. 15 p.m. Doncaster won the toss and electing to play down hill, Oulton kicked off. Neither team commenced brilliantly and, perhaps, Oulton were first to show to advantage. Wakefield made a run for the home team but Hutchinson upset him, and sending the ball into the centre, enabled Arber and Bell to make a run. Abbey took the shot, which only just missed, Kennington, the goal keeper, having to be very cautious. Keyworth kicked off, and Bilston and Dodd dribbled the ball into Oulton quarters, where they looked dangerous. Wright and Jowett, however, succeeded in getting the leather away. Bilsland had a good run and should have passed to Proeter, but shot for the left instead, the ball crossing the line. Jowett kicked off and Knight and Arber negociated a run, but Keyworth sent it back to Reed who crossed to Hill, the ball however going out. From the throw in Bell got the ball and passed to the Oulton Captain, who made a shot, but it went over the bar. The Doncaster forwards passed the ball most cleverly into the Oulton quarters, and the half-backs were kept at work for a short time. Some fast play followed, Oulton slightly showing to advantage, and ultimately a corner-kick fell to them. The visitors' captain landed the ball in front of the goal, but Jones played it back. He again dropped it in front, and from a scrimmage the ball passed through the uprights, thereby securing Oulton's first goal. This achievement brought out the prowess of the Doncaster players, and, until the call of half-time, repeated efforts were made to score, but the vigilance of the Oulton backs kept them in check.

With the change of ends Oulton had the benefit of the slope and decidedly pressed the home team, notwithstanding their efforts to break loose. Frith was first to show up with a good run and for a time his side was relieved. Keyworth, the home captain now played splendidly and dribbled the sphere down the left side in really good style, but being closely watched, he never got dangerous, Harrand and Mirfin generally stopping his career. Knight obtaining possession passed to Bell, who, in turn, crossed to the Oulton captain. That player dodged the home backs and secured the downfall of the Mechanics for the second time. Immediately after, Knight made a good shot, the ball just passing outside. Wakefield and Dodds put the backs out at danger, taking the ball into Oulton territory, but Abbey and Hutchinson were on the alert, and safely guarded their stronghold. The ball travelled into the home territory, where it went out, but the Doncaster forwards, not hearing the umpire's decison, took the ball through the Oulton posts. The goal, of course, was disallowed and time being called, Oulton were declared winners by two goals to *nil*.

Oulton.—J. Bradley, *goal*; B. Jowitt, W. Hutchinson, *backs*; W. Mirfin, R. Harrand, J. Wright, *half-backs*; G. M. Abbey, H. Bell, G. Arber, C. Knight, E. Boothroyd, (capt.) *forwards*.

Doncaster Mechanics.—G. Kennington, *goal*; J. Keyworth, (capt.) and B. Jones, *backs*; P. Frith, W. Harvey, *half backs*; J. Bilsland, J. W. Dodd, T. Reed, H. Proctor, J. Hill, J. Wakefield, *forwards*.

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A NEW CHRISTMAS STORY
ENTITLED
"ANTHONY WADDINGTON"
AND
THE GHOSTS of the MANOR CASTLET
BY L. C. GIBSON, LONDON.

INTRODUCTION.

At stated periods of the year,
The seasons four, in turns appear;
Spring, with her wind and sunny showers,
Her songs of birds and cheerful flowers;
Bright Summer next with magic wand,
Doth gaily deck this glorious land;
Brave Autumn then in turn appears,
With rustling grain with golden ears;
When Winter comes with snow and frost,
The brightest side of Nature's lost,
Yet still the frosty bearded King,
The welcome Christmas doth bring.

Now, for this jovial feasting time,
The bard's been busy with his rhyme;
New thoughts have risen in his mind,
Which, too, you'll read in simple prose.
We're told in now historic lore,
That the "Manor Castlet" in days of yore
Was a hunting seat; and there is proof
That John the King slept neath its roof,
Who, too with huntsmen, horse and hound,
On Rothwell Haigh was often found.
But to your minds we'll strive to bring
A different man than John the King,
Who, when long years had swiftly sped,
And the King and the Lacys all were dead,
This ruined "Castlet" called his own,
And lived and worked in it alone
Of Anthony, then, a tale we'll weave,
And what he saw one Christmas Eve.

When the Countess Alice De Lacey dwelt beneath the hospitable roof of the "Manor Castlet", it was a fine and noble building; the front part which look'd towards the east was a massive affair, there was a large circular-headed wide doorway which was fantastically carved, two heavy but shapely towers reared their majestic heads on each side of it, and over the doorway in the front wall there were three high and narrow windows which admitted the light into one side of so many rooms which reached back a considerable distance.

The two towers had several long, narrow loopholes which gave light to the winding stairs that were within them, the front entrance door was of sound English oak, and at least six inches in thickness. It was bolted together, and large-headed nails studded the front side of it, and two immense bands and crooks, bore the weight of this ponderous piece of Norman carpenter's work.

There were several large outbuildings which were inhabited by the retainers of the De Lacy family, and at one time a large number of horses were kept for the purpose of hunting.

The Castlet proper had a battlemented parapet which ran round the entire building, and which commanded a fine prospect of the surrounding scenery, which had of course a much more verdant appearance than it has at present, for very few houses were standing in Rothwell at that remote period.

The Castlet was a peaceful dwelling-place and was never intended to resist a beseiging army, so therefore it was devoid of either portcullis, moat or drawbridge.

A certain number of years after the death of the Countess Alice, the Castlet became uninhabitable, (except for the bats and owls) and was allowed to become a ruin; the ivy claimed a great part of it, the fierce north wind and the pitiless rain began their work of destruction, and the numerous rooms which had witnessed many an animated scene were doomed to be roofless and soon to disappear altogether.

The present remnant of this once noble ancestral habitation is so well-known to every inhabitant of Rothwell that a description of it here would be useless, but there is so little to describe in this unshapely heap of crumbling stones and mortar, that we will leave it as a silent and solitary mourner over the glories and splendour of a long departed and influential family: but hark! our hero is very merry to night listen to his singing:—

Oh! Oh! how wintry the weather is now,
For look at the fields, they are covered with snow;
But what care have I while my bellows I blow,
And am setting my iron all in a glow.

Such weather as this I surely believe,
We generally have on a Christmas Eve;
But what care have I while my anvil I ring,
And am forging a shoe for the horse of the King.

My brave lord and master expecteth they say,
That the King will be here in the bright mouth of May,
So my bellows must blow and my anvil must ring,
For the shoes of the bay hunting horse of the King.

Though this is the night when all in this Castle,
Around the huge fire make merry with wassail,
Their carousings I heed not, but merrily sing,
And work at the shoes of the horse of the King.

The smithy wherein Anthony Waddington was singing this song on this particular Christmas eve was a very rude establishment indeed, yet it served his purpose admirably. It stood close to one of the broken walls of the fast decaying old Castlet and had been built by himself with the wood and stone that had once formed a part of this Norman example of architecture. Now, Anthony had plenty of material around him when he first commenced to build this blacksmith's shop, yet he did not fix it very well together, for the cold wind would sometimes roar through its ill-built walls, almost as loud as the wind from his bellows roared into the fire; yet Anthony's ears delighted in the sound of "Rude Boreas," for what could he do without such a useful agent? the wind to him was an all-important companion that he could not very well dispense with. The hearth of this primitive smithy was raised nearly three feet from the floor, and the space around, where the fire cast such a ruddy appearance on a dark night, was very large, and was much patronized by the farmers' men of the village, and the muscular blacksmith being a rare gossip, many were the tales that he could tell of his ancestors, who had been the brave "Sons of Vulcan" for generations past to this old (but now nearly lost for ever) dwelling place of a remarkable but unfortunate family.

To be continued.

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RHODES & WILKINSON'S for

ASSAM AND KAISOU blend in TEA

1/8 per pound, 5d per quarter-pound

PRICE OF TEA REDUCED at

RHODES & WILKINSON'S

INDIAN AND CHINA TEA

2s. per pound, 6d per quarter-pound

TEA! TEA!

A further reduction in price at

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THE HALF-CROWN TEA

A marvel of Strength, Flavour and Cheapness

HIGH-CLASS

INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS at

RHODES & WILKINSON'S

Black or Mixed, 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d. per lb.

BRITISH WINES

ORANGE, RAISIN TENT, GINGER

And all Flavours.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES & SPIRITS,

A list of 200 varieties to select from on application. Prices as in London. Single bottles supplied.

GUINNESS'S PORTER, 2s. per dozen.

BASS & ALLSOPP'S ALE, 2s. 3d. per dozen.

TOBACCOS.

Best sorts of LIGHT and DARK SHAG,

TWIST and NAIL ROD

3d. per ounce. Shopkeepers supplied.

FANCY TOBACCOS

In great variety, and at the old prices.

EVERY Article in the Grocery Trade at fair prices at

Rhodes & Wilkinson's

BUTCHER LANE,

ROTHWELL.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

AS the "ROTHWELL TIMES" is increasing its Circulation every week, and is now fairly established as the Newspaper for the district, its columns present a genuine and economical medium for advertisers. For Terms apply at the office of the paper.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED. HOUSES TO LET.

SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES WANTED.

ARTICLES TO BE SOLD. ARTICLES REQUIRED

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements of the above description inserted in the *Rothwell Times* at the rate of 3d. line. Each line contains about 8 words.

DAY'S

Bronchial Elixir,

A MOST PALATABLE COUGH MEDICINE.

It gives almost immediate relief in BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, WINTER COUGH, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS INFLUENZA, IRRITATING COUGH AT NIGHT, ETC., ETC.

Prepared only by John Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 116, Briggate Leeds.

Sold in bottles at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

JUST ARRIVED! NEW PATTERNS!

Cheap Paper Hangings!

To meet the requirements of those who put on their own Papers, I have laid in a stock of Cheap

PAPER HANGINGS

From 4d. to 8d. per piece.

New Designs fresh from the Manufacturers Kitchen, Sitting-room, Bedroom, Ceiling and Passage Papers, cheap and good.

A. MARSHALL,

Printer, Stationer, and Fancy Dealer,

POST OFFICE, ROTHWELL.

UNTHANK'S BLACK CURRANT COUGH BALSAM.

Is unequalled as a safe and effectual cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, spitting of blood, difficulty of breathing, &c. Persons subject to or suffering from any of these complaints should immediately try this most excellent and beneficial remedy. In coughs, &c., arising from obstructed expectoration, this Balsam exerts an almost magical influence, and after a few doses affords the most convincing proofs of its valuable properties. It is really the greatest remedy of the age. TRY IT.

Sold in 7½d., 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., bottles by most chemists, or by the Proprietor,

W. MOORHOUSE, CHEMIST, WAKEFELD.

agent for Rothwell and district

A. MARSHALL POST OFFICE ROTHWELL.

ALFRED RICHARDSON,

17, NEW MARKET STREET,

LEEDS.

IMMENSE STOCK OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF

CHRISTMAS TOYS

WHOLESALE.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.

SQUIRE BRAMLEY

12, MARSH STREET, ROTHWELL,

GENERAL DEALER IN

British, French and German Merchandise,

ALSO IN

Birmingham and Staffordshire Wares,

At the Lowest Prices for Cash ever offered to the public.

Always on hand, a choice selection of

Household Furniture, Glass, China, Earthenware, Toys,

Washing and Sewing Machines, All kinds of Tin and Iron Goods, Lamps,

CHRISTMAS TOYS, &c.

Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Orders promptly attended to.

W. DENTON,

RENT COLLECTOR,

WOOD LANE, ROTHWELL.

THIEF DETECTORS!!

BURGLAR ALARMS!!

Those who wish to go to rest in peaceful security, should use Electric Bell Alarms.

For particulars apply to

S. SEANOR,

ELECTRICIAN, ROTHWELL.

The Postmaster of Rothwell will be happy to show the "Electric alarm" in full working order.

MELBOURNE AUCTION ROOMS,

CARLTON LANE, ROTHWELL.

JAMES HOPTON,

AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ETC.,

Begs to announce that he holds

AUCTION SALES

In the above spacious rooms, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN EVERY MONTH,

At Six o'clock.

Small or large consignments of FURNITURE, DRAPERY, HARDWARE, EARTHENWARE, &c., accepted for Sale from persons desirous of disposing of any description of Goods.

DRAUGHTS, CHESS, DOMINOES, and other Games at MARSHALL'S, Rothwell.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,

USE THE

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGE,

Twopence per Ounce.

Sold at the Post Office, Rothwell.

SUITABLE FOR A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

All who are at all interested in or connected with Rothwell, should possess a copy of BATTY'S

History of Rothwell

Neatly bound in Cloth, gilt lettered,

PRICE 2s. 6d. Only a few left.

SOLD BY

A. MARSHALL, The Post-office, Rothwell

PRIMITIVE CHAPEL ROTHWELL.

A CHRISTMAS TREE

Will be held in the School-room

On Friday and Saturday, Dec 26th. and 27th.

To open on Friday, at 2 o'clock, and on Saturday at 4 o'clock.

ALSO ON

Monday, December 29th.

A PUBLIC TEA

Will be provided at Five o'clock. Tickets 9d. each

OULTON WESLEYAN SCHOOL.

A SALE OF WORK

Will be held

On January 1st and 3rd, 1880.

Refreshments, Wax Work Exhibition, Pianoforte Recitals each day.

Admission:—Two to six, 6d.; after six o'clock 3d. on Saturday from three o'clock 3d. each.

Proceeds in aid of the Chapel expenses.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, a good, well made PIANO in Mahogany, only £3.—Apply at the Office of this journal.

Rothwell Times,

Woodlesford, Oulton, Carlton, Lofthouse, Sherburn, Garforth, Milford, and Kippax Chronicle.

Friday, December 26, 1879

ROTHWELL LOCAL BOARD.

The above Board held a meeting on Monday evening, present—J. Charlesworth, Esq (chairman) Messrs. W. Hargreaves, Smith, J. Hargreaves, Hawden, Holmes, Newsome, and the clerk, treasurer and inspector.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Newsome reported their interview with Mr. John Holmes, of Roundhay, which did not appear to have resulted in any agreement on the question, and it was now resolved that Mr. Holmes, of Roundhay, be written to requiring him to supply all his cottages with water, and intimating that the Board will lay a main for that purpose up the street. An amendment giving Mr. Holmes 28 days' notice to put water into all his property, was not carried.

An application from Mr. S. Greenwood for a supply of water to his cottages in Windmill Field, was adjourned, till the clerk communicated with the Wakefield Sanitary Authority, the property being in Carlton township. Mr. W. Hargreaves said he expected being at the meeting of the Authority on Wednesday and would explain the matter further

Some conversation ensued on the probability of Carlton requiring a supply from Rothwell. Mr. W. Hargreaves also mentioned the great scarcity of good water at Robin Hood; he knew, however, that some of the houses were a higher level than the reservoir. The chairman suggested a small pumping engine, which would enable the Board to provide water for Robin Hood.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Filliter respecting the work of Messrs. Cochrane, Grove & Co., who supplied the water pipes, the inspector certified them to have turned out very satisfactory. As regards Mr. Jowitt, his repairs not being yet completed, the Highway Committee were deputed to go into the matter with him

Mrs. Smith, of Rotherham, in reply to the Board's request that she should supply water to her property in Wood Lane, asked to have a tap; but as this is not in accordance with the Bye-laws, the clerk was instructed to write Mrs. Smith that the Board could not make any exception in her case.

The Leeds Corporation having paid £20 to the Board, on behalf of repairs executed by Mr. Elliot, caused by the making of their main sewage in Wakefield Road, the Board agreed to a cehque being granted for the above amount to Mr. Elliot.

The inspector stated that the total length of draining the two main streets at Stourton is 126 yards and the cost of the same will be charged on the joint owners of the streets, according to the ruling of the Commissioner, and also the resolution of last meeting.

Mr. Newbould's tender of 1s. 10d. per yard for sewerage at Stourton was accepted.

ROTHWELL SCHOOL BOARD.

On Friday evening, a meeting of the above Board took place in the Board Room, present—Messrs. W. Hargreaves (chairman) Seanor, Jas. Hargreaves, Jewison and the clerk, treasurer and attendance officer.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the clerk made a statement of the result of the late inspection, as follows:—

	Prsntd.	Readg.	Writg.	Arith.
Rothwell School	110	89	78	83
Rothwell Haigh Boys....	86	61	56	72
,, Girls....	61	52	28	40
,, Infants'....	18	14	17	18
Waterloo	18	16	10	15

The new schools at Rothwell being now nearly ready for occupation, the clerk was instructed to inform the Wesleyan Sunday School Trustees that the Board will not require the use of the School Room after Christmas. The chairman was appointed to act for the Board, in disposing of the gallery put up by the Board in one of the Wesleyan School Class rooms; also as regards the wood fence erected in the school yard. Mr. Jas. Hargreaves along with the clerk were deputed to see after several articles of furniture required for the new schools. The clerk was authorized to see after the removal of the furniture to the new premises, as also certain unnecessary desks &c. at Waterloo.

A unanimous resolution was passed appointing Mrs. Harms sewing mistress at Rothwell at a salary of £15, this being the only additional assistance required at these schools, Miss Jowitt taking charge of the infants' school.

Christmas Day falling on Thursday, it was resolved that the schools be opened for half the week, the children paying half fees, and that the holidays commence on Wednesday noon, and continue till Monday, January 12th.

Two girls, named Annie Holmes and Susan Bland, at Rothwell Haigh Schools, were accepted by the Board as candidates for pupil teachers.

The inspector having again complained of the inadequate room in the Infants' school at Rothwell Haigh, the clerk was authorized to signify to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, that a sum not exceeding £1,600, may be required during the coming year for the erection of a new schoolroom. A want of accomodation might subject the Board to a serious reduction in the grant.

Several applications for remission of fees were considered, but only very few were allowed, these being widows.

The Clerk was instructed to ask for tenders for the clock required at Rothwell Schools.

LOFTHOUSE SCHOOL BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board was held at the Carlton School on Monday evening, the 22nd inst. There were present, Mr Charlesworth, (chairman,) Messrs. Throp, Ward, Hargreaves, and Mr. Lee, the clerk. The following amounts have been received by the treasurer; Carlton School fees, 2 months, £19 12s. 7d.; Robin Hood School, £21 18s. 2d. and call up on the overseer of Lofthouse-with-Carlton, £136 5s. Cheques were signed for salaries and accounts, amounting to £89 17s. 4d. The Board have decided that future applications for remission of fees have to be made by the fathers of the children; it was also decided that no child shall be allowed to get in arrear of fees more than two weeks. There was no other business of public interest.

CHRISTMAS CASES, One Guinea each, containing 2 bottles of Port, 3 Sherry, 1 Gin, 1 Rum, 1 Whisky, 1 Brandy, 1 lb Tea. Warranted pure and genuine. Sent, bottles and case, carriage free to any railway station in England, by the VICTORIA WINE COMPANY, 12, Mark Lane, London, on receipt of P.O.O. to W. W. HUGHES. Est. 1865.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—GRATIS.

A Medical Work showing sufferers how they may be cured without the aid of Quacks.—Free on receipt of postage stamp.—Address, SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Much watchfulness must be exercised at the present time, and the earliest evidences of ill health must be immediately checked, or a slight illness may result in a serious malady. Relaxed and sore throat, diphtheria, quinsey, coughs, chronic cough, bronchitis, and most pulmonary affections will be relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment into the skin as near as practicable to the seat of mischief. This treatment, so simple and effective, is admirably adapted for the removal of these diseases during infancy and youth. Old asthmatic invalids will derive marvellous relief from the use of Holloway's remedies, which have brought round many such sufferers, and re-established health after every other means had signally failed.

As a safe, permanent and warranted cure for Pimples Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases and Sores of all kinds, we can with confidence recommend CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

CHILDREN'S CONCERT AT ROTHWELL.

The National School held its fourth Annual Children's Concert on Monday evening last, in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute, when 132 prizes were given to the scholars who had successfully passed the recent government examination. The prizes consisted of handsomely got up books, which were handed to the children by the Rev. J. R. Threlfall, who officiated in the place of the vicar. After the presentation the children, under the baton of Mr. Thompson, the schoolmaster, very creditably sang a number of songs, which gave unmingled satisfaction to the large audience. Master W. Bennett and Mr. Thos Bedford gave a Christmas Carol, "Good King Wenceslas," followed by Miss Cockerham and Miss Kidd in a duet, "Christmas Chimes," which was encored. Mrs Proudlock gave a song, "Robin Redbreast," which was also encored. Mr. W. Hirst, and Mrs. Proudlock sang, "The Danube River," in very good style and were heartily encored Mr. James Dobson receiving an encore for "Juanita," gave in reply "Nancy Lee," and was again applauded by the audience

Several members of the Church Choir assisted in the Concert. The Room was densly packed, a great number of parents being present. The Rev. J. R. Threlfall said they had all been interested with the excellent concert, and thanks were duo to Mr. Thompson, Mr. Batty (who accompanied on the piano) and others friends who had, by their kind and valuable assistance, rendered the concert so successful.

Mr. Thompson, in reply, assured them that the very best thanks he could have, would be the regular and constant attendance of the children during the coming year. The National Anthem was then sung and the evening's proceedings brought to a close.

GRAND BALL AT CARLTON.

The members of the Carlton Reading Room held a ball in the Board School on Friday evening last. The ladies, with their usual industry, had made the rooms beautiful with decorations. About 26 couples were present, and the evening was very pleasantly spent. Mr. Goodacre prasided at the piano. The dancing was very spirited and continued. The proceeds are to be given to the funds of the Reading Room.

A CHRISTMAS SONG.

Now let your gladsome hearts rejoice,
For once again is here,
This happy time of song and chime,
And hearty Christmas cheer.

Be deck your happy homes around,
Make all look bright and jolly,
Hang overhead with berries red,
A bright green bunch of holly.

The mistletoe pray not forget,
'T will please the shy young misses,
They sigh, and blush, pretend a rush,
They care not for the kisses.

Now grace the board with such good things
As heaven hath pleased to send us;
O, may it grant our every want,
And from all ill defend us.

The brave "Sir Loin of Beef" attack,
And cut him into slices;
The huge boarshead around you spread
With aromatic spices.

With rich mince pies and pastry sweet,
The table now be st[illegible]ding.
And last, not least, to crown the feast,
Bring in the Christmas pudding.

The crackling yule log brightly sheds
A ruddy glow before us
Dull care we'll fling aside, and sing
A merry song and chorus.

Then let hilarity preside,
While thus you are regaling,
Let all around with mirth resound,
Good-will supreme prevailing

C. GIBSON, London.

A NEW CHRISTMAS STORY

ENTITLED

"ANTHONY WADDINGTON"

AND

THE GHOSTS of the MANOR CASTLET

BY C. GIBSON, LONDON.

Continued from last week.

"Why Anthony is surely determined," said a voice which proceeded from an almost indistinct corner of the smithy, "hark to his singing about making a shoe for the King's horse, which will never come here, while at the same time he is forging a bolt for Farmer Pollington's wheelbarrow."

"Why, thou unthinking ploughman, that is a song my very great grandfather's grandfather used to sing," said Anthony, "when this old ruined Castle was in its prime, and in which one of the late Kings of this good land did once, aye many times, sleep in; knowest thou not that this was a dwelling place once worthy to accommodate so high a personage as a king and his many, very many attendants? and hast thou not heard of a kind and beautiful lady that once dwelt for a long time within this familiar old building," said Anthony who was now vigorously blowing his bellows.

"Not I," answered the ploughman, "but surely when she did live here it was wind and weather proof, that is more than it is now; and how you can live in that dismal place above that big doorway my poor wits cannot tell me, for ghosts and goblins they say roam about more so on Christmas Eve than at any other time."

Anthony hammered away at a piece of hot iron and to the query of the ploughman he did not return any answer, for, thought he, I may as well waste my breath in trying to compete with my bellows in blowing up the fire, as waste it in telling this rustic a long story which he cannot appreciate.

We should perhaps have mentioned before that Anthony lived in a large room immediately over the principal doorway of the Castlet, though at that time the roof of the entire building had disappeared; but the canopy of Anthony's apartment was the floor of the room just over the one that he occupied, and his entrance to it of course was up one of the winding stone stairs within the tower nearest to the Manor House. The floors were of stout oak planks, and massive joists and beams of the same enduring material, and on the walls yet hung several large pieces of tapestry, which at one time displayed scenes of hunting exploits and daring, but were at the time we write of nearly obliterated by the ruthless hand of Time; the huge fireplace that look'd towards the east was wide enough for a coach and horses to go through, and therefore far too large for Anthony's culinary purposes. How many a rough log had blazed up its wide and capacious chimney, how many a ruddy glare had cast its weird and fitful shadows in that old and once substantial apartment; how many a Christmas eve had flown away since the first spark had shewn its bright and cheerful presence on the now dilapidated hearth, none could tell, not even Anthony, for his ancestors had not handed down to him so unimportant an item in the history of the Castlet nor did he care, as long as he inhabited the gloomy old structure little did he trouble himself as to who was its founder; the only things that troubled Anthnoy were the inevitable rats on a night, behind the tapestry, and the hooting of the owls in the ivy, but he was a "man of iron" and, like the knights of old, feared not anything that lived and breathed.

"Well, this is a winter's night," quoth Anthony, as he looked out of the door of his rude workshop, and with good reason could he uphold his exclamation, for the snow fell in unusually large flakes and with the aid of a piercing cold wind, it had clothed the church steeple with a temporary shroud of the most brilliant whiteness, and the ruined walls of the blacksmith's home and habitation also bore a very picturesqe aspect.

"I've had a hard day's work," thought Anthony, "and I am sure I have earned a g[illegible] night's sleep, but I must not forget my customary visit to Farmer Pollington's at the Manor House this Christmas eve, and after that I'll turn into my bed and stay there until daylight ushers in a merry Christmas morning." He now closed his shop door and in a short time afterwards he was comfortably seated in the large and cheerful kitchen of a human dwelling that is now in existence, and which still bears the time-honoured name of the Manor House.

On this most notable night, this well known farmer's kitchen was indeed a very fitting apartment for old King Christmas himself to revel in; the usual decorations adorned the walls and a very great many of the good things that the worthy old gentleman above mentioned is the promoter of, were here in abuudance, the tables not only groaned but grumbled almost audibly with the weight that was upon them; yet their legs were not quite bent double, (this was an assertion which our friend Anthony made the next day in his smithy to the miller, (out of the Deo,) but to an individual in the same dusty capacity not far from the blacksmith's workshop,) while Anthony had been chatting with Kitty the charming milkmaid, upon the delights of the festive season, he found unceremoniously thrust before him a huge plateful of roast beef and its usual attendants, for that worthy courtier, Sir Walter Raleigh, had then introduced into this country what the sons of Hibernia are supposed to be unusually fond of and which Farmer Pollington took such great pride in cultivating in his garden, and which Princes as well as peasants perhaps almost daily partake of.

Now this is not intended for a Christmas conundrum, for the reader will have already said to himself, why Anthony had some potatoes with his beef; but to resume. Our hero, who had an enormous appetite, soon emptied his plate and filled his stomach, and then drank to the health of his generous entertainer, who had now appeared in the kitchen. "The happiest of Christmas eves to you, my worthy son of the anvil," said Farmer Pollington, with a good-humoured smile. "I thank you for your seasonable compliment and also for the privilege of enjoying your hearty Christmas cheer," replied Anthony. At this moment a number of the farmers' guests arrived, and soon the great front room, which was a little beyond the kitchen, assumed a very animated appearance; happy hearts and merry faces were the order of the evening, the accustomed Christmas pastimes were freely indulged in, and the open-hearted host knowing that Anthony's rough head was a store-room for many a good tale, he invited the homely blacksmith, who was making merry in the kitchen, to favour his guests with the story of Guttenberg Castle. A second invitation was not required, so Anthony, after a few remarks to the happy guests of Farmer Pollington, began as follows:—

"On the banks of the most beautiful and romantic river in Europe, is a famous stronghold, it stands upon a rocky eminence that almost overhangs the the noble river just mentioned, and its name is Guttenberg Castle.

"At the close of a day a long time ago, in the middle of summer-time, the setting sun had cast his bright transient beams of golden light upon the beautiful Rhine, on whose surface about and within view of Guttenberg Castle were the different craft peculiar to the period, the various cattle were quietly browsing on the rich verdant herbage that profusely grew in the vicinity of the stronghold of the Baron Von Thalberg, who was a hard-hearted, cruel and relentless man, who would stoop to the meanest device if such would forward the object he had in view. The Barons of old are generally described as very wicked, and this one that I tell you about was no exception to the rule, yet it is very seldom that some redeeming quality cannot be found in a man be he ever so wicked. Now the Baron Von Thalberg was averse to anything of a devout nature, indeed, no religious feeling ever had a place within his heart; the one and only good recommendation that he held was his only lovely daughter Gertrude, whom he watched with a jealous eye, and he would scarcely ever allow her to be a day out of his sight."

To be continued.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE NEW FAMILY MATCH SAFE for Bryant & May's Patent Safety Matches, supplies a want that has long been felt, and will be adopted at once by all careful housekeepers. It is very ornamental, and contains three dozen boxes of Bryant and May's Patent Safety Matches, and three of the metal Match Cases, and can be obtained from any grocer or oilman, filled and fitted complete for 2s. 6d. It is strong and damp proof, and should be found in every room.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES cure Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis.—Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One Lozenge alone gives ease; one or two at bed time ensures rest. For relieving difficulty of breathing they are invaluable. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

SUFFERERS from any disease should make haste to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They do good and invariably relieve and often cure at once. It is now conceded by all classes of medical men that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the best cleansing medicine, taking hold only of what is needed to be removed from the bowels and blood when we are sick. Health such safe removal usually cures. Sold by all Chemists. See "B. BRANDRETH" on Stamp.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED, the best curative and preventative of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED—a marvellous remedy is by many considered a "Specific." Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved by it.

KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED for Colds and Coughs, (Asthmatic, Consumptive, Bronchial), cures 9 cases out of 10.

ENGLAND'S SCOURGE.—Mr. Geo. Thos. Congreve's work on CONSUMPTION has recently reached its TWO HUNDREDTH EDITION! It treats on the Causes, Symptoms and Progress of this fell disease, with the SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, giving CASES of CURE; with QUESTIONS for Patients consulting the Author by letter. Post free for [illegible] Stamps. Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s 1½d per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp around each box.—Manufactured by John I. Brown and Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford Street, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. [illegible] Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [illegible]

KEATING'S POWDER.—Destroys BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects, whilst harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. [illegible] See the article you purchase is "Keating's," as imitations are noxious and ineffectual. Sold in tins, 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN is "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS," a purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, [illegible] mild in action that the youngest [illegible] Sold in tins 1s. 1½d. at all Chemists.

CLEANLINESS.—NIXEY'S REFINED BLACK LEAD.

CAUTION.—There are Several Spurious Imitations.